THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

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Help One Another.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would quickly melt,
But I'll help you and you'll help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow-leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you and you'll help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand:
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, O, what will become of me?
But come, my sister, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand."

—*Anonymous.*

American Federation of Labor.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Denver, beginning on December 10 and ending on the 18th.

The U. B. was represented by the delegates elected last September at the Indianapolis Convention, *viz.*, Hugh McKay, Boston; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati; James J. Linehan, Chicago, and P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia.

The attendance, owing to the great distance of the convention city from the industrial centres of the country, was not as large as has been the case in recent years. However, what the convention lacked in numbers it made up in interest. It can easily be said that, says the Chicago *Eight Hour Herald*, the session just closed was by all odds the most sensational in the history of the Federation. Among the work accomplished was an almost entire change of officers, the removal of headquarters, and the consideration of a political platform. The following is a list of the newly-elected officers:

John McBride (Columbus, O.)	President.
P. J. McGuire (Philadelphia)	1st Vice-President.
James Duncan (Baltimore) .	2d " "
Rhody Kenehan (Denver) . .	3d " "
T. J. Elderkin (Chicago) . . .	4th " "
Augustine McCraith (Boston)	Secretary
John B. Lennon (New York)	Treasurer
Delegates to British Trades Union Congress . . .	Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire.

Of the above Mr. McBride represents the United Mine Workers; McGuire, the carpenters; Duncan, the stone cutters; Kenehan, the horse shoers; Elderkin, the seamen; McCraith, the printers; Lennon, the tailors. Indianapolis was selected as the official headquarters for the coming five years, beginning January 1, next.

The political programme as finally agreed on by the convention was as follows:

First—Compulsory education.

Second—The repeal of all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seaman and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and State laws of the United States.

Third—A legal workday of not more than eight hours.

Fourth—Sanitary inspection of workshops, mine and home.

Fifth—Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.

Sixth—The abolition of the contract system in all public work.

Seventh—The abolition of the sweating system.

Eighth—The municipal ownership of street cars, water-works and gas and the electric plants for public distribution of heat, light and power.

Ninth—The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railways and mines.

Tenth—The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and the substitution therefor of a title of occupancy and use only.

Eleventh—Direct legislation and the principle of referendum in all legislation.

Twelfth—The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

The next convention will be held in New York city, in December, 1895.

It must be said the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. set itself squarely on progressive trade union principles, and, in the political measures agreed on, simply reiterated the position the Federation has held for years on each one of the twelve planks agreed on. No new political departure was taken, nor no new political party formed.

Of the work of the Denver Convention and its significance we shall have more to say from month to month.

PERSONALS

SAMUEL DUNCAN PARNELL, a sturdy old union carpenter, was the pioneer of the Eight-hour day in New Zealand. An immense concourse of people followed his remains to the grave a few years ago. October 10th, last year was celebrated quite generally in New Zealand as the anniversary of the adoption of the eight-hour day, and is known as Labor Day.

DONALD GRUER, a union carpenter, member of Union 28, Chicago, Ill., was shot by one of the Marquette Building workmen on December 3d. He died of his wound two days later at St. Luke's Hospital. It is alleged the shooting was done by a member of the Knights of Labor carpenters. The Brotherhood men and other trades came out on strike some eight weeks ago in sympathy with the union electrical workers, whose rules had been violated. Immediately thereafter the Amalgamated carpenters went into the Marquette Building and took the places of the Brotherhood men and have scabbed it ever since, despite all entreaties to act as honorable men. The scabs now working on the job are all armed and ready to fire on the slightest provocation. This is the second fatal shooting growing out of this strike on the Marquette Building.

To Subscribers, Advertisers and Readers.

The non-issuance of January CARPENTER will be made good to you all. To subscribers and advertisers it will be made good in their accounts. To our readers it will be made good in the enrichment of its columns with many new features and departments.

Louis Eugene Tossey.

Above is a portrait of our second General Vice-President, L. E. Tossey. He was born July 24, 1849, in Detroit, Mich. At the close of his apprenticeship in 1870 he joined a union of carpenters in his native city, and from 1872 to 1887 was a resident of Northern Michigan.

In 1887, Brother Tossey returned to Detroit, joined Carpenters' Union 59 and later, through the consolidation of Unions 32 and 59, he became connected with Union 421, of which he is now a member and an active worker. He has held various official positions of trust and honor in the Carpenters' Unions of Detroit, and also in the Trades and Labor Council of that city, being president of the latter body in 1890 and 1893—the only union man in Detroit ever honored by two terms in that office.

L. E. Tossey is a sanguine, enthusiastic union man, and strongly devoted to the U. B. and its advancement. He is a plain, straightforward and practical worker and speaker, and is held in the highest regard as a manager or foreman on first-class buildings. He has been delegate and officer in the State Federation of Labor of Michigan a number of times, and was president of that body in 1890. In fact his whole heart and every energy is devoted to the advancement of the labor movement.

The Editor of "The Carpenter" Seriously Sick.

At the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor last December, toward the close of the session, General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was taken ill with a severe case of catarrh and hoarseness. This finally grew worse until a fully developed case of "La Grippe" was manifest, accompanied by laryngitis.

From time to time there were hopes of betterment, and spells of relief were experienced. But at last Secretary McGuire had to succumb and remain away from all official duty, as well as public speaking.

After a trying time and several medical operations General Secretary McGuire is now restored to duty, though not as yet in the best of health.

The January issue of THE CARPENTER did not appear for above reasons. For this and any other shortcomings we crave the indulgence of our members and readers.

Representative Farr of Scranton Introduces a Mechanics' Lien Law in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania two years ago, Hon. John R. Farr of Scranton, Pa., was very successful in pushing a plain simple Mechanics' law through both House and Senate by a very decisive majority, at the instigation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. But the bill was vetoed by Gov. Pattison on very flimsy technical grounds. This session of the Legislature Representative Farr has again introduced a bill which is now in the hands of the Committee on Judiciary General, and the cry is now raised by interested speculators, banks, and capitalists, that the bill is unconstitutional. At present, by decision of the State Supreme Court, the provisions of the Mechanics' Lien law now on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania in favor of the workmen, is unconstitutional. So that the men of the building trades of the Keystone State are now practically without any law for security in payment of their wages. Let each and every U. B. Union in the State and every branch of labor deluge their Representatives and Senators with letters calling for the enactment of the Farr lien law. We must have a lien law for adequate protection and payment of workmen's wages.

"WE love no triumphs sprung from force—
They stain their brightest cause:
'Tis not in blood that liberty
Inscribes her civic laws.
She writes them on the people's heart,
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before
And so they shall again."—*Charles Mackay.*

Labor.

King of the mighty brain and iron hand!
Who on the brow of this rude earth hath placed
A starry crown! And who hath richly graced
Her bosom rude with jewels rare and grand!
With all the splendors of thy magic wand.
Still like some poor and paltry slave thou'rt beat,
Starved, naked, trembling to the tyrant's feet,
Most wretched, abject thing in all the land!

Rise in thy manhood! Lift thy great, broad brow!
This Moloch, whose insatiate, ravening maw,
That never yet hath known another law
But vile aggrandizement of self! Aye, now
Rise! thou'rt Earth's King! and dash him from on high,
And rule o'er all, as thou shouldst 'neath the sky!

—EDMUND MORTIMER, in the *Chicago Times*.

Economic Progress.

If we could lay aside that jealousy and sense of justice which we habitually adopt in our comparisons of differences in modes of life, and which invariably accompany our consideration of social conditions, and ask ourselves what *in reality* is progress, and what are the steps and conditions actually and imperatively required to secure it, we should find, I think, that much of what we condemn in the rich is but the experimental work which needs to be done before the people can safely adopt a new custom.

Some one must have dyspepsia before the world can know its cause and avoid it, or know its cure and use it. Someone must first live in a four-story house, try "sanitary plumbing," new modes of ventilation and "all the modern improvements," and those who first try them must suffer and, it may be, die from the mistakes necessarily made in proving what is right and healthful or wrong and dangerous.

The existence of the producer or laborer cannot be put to these risks. On him rests all the hopes of the human race and if a mistake is made and he is lost, the future is irretrievably ruined. But the rich may test the health giving qualities of new fashions in furs and silks, in riding and driving, in "ragouts" and "paté de foi gras," in sports and pastimes, and if in finding which are useful and which are harmful, a few—more or less—of them perish, others can be found to take their places. And when a good and useful thing is found and tested, the world is richer by the discovery.

This is the process that has been constantly going on about us. The rugged realities and actual blessings that come to the laborer are derided (for they are within the reach of all and too common to be valued), while the fashionable miseries of the rich still tempt us into those new fields, the exploration of which opens the way to progress.

In this view of human activities—and it seems to me to be the true one—we get an intelligent comprehension of their purpose; a reasonable solution of what otherwise seems a chaotic, purposeless, struggle, and it gives that larger insight which reveals to us the workings of "God's mills" as they bring their grist of justice and mercy and truth to His children.

ROBT. W. SMITH,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1894.

SOME workingmen will spend from 50 cents to $10 on a "racket," yet cannot keep square on the books of their organization, and kick like mules if dues are raised five cents more a month.

Report of Canvassers of General Vote on Resolutions and Amendments to the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 8, 1895.

We, the undersigned, Board of Canvassers, appointed by General President Charles E. Owens, in accordance with the instructions of the Indianapolis Convention, have completed the count of the general vote on the resolutions and amendments as submitted to the Local Unions. We remained in session, January 4, 5, 7 and 8, 1895, and as a Board of Canvassers we have counted the votes on the three resolutions and the thirty-six amendments.

The undersigned Board of Canvassers find 312 Local Unions voted, and 6,112 is the highest total number of votes cast on any one resolution or amendment. We find the returns summarized are as follows (to publish them in detail would cover many pages of THE CARPENTER).

		For.	Against.	
Resolution	1	3578	2155	
"	2	4287	1581	
"	3	3585	1792	
Amendment	1	5605	242	
"	2	4310	1454	
"	3	4097	2015	
"	4	4617	1330	
"	5	5169	615	
"	6	3306	2601	Lost
"	7	2639	3143	Lost
"	8	3976	1719	
"	9	4878	577	
"	10	49.9	799	
"	11	5240	385	
"	12	4112	1295	
"	13	4350	1020	
"	14	4693	535	
"	15	4478	803	
"	16	3749	1540	
"	17	3294	1967	Lost
"	18	2586	2659	Lost
"	19	2390	2884	Lost
"	20	3050	2145	Lost
"	21	1918	3081	Lost
"	22	4303	811	
"	23	4460	615	
"	24	4731	390	
"	25	4406	690	
"	26	3641	1372	
"	27	3543	1217	
"	28	3606	1667	Lost
"	29	3676	1167	
"	30	4491	499	
"	31	4434	419	
"	32	4459	473	
"	33	4292	495	
"	34	3579	1136	
"	35	2792	2040	Lost
"	36	3912	1009	

From the above returns it is evident that Amendments 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, and 35 are lost. They have not received the necessary two-thirds vote required by the Constitution. Amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 36 have received more than the necessary two-thirds vote required by law, and are therefore adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. PETERSON,
Union No. 20, Camden, N. J.,
CHAS. A. TAYLOR,
Union No. 122, Germantown, Pa.,
Canvassers.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The votes on the three sets of political resolutions submitted as shown in above report are merely expressions of opinion and have no binding force on the members nor on the policy of the United Brotherhood as an organization. Each candidate for membership in our Order was most positively assured before joining that, in becoming a member we would not in any way conflict with his political opinions. (See page 4 of Ritual.) Furthermore, the Constitution of the United Brotherhood does not permit of partisan politics.

Of course it is very desirable and proper that trade unionists should vote for labor measures and labor men and act as an independent factor in politics. But there are political organizations for that purpose outside of the trade unions, and our members as citizens are at liberty to join them, if they choose. But as wage workers, as carpenters and joiners, we must be united in the United Brotherhood, regardless of party politics, creed or nationality.

P. J. MCGUIRE, *G. S.*

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The address of welcome delivered by Rhody Kenehan, President of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, at the Fourteenth Annual Session of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, December 10, 1894, is indeed a unique gem. We give it verbatim:

Mr. President and Delegates:

The pleasure of welcoming the international representatives of organized labor to Colorado cannot be portrayed in formal utterances by her citizens, who deeply appreciate the grave importance of the gathering. This meeting of delegates—representing the wage-earners not only of America, but those beyond the sea—is fraught with weal or woe for the closing years of the century.

I am here to extend you the greeting of those united in uplifting the masses to that constitutional plane of the pursuit and enjoyment of happiness ordained by the laws of nature.

Through the accident of position in the local federation of trades and labor organizations, I have the honored privilege of returning the fraternal grasp of friendship and extending a hand containing no uncertain welcome.

It represents the precious metal miners—the men who endure the discomforts of life in the mountains; who brave the dangers of toil in the lower levels; who strike with pick and gad, with drill and hammer, handling deadly explosives to supply the world with the basis of barter—with silver and gold for coinage—that you in turn can exchange the products of your skill and labor in the commercial world.

It represents those who stand by the forge and gaze into furnace fires.

It represents the grimy gnomes who send out the diamonds which move the wheels of industry and light the workshop and palace.

It represents the skill and knowledge which extract the oil and gas from the strata beneath the territory subdued by the cowboy and ranchman.

It represents the guilds of the artisan and mechanic; of those who dispatch the trains and carry the signals.

It represents a freedom and independence inherited from those who founded the Republic and placed the seal of condemnation upon peonage.

It is the right hand of brotherhood, conveying hearty cheer to noble workers in the cause of humanity.

For those who have crossed the Atlantic to join in the deliberations for emancipation, I repeat the invitation of every habitation in the mountains: "Abide with us."

While I cannot now point in pride and encouragement to the curling spires of smoke and flame marking a thousand camps on as many mountain sides along the backbone of the continent, I need not tell you why they are deserted. You have seen and heard the advance guards who were driven from the national common when they were denied the right to petition.

The beacon lights of hope and freedom still burn brightly, fed by a hardy, independent race of mountaineers, the cream of a rugged manhood gathered from the sections you represent. From their ranks have sprung the master minds which have made the rose blossom in the desert and spanned the snow-fed torrent for the iron horse. By these lights they bid you hold your course.

The welcome of the bright sunshine, beaming through a pure atmosphere, gives you Godspeed in your convocation. The roar of the mountain torrents through their granite channels calls attention to object lessons of persistent effort, and join in a greeting from the cloud-capped summits.

From every trail and pass, from every canon, gorge and glen, from every crest and peak, from every park and vale, comes a welcome from the men who

"Hold to you the hands you once beheld,
To show they still are free."

As you assemble at the base of the great range which hides the land of the setting sun, you rest in the heart of the continent. It remains for you to so deliberate and determine that its restored and renewed pulsations will cause the arteries of commerce and agriculture to throb and bound with motive power and restore to sixty millions of people prosperity and happiness in a land blessed by bounteous nature.

In the deep gloom which darkened the nation when silver's worth was merged in gold, you felt the shrinkage in values, you saw labor chained, and you suffered in the annihilation of the savings of a lifetime. Vainly waiting with you for a return of prosperity, the workingmen of Colorado never faltered, never wavered in their faith in the wisdom of the people or in the ability of the breadwinners to right the wrongs of a nation.

As potent as may be the methods of gold kings and interest czars of the East, the ranges of the San Juan, Sangre de Christo and Uncompahgre do not contain a star-kissed peak from whence Satan could tempt the human tide which will follow those who lead in emancipation from the servitude planned by manipulators of corporate wealth.

When you appealed in vain for work or an equitable division of the fruitage, we stood ready, willing, yea, anxious to join in the use of constitutional measures to cure the ills which were upon us. We cheerfully paid the tributes exacted by a protection which was confined to a sea coast, and rejoiced in your prosperity. When your looms were idle and your fires drawn we hailed with joy the arrival of free material that would furnish remunerative employment, yet believing that the true conditions were not understood—that relief was in still another direction.

Satisfied that you are not here to represent alone the survival of the strong, of the skilled in handicraft; to legislate in the interest of a label on a loaf when thousands are hungry; to prohibit child labor when there is no work for man, the working classes look for the edicts of federation which will go forth through you from the centennial State that are to proclaim peace and plenty throughout the land.

While engaged in your noble work, the sterling silver of Colorado's greeting will multiply a thousand-fold the welcome so oft expressed in Celtic tongue: "Caed Mille Failthe."

The Mighty Wave of Reform.

But no combination of fraud and trickery can stem the mighty wave of reform that is upon us. For ages labor has stood with blanched cheeks and supplicating hands, lifting its ragged cap to arrogance and power, craving in abject humility the right to toil. Labor has been underpaid and overtaxed. It has borne the burdens of soulless corporations, and has been cast into prison when it raised its voice in protest. But from the horizon of the future come rays of inspiration and hope; a new, strange power has taken hold of the toilers.—*James O'Connell.*

FRAMING A COMPLICATED ROOF.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

The many apparently complex roofs which are nowadays placed on frame buildings are apt to discourage those mechanics who are ambitious to succeed, so in order to simplify and bring them within the grasp of all I have in this article adopted a plan of roof of somewhat unusual form.

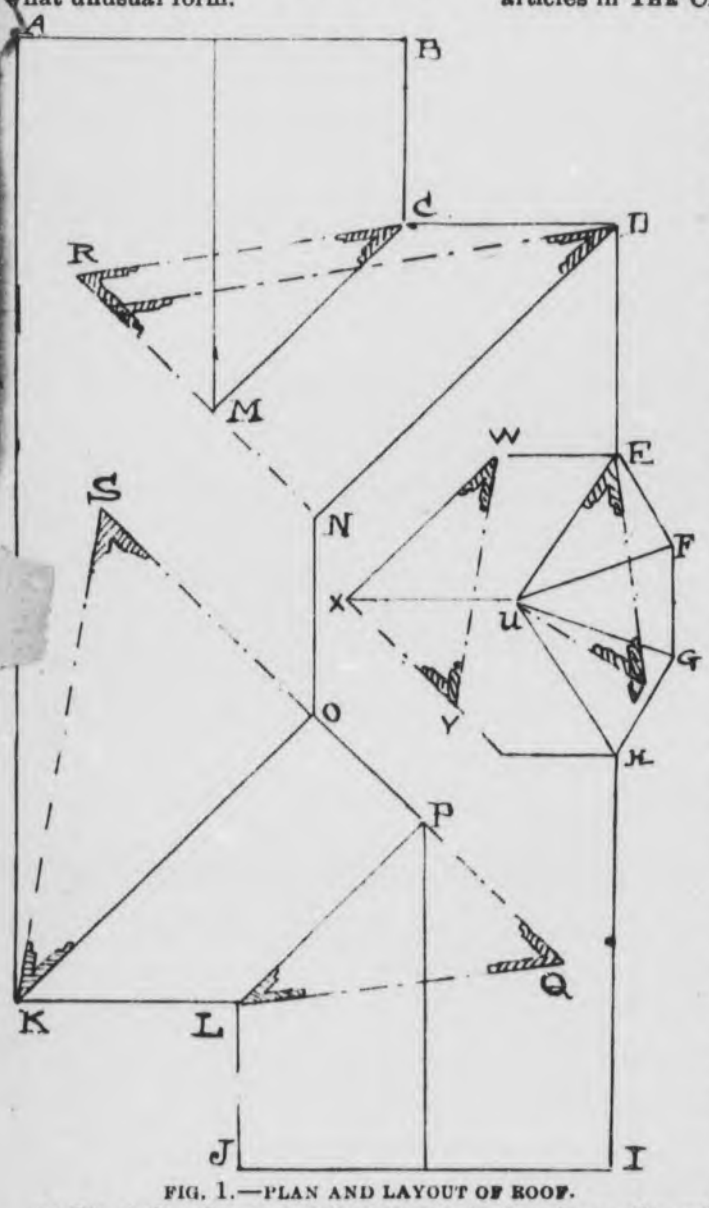


FIG. 1.—PLAN AND LAYOUT OF ROOF.

At Fig. 1 the plan is A B C D E F G H I J L and K, being the plan of a small frame house costing about $2000. Fig. 2. is an end view or gable elevation showing the pitch is of the common rafters which we will assume to be full pitch, or 12 inches rise and 12 inches run on the steel square. A B is the top line of the plate across the bay, or across the widest part of the house. A K is the span across the main walls and E J the rise or pitch; therefore A J will be the length of the common rafters on the plan Fig. 1, that will be set on the plate A K from N to O on the ridge. A G, Fig. 2, is the span across the narrowest part of the house or from A to B, Fig. 1, and E M is the rise or pitch, consequently A M will be the length of the short common rafters and the bevels will be as represented at J M and A.

Now to find the lengths of the hips and valleys and bay window rafters, refer to Fig. 1, and commencing at the near valley C M square up the line M R, make it equal to E M on Fig. 1 and join C R. C R will be the length of the valley with top and bottom bevels as shown.

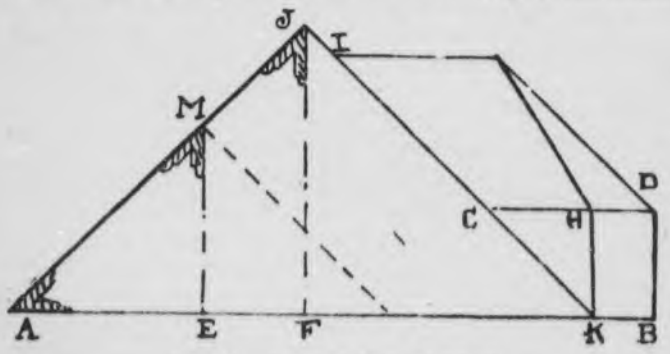


FIG. 2.—PROJECTION OF ROOF.

On the seat of the hips N D, square up the rise N T equal to E J, Fig. 1, and join D T for length of hip, with top and plate bevels as at D and T. It will be noticed that these rafters are parallel on the lay-out because their seats are parallel, therefore they must be correct, the valley rafter L Q to stand over L P is determined in like manner also the hip S K to stand over O K.

As I have shown in my previous articles in THE CARPENTER several ways to obtain the lengths of jack rafters on half pitch roofs I will not repeat this simple method here but go on and give lay-out of bay window timbers.

Referring again to the engraving Fig. 2 we find that the plate line of the bay C H D is higher or raised up 4 feet above the level of the plate line of the principal or main walls as A G B; to find lengths of rafters we go back again to Fig. 1. Here on the seat of the hip E U we proceed to square up the rise U V and join E V which will be the length of the hip U V being equal to the rise C J, Fig 2. There will be four hips this length to stand over E U, F U, G U, and H U, on the seat of the W X. Square up the rise X Y and join W Y for length of valley. There will be two needed, one for each side. Jacks can be found as before described. Regarding the jack rafters reaching from the valleys over W X to the hips D N and O P, I might state that the bottom and top cuts will be alike up to the points N & O where the hips join the ridge N O. Against it they will be a square cut on top edge with the down cut as at J Fig. 1.

When calculating the timbers or laying out roofs of this description, too much care cannot be bestowed in watching the exact number of rafters required, the right and left hand cuts of the bevels on the jacks, etc., and the exactitude of frame to the neat lengths required so as to prevent mistakes or recutting.

* * * * *

Herewith I illustrate by two sketches the methods to be followed in framing wooden walls for window openings. Fig. 1 is the plan and on it will be seen the different details of construction of the window frame including the weight pocket which should ordinarily be 2½ inches from the back of the pulley stile to the face of the stud to permit the weights to pass freely up and down. The top header is usually doubled and the construction is the same as shown on Fig. 1. Fig. 2 is the bottom header with the sill stool and apron and the construction is clearly shown and easily understood by a close study of the pieces and Fig. 3 is the top header referred to above. About 1 inch is allowed to permit the frame to slide into its place.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX,

During the month ending December 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$136 65	147	$6 00	327	$14 25	518	$15 75
2	37 50	149	4 80	328	6 00	519	2 10
3	5 70	151	19 20	329	6 60	521	9 90
4	48 45	153	5 10	332	24 30	522	3 30
5	18 60	154	7 80	333	3 80	526	27 15
6	1 65	155	10 05	334	5 10	534	3 30
7	3 75	157	2 55	335	3 75	540	1 50
8	14 85	158	3 15	336	7 20	551	2 25
9	7 80	159	1 95	339	4 50	553	1 30
12	11 85	160	9 30	340	64 80	554	12 35
14	8 55	163	11 55	342	10 80	555	6 75
15	11 25	164	2 25	344	3 60	557	3 60
16	20 85	165	14 55	346	5 10	563	34 95
17	3 30	166	5 70	351	2 10	564	5 55
18	3 15	167	14 10	352	2 55	567	11 40
19	2 15	168	9 00	356	2 55	568	2 40
20	9 15	169	16 20	359	9 60	574	1 80
21	17 25	170	1 35	360	4 80	575	3 75
22	25 80	171	8 70	361	6 45	580	10 20
23	40 00	173	5 30	368	1 50	581	3 30
25	22 20	176	15 30	369	5 65	585	1 95
26	12 90	177	5 55	370	10 00	586	11 10
27	6 00	181	76 20	371	1 95	591	3 45
28	90 60	184	1 35	374	13 65	592	2 40
29	51 00	186	5 25	376	7 80	593	2 25
30	8 40	188	4 20	377	1 35	596	2 10
31	1 65	190	4 65	378	9 55	596	2 40
35	4 05	191	4 65	381	16 35	602	1 05
37	2 25	193	4 95	382	83 25	603	8 55
38	3 75	194	2 25	386	6 90	605	4 95
39	23 55	195	5 10	388	3 45	606	3 15
40	4 65	198	7 50	391	6 00	617	2 40
42	8 10	199	9 15	393	4 35	619	3 30
43	49 05	200	15 60	394	2 10	622	5 25
44	8 40	201	2 25	395	1 35	623	5 25
45	1 05	203	14 85	396	5 10	629	2 50
46	3 00	205	9 00	399	3 00	631	1 35
48	2 25	207	13 65	400	5 85	636	7 50
50	3 90	208	5 70	401	3 00	637	6 90
51	26 55	209	16 50	402	1 80	638	10 05
52	7 65	211	17 25	403	1 05	639	9 15
54	18 30	212	10 65	404	6 60	649	6 75
55	8 25	214	1 95	409	2 40	641	1 50
56	8 10	215	9 30	410	8 90	645	4 65
57	3 00	216	2 55	416	23 55	647	15 15
59	3 00	218	6 15	419	5 10	649	3 15
60	6 90	221	7 65	420	3 60	651	2 40
61	16 80	224	8 25	421	3 75	658	9 30
62	29 10	225	5 70	422	1 50	659	7 80
64	20 40	226	2 55	423	4 05	661	4 05
67	7 50	228	8 55	426	8 85	663	1 80
68	6 00	229	3 60	427	14 25	665	3 60
70	5 70	230	5 70	428	4 05	667	10 50
72	18 90	231	1 95	430	6 00	676	7 05
73	17 25	232	1 50	431	2 70	678	17 55
74	4 65	233	1 35	432	3 00	679	25 00
76	3 15	234	8 55	433	10 80	681	12 45
78	9 60	235	4 95	434	3 15	683	12 75
80	4 35	236	2 40	436	4 15	685	4 95
82	6 00	237	6 00	437	1 80	687	5 25
83	15 15	238	7 95	440	9 60	689	11 25
84	2 50	239	8 70	442	2 70	690	4 60
87	4 50	240	10 80	445	1 95	692	8 25
88	15 15	242	7 50	446	7 95	696	4 65
89	4 80	243	5 70	448	3 00	698	10 20
90	11 25	244	5 25	449	7 50	699	17 55
92	5 70	246	4 40	450	2 40	701	1 95
93	1 50	247	23 10	451	15 00	702	1 50
94	10 20	248	4 80	453	15 20	708	5 85
96	11 55	249	4 20	456	3 60	704	6 45
97	2 25	250	4 35	457	10 95	707	5 10
99	2 40	251	5 25	459	2 10	712	4 70
100	3 00	253	4 65	460	6 00	714	8 25
101	10 80	257	29 55	461	2 70	715	19 50
103	1 50	258	19 50	462	4 20	716	21 75
104	5 75	260	6 90	464	8 70	717	5 70
107	8 45	261	1 20	466	5 40	719	1 05
108	21 60	265	1 35	468	23 90	723	2 40
109	42 60	266	2 10	469	5 10	725	8 55
111	12 45	267	2 10	470	3 30	728	1 35
112	21 30	269	52 50	471	53 40	729	2 10
113	3 00	270	24 75	473	13 65	730	17 25
114	7 95	273	8 85	474	8 20	731	1 20
115	6 15	274	15 30	478	13 05	734	3 30
118	6 45	276	1 95	479	8 90	736	1 65
119	15 30	277	5 55	481	12 75	738	3 00
121	9 90	284	10 20	482	8 85	739	4 50
122	11 55	284	10 50	483	15 60	740	1 80
124	3 75	286	12 90	484	5 70	742	1 95
125	37 50	287	7 05	486	7 95	744	3 90
126	2 85	288	7 65	487	3 60	746	3 30
131	3 75	294	6 30	490	3 90	750	7 50
132	7 95	295	8 70	493	10 65	752	5 40
134	4 20	300	2 10	496	2 55	756	3 60
135	4 50	301	13 50	497	24 60	757	2 55
136	4 95	302	1 90	499	3 45	758	2 85
137	5 25	304	4 65	501	3 30	758	2 55
140	5 70	308	5 60	502	2 70	775	6 00
141	29 10	314	4 50	507	3 45	783	3 15
142	15 90	322	1 35	509	30 30	785	4 50
143	3 15	323	1 50	510	2 10	786	5 25
144	6 45	324	2 85	511	2 10	799	2 40
145	2 20	325	3 10	513	24 90		
146	3 00	326	4 50	515	16 05		

Total, ... $3,833 15

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of December, 1894.

All moneys received since December 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$45 55	149	$1 60	326	$1 50	515	$5 35
2	12 50	151	6 40	327	4 75	518	5 25
3	1 90	153	1 70	328	2 00	519	70
4	16 15	154	2 60	329	2 20	521	3 30
5	6 20	155	3 35	332	8 10	522	1 10
6	55	157	85	333	1 80	526	9 05
7	1 25	158	1 05	334	1 70	534	1 10
8	4 95	159	65	335	1 25	550	50
9	2 60	160	3 10	336	2 40	551	75
12	3 95	163	3 85	339	1 50	553	40
14	2 85	164	75	340	21 60	564	4 45
15	3 75	165	4 85	342	3 60	555	2 25
16	6 95	166	1 90	344	1 20	557	1 20
17	1 20	167	4 70	346	1 70	563	11 65
18	1 05	168	3 00	351	70	564	1 95
19	70	169	5 40	352	85	567	3 80
20	3 05	170	45	356	85	568	80
21	5 75	171	2 90	359	3 20	574	60
22	3 60	173	1 80	360	1 60	575	1 20
25	7 40	176	5 10	361	2 15	580	3 40
26	4 30	177	1 85	368	50	581	1 10
27	2 00	181	25 40	369	1 55	585	65
28	30 20	184	45	371	65	586	3 70
29	17 00	186	1 75	374	4 55	591	1 15
30	2 80	188	1 40	376	2 60	592	80
31	55	190	1 55	377	45	593	75
35	1 35	191	1 55	378	3 20	595	70
37	75	193	1 65	381	5 45	596	80
38	1 25	194	75	382	27 75	602	35
39	7 85	195	1 70	386	2 30	603	2 85
40	1 55	198	2 50	388	1 15	605	1 65
42	2 70	199	3 05	391	2 00	606	1 05
43	16 35	200	5 20	393	1 95	617	80
44	2 80	201	75	394	70	619	1 10
45	35	203	4 95	395	45	622	1 75
46	1 00	205	3 00	396	1 70	623	3 50
48	75	207	4 35	399	1 00	629	75
50	1 30	208	1 90	400	1 95	631	45
51	8 85	209	5 50	401	1 00	636	2 50
52	2 55	211	5 25	402	60	637	2 30
54	6 10	212	3 55	403	35	638	3 35
55	2 75	214	65	404	2 10	639	3 05
56	2 70	216	3 10	405	80	640	2 25
59	1 00	216	85	410	1 30	641	50
60	2 00	218	2 05	416	7 85	645	1 55
61	5 60	221	2 55	419	1 70	647	5 05
62	9 70	224	2 75	420	1 20	649	1 05
64	6 80	225	1 90	421	1 25	651	80
67	2 50	226	85	422	50	658	2 90
68	2 00	228	2 85	423	1 35	659	2 60
70	1 90	229	1 20	426	2 95	661	1 35
72	6 30	230	1 90	427	4 25	663	60
73	5 75	231	65	428	1 35	665	1 20
74	1 55	232	50	430	2 00	667	3 50
76	1 05	233	45	431	90	676	2 35
78	3 20	234	2 85	432	1 00	678	5 75
80	1 45	235	1 65	433	3 60	681	4 15
82	2 00	236	80	434	1 05	683	4 25
85	5 05	237	2 00	437	60	685	1 65
84	90	238	2 65	440	3 20	687	1 75
87	1 50	239	2 90	442	90	689	1 45
88	5 05	240	3 60	445	65	690	1 50
89	1 60	242	2 50	446	2 65	692	2 75
90	3 75	243	1 90	448	1 00	696	1 55
92	1 90	244	1 75	449	2 50	698	3 40
93	50	246	1 80	450	80	699	5 85
94	3 40	247	7 70	451	5 00	701	65
96	3 85	248	1 60	453	1 80	702	50
97	75	249	1 40	456	1 20	703	1 95
99	80	250	1 45	457	3 65	704	2 15
100	1 00	251	1 75	459	70	707	1 70
101	3 60	253	1 55	460	2 00	712	1 90
103	50	257	9 85	461	90	714	2 75
104	1 85	258	6 50	462	1 40	715	6 50
108	7 20	260	2 80	464	2 90	716	7 25
109	14 20	261	40	466	1 80	717	1 90
111	4 15	265	45	468	11 30	719	35
112	7 10	266	70	469	1 70	723	80
113	1 00	267	70	470	1 10	726	2 85
114	2 65	269	17 50	471	17 80	728	45
115	2 05	270	8 25	473	4 55	729	70
118	2 15	273	2 95	474	2 90	730	5 75
119	5 10	274	5 10	478	4 85	731	40
121	3 30	276	65	479	1 80	734	1 10
122	3 85	277	1 85	481	4 25	736	1 50
124	1 25	281	3 40	482	2 95	738	1 00
125	12 50	284	3 50	483	5 20	739	1 50
126	95	286	4 30	484	1 90	740	65
131	1 25	287	2 35	485	2 65	742	65
132	2 65	288	2 55	487	1 20	744	1 30
134	1 40	294	2 10	490	1 30	746	1 10
135	1 25	295	1 25	493	3 65	750	2 50
136	1 65	300	70	496	85	752	1 30
137	1 75	301	4 50	497	8 20	756	1 20
140	1 90	302	40	499	1 15	757	85
141	5 50	304	1 55	501	1 10	758	95
142	5 00	305	2 20	502	90	767	85
143	1 05	314	1 50	507	1 15	775	2 00
144	2 15	322	45	509	10 10	782	1 05
145	40	323	50	510	70	783	1 50
146	1 90	324	95	511	70	785	1 75
147	2 00	325	2 50	513	8 30	799	80

Total $1,242 60

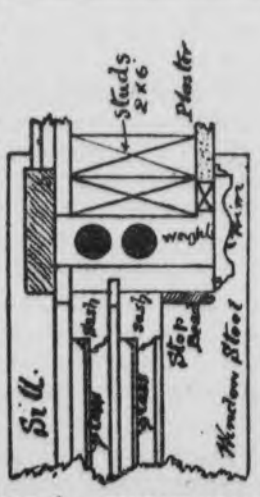


FIG. 1.—WINDOW FRAME.

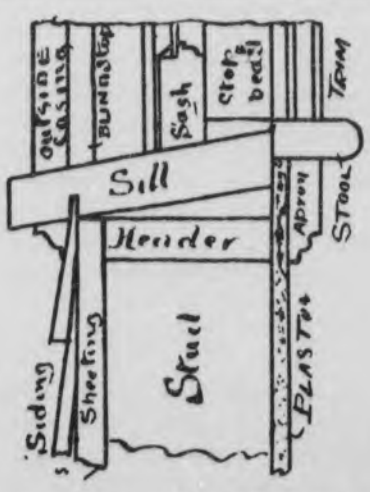


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF SILL, ETC.

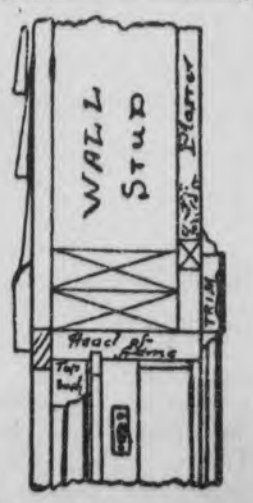


FIG. 3.—TOP HEADERS.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1895.

Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Shields, 724 Washington Street, (Room 3.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 49 La Salle Street.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.

NEW YORK.—Benj. B. Hart, 931 Columbus Ave., and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.

NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424

SHARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. H. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole

Labor-Saving Machinery.

Machinery, considered alone, shortens the hours of labor, but when in the service of capital lengthens them; in itself, it lightens the labor, but, employed by capital, lengthens the intensity of labor; in itself it is a victor of man over the forces of nature, but in the hands of those forces; in itself it increases the wealth of producers, but in the hands of capital makes them paupers.—*Karl Marx.*

Are You to Blame, Reader?

When we know that 150,000 people go to bed on charity in the one city of New York every night; that 8,000 human beings are buried in Potters field in that same city; that 40,000 women work for wages so small that they must sell themselves, beg, steal or slave, don't you think it about time to change a system that produces such conditions in the richest country on the face of the globe?—*People's Cause.*

It is Not the Natural Order.

John Boyle O'Reilly once wrote: "The masses are poor, ignorant and disorganized, not knowing the rights of mankind on the earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its living populations, because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government, and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses generation after generation, into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the law of God."

Government Railroads in Australia.

In Australia, where the railroads are State owned, you can ride a distance of 1,000 miles across the country for $6.50, first-class too; while workingmen can ride six miles for two cents, twelve miles for four cents, thirty miles for ten cents, etc. Railroad men receive thirty per cent. more wages for eight hours of labor than they are paid in this country for ten hours' work, and yet the profits of the railroads of Australia have enabled the Government to abolish the internal revenue tax.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

Some Peculiar Types of Union Men.

Every cause is burdened with a class of adherents who shout themselves hoarse when carried on the wave of success, but who return with the subsiding waters. Trade unions are particularly afflicted in this respect with such members. The union is regarded as some being or god composed of material in which they have no making, and with which they have nothing in common but to accept all benefits and to abuse when in trouble. There are union men by choice and others by circumstances; union men who enter the ranks as soldiers prepared to fight and if beaten to retreat in order to fight again if possible, others who boast of their unionism when everything is prosperous and membership means a continual dress parade. but should an outbreak occur and these members be forced to share the privations of active service, they set to work abusing the officers and causing despair in the ranks instead of clinging more desperately together. It seems almost incomprehensible that workmen with common interests should act so contrary to common sense. If only a part of their practical knowledge used in creating the wealth of their employers was used for a proper management of their common interests we would have reached that stage when the present labor movement would be antiquated. Again, there is another element in trade unions who are always ready to follow the wake of the flatterer, the demagogue, the gay deceiver, who with honeyed words and grand promises would lead them down the slippery path over the precipice of disorder, while the thorny crown of martyrdom is placed on the heads of the true counsellors who have the courage to present disagreeable facts. —*Paving Cutters' Journal.*

A Vast Revolution.

We are in a vast industrial evolution. I must intensify that and say revolution, and we are in it as we never were before because the conditions are higher. The conditions for such a state of things never before existed. Under despotic government the king used to say to a thousand men, "Go out and hew timbers, quarry stone, wall in my city, build a tomb or build a temple." They had to go. Now we have come to the age of personal liberty and co-ordinate power, and it is so great that none of us who have studied it can profess to understand it thoroughly. We are in the midst of a vast movement, and none of us would arrest it if we could. What we want to do is to study it, to utilize it, and the only solution at last is "in love serving one another," to recognize the service of man to man, and for each one to gladly take his place in the vast correlations and co-ordinations of such a world and lovingly and gladly fill his place.—*H. W. Thomas.*

Read and Ponder.

The debt of the United States at the close of the war was in round numbers about $2,000,000,000. The people have paid something near this amount since in interest and of principal, and yet it would take more corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco to pay the debt due by the Government of the United States now than it would have required thirty years ago to have paid the entire debt. This is caused mainly by the reduction of prices of these commodities due to the contraction of the currency during this twenty-five or thirty years.—*Cotton Plant.*

Striking At The Polls.

Well, ye theoretical gentlemen who have been appealing to the workingmen to abandon the industrial strike and strike at the polls, what do you think of it? Does the result of the elections suit you? No. Few of you are knaves, the balance are fools. There is only one kind of organization that will keep the workingmen together, and that is true unionism. The fact that the workingmen are trade unionists does not prevent them from striking at the polls, but some of our "advanced" friends seem to think differently. The well-meaning theoretical reformer is more of a menace to reform than the dishonest rascal. The honest theorist is trusted because he is honest, but as a rule he does not understand the workingmen. With few exceptions he has unconcealed contempt for trade unions—he soars higher. We have often observed that the radical theorist is not long inside of a trade union before he becomes exceedingly practical and oftimes obnoxiously conservative. And when the skin on his hands thickens to callousness, the "pure and simple" trade unionist is an anarchist compared to him.—*Coast Seaman's Journal.*

An Unbridled Plutocracy.

General Lloyd Brice writes in a recent number of the *North American Review*: "We are living in the shadow of an unbridled plutocracy, caused, created and cemented in no slight degree by legislative, aldermanic and Congressional action; a plutocracy that is far more wealthy than any aristocracy that has ever crossed the horizon of the world's history, and one that has been produced in a shorter consecutive period; the names of whose members are emblazoned not on the pages of their nation's glory, but of its peculations, who represent no struggle for their country's liberties, but for its boodle; no contests for Magna Charta, but railroad charters, and whose octopus grip is extending over every branch of industry; a plutocracy which controls the price of the bread we eat, the price of the sugar that sweetens our cup, the price of the oil that lights our way, the price of the very coffins in which we are finally buried."

Labor Discontented.

The rich man says that labor is discontented. What kind of a thinker are you that you expect the people to be contented under such distress as there now is, and then try to deceive them concerning its true cause. There is no contentment anywhere and there should not be. Kings want their subjects to be contented; masters, their chattel slaves; employers, their men on charity soup. The officers want the people to be contented to pay taxes to keep them in luxury, the trusts want the people to be contented while they fleece them. Contentment means, under such circumstances, ignorance and slavery. All over the world the masses see a vision of a glorious future where justice will reign, where men who produce the wealth of the world will consume that wealth.—*Louisville New Era.*

His Notion of an Ideal Union.

Weary Watkins: "They's only one thing keeps me from becomin' a workingman and joinin' a union."

Dusty Rhodes: "What's that?"

Weary Watkins: "I can't find no union what's on a strike all the time."

A Correction Due Our Kansas City Union.

In our November issue an item appeared from a travelling member of ours who had stopped over in Kansas City and wrote us from there protesting against the introduction of politics in trade unions, and urging that "the sooner our Order abandons impracticable and absurd ideas the better it will be for us." In publishing this we did not say the item came from Union No. 160, of Kansas City, and per request of President Michler of that Union, we now wish to relieve Union 160 of any responsibility for the opinion.

But one thing we can not understand is how Union 160, or any of our unions, could vote for the Single Tax proposition and at the same time vote for the State Socialistic platform. The Single Tax, if anything, is essentially the acme of individualism, while the Socialistic platform is the most consummate collectivism. One is the opposite of the other, and the two schools of thought are in radical antagonism to one another. We can understand how a State Socialist can favor a nationalization of the land; still, that is not Single Tax. But how a Single Taxer—one who yearns for the restriction of governmental powers and for the minimum amount of State interference, can line up for State Socialism, is one of those anomalies that had better be left for "zukunft" philosophers to explain.

Capital and Labor.

"Yes, sir," said a pompous New York manufacturer, "I consider myself a benefactor of the human race. I feed two hundred people in my factory."

"You do?" replied a bystander. "Goodness! And all the time I was under the impression that they fed you." —*Texas Siftings.*

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

***Whereas*, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:**

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending December 31, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount.	No. of Union.	Amount
2—	$3 50	112—	$16 10	317—	$4 25	554—	$1 75
3—	50	114—	9 00	326—	1 00	563—	2 75
8—	1 25	125—	25	342—	1 00	564—	50
12—	4 25	141—	50	360—	1 00	581—	25
15—	50	144—	50	361—	75	592—	50
20—	50	149—	1 75	370—	6 00	605—	1 35
23—	5 75	151—	1 00	375—	62 50	622—	50
25—	1 00	167—	10	381—	2 50	637—	1 00
29—	1 00	168—	1 00	382—	5 00	638—	3 75
40—	25	176—	2 75	391—	1 00	640—	25
43—	6 45	190—	50	423—	1 00	658—	1 00
44—	50	198—	50	428—	2 25	659—	1 75
59—	25	200—	25	433—	7 75	679—	50
61—	2 75	208—	1 03	446—	1 75	685—	60
62—	10 00	215—	1 00	457—	1 25	698—	3 50
67—	50	228—	2 00	471—	3 00	699—	3 25
69—	1 00	235—	50	473—	5 35	703—	1 75
72—	2 25	242—	1 50	478—	1 00	714—	75
82—	1 00	269—	3 75	483—	50	715—	1 50
87—	6 50	270—	1 00	484—	50	716—	1 00
88—	1 00	273—	3 25	493—	5 50	723—	60
90—	3 25	274—	50	507—	50	730—	1 75
94—	1 50	286—	10 50	515—	1 75	731—	25
103—	1 75	294—	1 75	518—	1 25	736—	40
108—	2 75	295—	2 50	525—	7 20	746—	50
111—	1 10	314—	4 00	551—	30	758—	35
N. H. Kime							1 75
Total							$288 18

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—DECEMBER, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	$3 833 15
" " (Supplies)	288 18
" Advertisers	30 00
" Rent and Gas	28 45
" Clearances, etc.	3 40
Balance on hand December 1, 1894	2 398 99
Total	$6,582 17

EXPENSES—DECEMBER, 1894

For Printing	$257 68
" Office, etc.	524 12
" Tax to A. F. of L., November	50 00
" Delegates to Denver Convention	602 50
" Benefits Nos. 3056 to 3087	4700 00
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895	447 87
Total	$6,582 17

Detailed Expenses—December, 1894.

Printing 1,000 Postals	$4 00
" 1,000 membership cards	2 50
" 1,000 stub receipts	3 75
" 17,000 copies December Journal	166 25
Expressage	1 00
" 31-100-page ledgers	24 18
" 25-200 "	28 00
" 10-300- "	15 50
" 5,000 Notcheads	12 50
Postage on December Journal	9 33
Special writers for December Journal	23 75
Engravings for December Journal	15 47
Postage on supplies, etc.	19 57
1,500 postals	15 00
Fifteen telegrams	10 20
Expressage on supplies	15 64
Office rent for December	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	350 66
Tax to A. F. of L., November	50 00
10,000 lithographed letter heads	39 40
Rubber seals, etc.	3 85
Check returned Union 311, Montreal, Can.	8 20
Coal	2 25
New grate and repairs to stove	1 50
Stationery	3 55
Type writer repairs	75
Hugh McKay, Denver Convention	193 25
D. P. Rowland " "	159 25
Jas. J. Linehan " "	180 00
P. J. McGuire " "	129 00
Benefits Nos. 3056 to 3087	4700 00
Total	$6 .34 30

CARPENTERS SHOULD READ, MARK, LEARN,

THOM. GILL'S BOOKS.

GILL'S RAPID CARPENTRY, 2d Ed., Revised, Price $2.00
GILL'S DETAIL ON THE SQUARE, " $1.00
GILL'S ENLIGHTENED STAIR BUILDER,
No. 1, Price $1.00
No. 2, " $1.00

Sent free by mail on receipt of price by application to R. LEONARD, General Agent, P. O. Station B, Jersey City, N. J. Member of L. U. 482.
Agents wanted in every city and town on profitable terms. Correspondence solicited from Secretaries of Local Unions.

Claims Approved in December, 1894.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
3056	F. M. Pierce	11	$200 00
3057	Mrs S. Provost	21	50 00
3058	F. Scheibel	22	200 00
3059	M. Klepac	54	200 00
3060	J. Kraus	54	50 00
3061	V. Kutilek	54	200 00
3062	E. M. Beason	90	200 00
3063	R. Murphy	63	200 00
3064	S O. Victor	113	200 00
3065	Mrs L. A Grasse	111	50 00
3066	D. Lampson	163	400 00
3067	Mrs. L. Coffman	190	50 00
3068	L. Treadway	203	50 00
3069	Chas. Massmann	228	200 00
3070	Mrs. M. Bernard	228	50 00
3071	J. Wassermann	238	200 00
3072	Mrs. T. Toft	270	50 00
3073	Mrs. A. Hazlett	276	50 00
3074	M. Stafford	286	200 00
3075	Mrs. N. Mankin	299	50 00
3076	E. H. Seilkop	369	200 00
3077	F. Williamson	381	200 00
3078	Mrs. H. M. Gray	381	50 00
3079	H. Parker	382	200 00
3080	J. W. Burzee	421	200 00
3081	N. A. Nyquist	427	200 00
3082	J. Rougeron	434	200 00
3083	J. Vanpelt	451	200 00
3084	Mrs. E. A. Husk	453	50 00
3085	Jas. A Sidmore	580	100 00
3086	G. W. Barwick	592	200 00
3087	Mrs. G. DeForest	758	50 00
Total			$4,700 00

A Self-fastening and Folding Saw-Clamp.

Mr. A. T. Binkerd, of No. 159 Robinson street, Allegheny City, Pa, a member of L. U. 211 has invented and will put on the market a new and novel self-fastening and folding saw-clamp.

It is lighter, longer, and holds firmer than any other metallic saw-clamp on the market. It folds similar to a pocket-knife and occupies but little more space in a tool-box than your claw hammer. When located at a suitable place, say on a saw-horse, bench, tool-box, window sill, on the edge of a board, plank, joist, stick of timber, pile of lumber, on the rail of a fence, or any other suitable place, it is fastened almost instantly, without the aid of any screws, or other means of fastening whatever. The means of self fastening is obtained by arms projecting at each end at a rectangle to the rear part of the clamp horizontally. Each arm is about an inch long and is supplied with a spur about one-half inch long at a rectangle with the arm and pointing downward for the purpose of penetrating into the wood and holding the clamp firmly in position. It is also provided with a "gum sound deadener." The invention claims to possess several advantages over all other saw-clamps, *viz.*, It folds up nicely for the purpose of occupying the least possible space. It has the lightest possible weight, with sufficient strength. It is an instantaneous self-fastener and firmly holds in place and is adaptable to a diversity of place to which it may be fastened.

It will doubtless supply a long felt want.

The Fair Wages Clause in England.

In a vast number of cities and towns in England, through the efforts and work of the trade unions, the city, county and town councils have adopted rules or ordinances something after this style, and we quote that of Brighton, viz. :—"Every mechanic, artisan, craftsman and laborer employed by the contractor in the course of such contract shall be paid not less than the standard rate of wages in force in this district, such standard to mean the rate agreed upon by the Masters' and Workmen's Associations in Brighton."

The Awakening.

And the poor of the land shall rejoice
When the Nation again shall be born,
When the rich who have robbed them of bread.
Of their honors and profits are shorn.

And the tares shall be gathered and burned,
And the wheat in our garners be stored;
And the ballot the Nation shall turn,
For we need not the spear or the sword.

The toilers, like giants, are waking,
But to find that their shackles are straw;
And the laws are had for the making;
And they soon will be making the laws.

And true as the heavens above us,
As the earth and its bounteous store,
The toilers shall equally share it,
And avarice rule is no more.

— *S. G. Odell, in Coming Nation.*

All Very True.

We do not wonder that honest, conscientious labor agitators become disgusted and heart sick when they find on the other hand an ignorant, unthinking, unmovable mass, giving ear to the minions of plutocracy and crucifying so called leaders with the selfishness of beasts; and on the other hand a coterie of narrow bigots, rankling with prejudices and petty jealousies, going out of their way to throw mud at these same agitators because they are unable to mould human nature to the liking of their most holy critics.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

Danger of Repeal or Amendment of Mechanics' Lien Law in New Jersey.

It appears another effort is to be made to either repeal or amend the present very effective Mechanics' Lien law of the State of New Jersey. A bill for that purpose has been introduced in the Legislature of that State.

The whole scheme is in the interest of the banks, building and loan associations, and financial institutions of the State. The argument they advance is that "financial institutions which would gladly loan money for building purposes where real estate was unencumbered, are prevented from so doing on account of this law, which deprives them of the protection to which capital is justly entitled."

We were under the impression that capital loaned in building operations was already amply protected and fully secured by the ordinary civil law covering bond and mortgages, without asking to come within the purview of the Mechanics' Lien law, or without need of the repeal or amendment of said law. The existence of the Lien law on the statute books of the State compels contracts should be given to responsible contractors and builders, or in default thereof holds the owner responsible for wages unpaid.

This has a tendency to eliminate irresponsible employers from the business, and acts as an element of safety and security to the mechanic and laborer in the construction or repair of buildings If any amendment of this law is at all necessary, it should be one to secure a priority of lien in favor of labor performed and to prevent long and unnecessary stays of execution, where judgments for payment of wages have been rendered.

Let all our Locals of the U. B. and of the building trades and all workingmen in the State of New Jersey stand on guard against any repeal of the Mechanics' Lien law. Pour in letters to your representatives in House and Senate, and tell them in unmistakeable tones you want no repeal of this Lien law, and if any amendment is to be made, let it be to widen the operation of the law still more in the line above indicated.

EXPULSIONS

PHILIP BIEHLER, from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., for embezzlement.

W. WENZEL, from Union 730, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of funds.

ED HAAS, from Union 214, Louisville, Ky., for embezzlement of Union funds.

ROBT. WEIR, Ex-Treasurer and W. H. GOODSON, Ex-Financial Secretary, from Union 28, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of Union moneys.

B. F. PENISTON, from Union 62, Chicago, Ill., for not turning over money entrusted to him by a candidate.

J. B. MITCHELL, from Union 741, Chicago, Ill., for misrepresentation as to his former connection with the Brotherhood.

MARK TAYLOR, from the Unions of New Orleans and U. B. generally for wilful slander of and bad conduct toward members.

P. A. INLOW from Union 176, Martin, Tenn., for defrauding fellow members and trying to break up the union.

HARRY EDMONDS, from Union 270, St. Louis, Mo., for being a defaulter as ex-Treasurer of Union 270.

W. W. COX, from Union 469, Hot Springs, Ark. for general bad conduct.

CHAS. GASS, from Union 2, Cincinnati, O., for acting as a U. S. Deputy Marshal during the railroad men's strike.

FRANK DRASAL, from Union 54, Chicago, Ill., for acting as deputy marshal during railroad strike.

ROBERTS'
Handy Wood Cutting Tool
Patented July 19, 1892.

PRICE, $1.50.
For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from ⅛ in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.
ROBERT ROBERTS,
25 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS
HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.
209 BOWERY
NEW YORK

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $571,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Labor's Awakening.

The giant Labor slowly wakes
And stretches out his arms,
While Greed and Pride with inward fear
Are quick to sound alarms.

Like noisome flies, while Labor slept,
They've preyed on every pore,
Till stings and ills have roused him up,
And now his sleep is o'er.

With strong right arm he'll sweep aside
His blind and puny foes—
No vampires now his life can steal
While lulling to repose.

How vain the hope by use of force
To crush and hold him down!
No power on earth can face his might
Whene'er he seeks the crown.

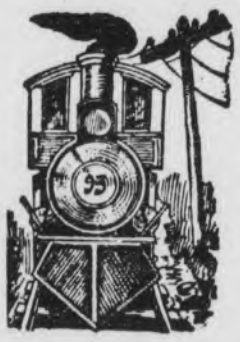
For Labor's king where Justice sways—
When no corruption blight—
Then haste the day when Freedom's rays
Shall shine out pure and bright.

And may the wish for common good
Extend, and govern all—
True happiness will ne'er be found
Where Greed and Pride enthrall.

—*Alexander Spencer.*

Practical Plans and Estimates.

BY I. P. HICKS.



THE plan which we will now take into consideration is one of a neat 1½-story cottage of nine rooms, with large halls, bath, pantry closets, etc.

Size of floor plan is 33-6x46-6.

The cellar is estimated under the front and two middle rooms, and to finish 7 feet in the clear.

Foundation and cellar walls to be an 8-inch brick wall.

Length of cellar wall, 125 feet.

Length of foundation wall, 52 feet.

Distance around outside wall plan, 160 feet.

Height of first story, 9 feet 6 inches.

Height of second story, 9 feet.

Main cornice, 208 feet.

Porch cornices, 54 feet.

Number of window frames, 22.

Number of door frames, 22.

Hard pine finish throughout.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

160 yards excavating, 30c	$ 48 00
1,500 brick laid in foundation $8.50	127 50
10 lineal feet chimney breast with fire-place, $2.00	20 00
76 lineal feet ordinary chimney 80c	60 80
	$256 30

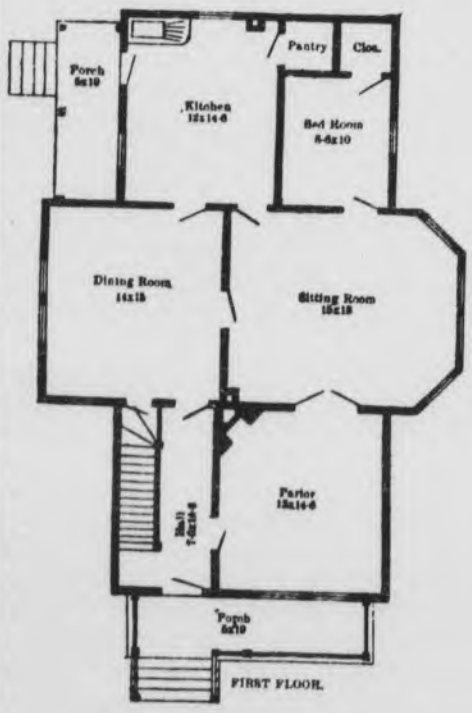
LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
2, 6x8 22 ft. sills	176
12, 6x8 16 " sills and girders	768
250, 2x4 16 " side st'd'ng and plates	2,750
120, 2x4 10 " partition studding	780
60, 2x4 18 " " "	720
50, 2x4 18 " rafters	600
100, 2x4 14 " " and cellar beams	900
50, 2x8 22 " floor joists	1,450
25, 2x8 16 " " "	525
25, 2x8 20 " " "	675
7, 2x6 10 " porch "	70
4, 2x6 16 " " "	64
	9,478

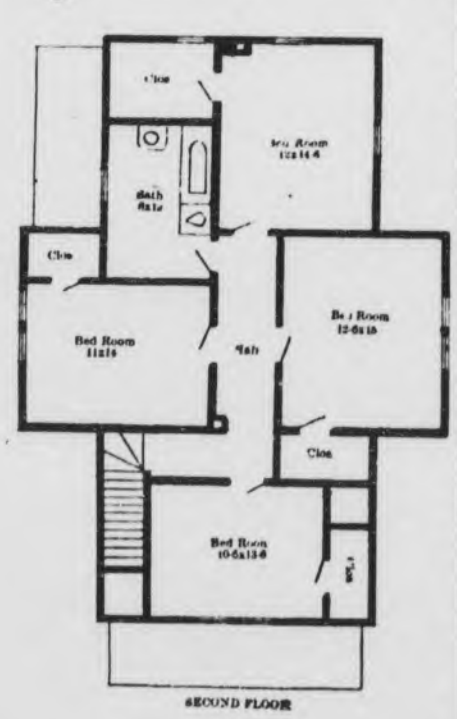
9,478 ft. in frame $16.50 per m	$160 84
5,100 " sheeting walls and roof $18 per m	91 80
2,500 ft. 5-inch siding $25 per m.	62 50
3,300 " 4-inch flooring $30 " "	99 00
17,000 shingles $3.50 per m	59 50
700 ft. beaded ceiling $30 per m	21 00
1,100 " ⅞ finish, cornice, jambs, etc., $40 per m	44 00
500 ft. 1⅛ finish casings, steps and outside finish $40 p m	$20 00
100 ft. 1⅛ hard pine fin. $30 p m	3 00
300 " ⅞ hard pine fin. $25 p m	7 50
500 " 10-in base $2.50 per h	12 50
1,200 " 5-in casing $1.50 per h	18 00
72 plinth blocks 8c	5 76
116 corner blocks 5c	5 80
12 windows 24x32, 2 light $2	24 00
8 windows 24x30, 2 light $1.75	14 00
2 windows 24x30, marginal lights for bath and bed-room $2.00	4 00

FRONT ELEVATION.

12 pair of blinds 24x32, 2-light $1.50	18 00
8 pair blinds 24x30, 2-light $1.40	11 20
2 pair blinds 24x30, 1-light $1.00	2 00
1 transom 10x32, 1 light	1 00
3 cellar sash 12x26 1 lt. $1	3 00
1 front door 3x7 1¾	8 00
2 folding doors 2-6x7-6 1¾ $6	12 00
7 doors 2-8x7 1⅜ $3.50	24 50
3 doors 2-6x7 1⅜ $3.25	9 75
6 doors 2 6x6-6 1⅜ $2.00	12 00
4 doors 2x6x6 1⅜ $1.80	7 20
180 ft. 3½ in. crn mld $1.75 p h.	3 15
60 " 2½ " " " $1.50 p h.	90
300 " 2 " bed " $1.50 p h.	4 50
800 " ¼ quarter round 60c p h.	4 80
350 " parting stops 50c per h.	1 75
350 " 1-in. window stps 60c p h.	2 10
390 " 2-in. door stops $1.25 p h.	4 87
100 " wainscoting cap $1.50 p h.	1 50
100 " 3½-in. watertable $2 p h.	2 00



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR

66 " 5-in. oak thsholds $4 p h.	$ 2 64
2 corner beads 25c	50
Mill work on porch and cornice	25 00
Front stairs	20 44
	$836 00

CARPENTER WORK.

33 sqrs. framing and laying floors $1.30	$42 90
26 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding $2 50	65 00
8 sqrs. framing ceiling 50c.	4 00
20 sqrs. framing, sheeting and shingling $3.00	60 00
170 lineal feet main cornice 15c.	25 50
96 lineal feet gutter 6c.	5 76
500 lineal feet of base 4c	20 00
21 door frames complete, $2 50	52 50
1 folding door frame complete	8 00
22 window frames complete $2.75	60 50
3 cellar frames, $1.25	3 75
Wainscoting kitchen	3 50
Finishing sink	2 00
Finishing bathroom	9 00
Finishing 5 closets at $1.25	6 25
Front stairs	15 00
Cellar stairs	2 50
Work on front porch	25 00
Work on back porch	15 00
Gable finish, 3 at $4	12 00
Outside corner casings	8 00
Outside base 124 lineal feet 4c.	4 96
	$451 12

HARDWARE.

80 lbs. 20d nails	$ 1 96
20 " 12d "	51
200 " 10d "	5 20
300 " 8d "	8 10
75 " 6d "	2 13
60 " 3d coarse	1 98
70 " 10d finish	2 00
80 " 8d "	2 40
25 " 6d "	80
4 " 3d "	16
22 set blind hinges 18c	3 96
550 lbs. sash weights, 1¼c.	6 87
6 skeins sash cord, 60c.	3 60
88 sash pulleys, 4c.	3 52
22 sash locks 15c.	3 30
23 pair butts 3½x3½ 35c.	8 05
2 flush bolts 75c.	1 50
1 front door lock	2 00
21 mortise locks and trimmings $1.00	21 00
8 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c.	1 20
20 door stops, 2½c.	50
96 lineal feet gutter, 10c.	9 60
100 " " conductors 3 in. 10c.	10 00
260 feet tin roof, porches, 8c.	20 80
64 " valley tin 10c	6 40
Flashing chimneys and tins for windows	4 00
	$131 54

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$256 30
Lumber and mill work	836 00
Carpenter work	451 12
Hardware and tinwork	131 54
Painting	100 00
Plastering 1,000 yards 25c.	250 00
Mantel complete	50 00
Gas fitting	25 04
Plumbing	70 00
Furnace complete for hot air heating	120 00
	$2,290 00

A special feature of this design is that the rooms are all large, well lighted and so arranged that each bedroom is supplied with a large closet. The house is designed for 16 feet studding which, of course, makes it necessary to plaster on the rafters in finishing the second-story rooms. This design could be carried out full two stories for an additional cost of about $150.

Again, the arrangement of the rooms on the first floor is such that the dining room could be used as a bed-room if it was so desired, using the sitting room as a living room. Thus, if it is desirable the same general appearance in the design can be retained if only erected as a one-story cottage of five rooms.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, the ultimate tendency when work is slack, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

XIII.—AN ARMED APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

(*Concluded.*)

IN the meanwhile, the king, accompanied by the least odious members of his council, had with much dread and misgiving made their way to the camp at Mile End. Being permitted to advance and address the armed peasants, the king said: "Good people, I am your king and protector, wherefore are you assembled in arms? What would you have from me?" William Wraw, a Poor Priest and leader of the Essex men, replied: "We would have you free us for ever, our children and goods, so that we be no longer serfs or reputed as such." "So be it," answered the king. "Let the men of each county straightway return by villages and towns as they came, and only leave behind two or three men of each place. To such men I will immediately deliver written letters which shall secure all you ask and will be a pardon for all offences against us in marching with armed men as an army with banners." In order, however, to give this strategy the appearance of sincerity, upward of thirty clerks were employed in writing letters of enfranchisement and pardon, which they gave to the deputies of the insurgents, who departed immediately after receiving them. When the news of the issue of these letters to the Essex men was received in London, many villages and towns of other counties appointed deputies to receive such letters and returned home, but the shrewder leaders restrained this movement to a great degree.

The king and council, who had received information of the capture of the Tower and the execution of the chief ministers with great alarm, now sought a place of refuge. Informed that the king's mother was safe in her palace in the city, they made a wide detour around the walls, and, toward nightfall, entered the city from the westward, and soon thereafter safely reached the Wardrobe.

On Saturday morning, June 15, the king dispatched Sir John Newton to seek Walter the Tiler in his city lodging and negotiate with him concerning the demands of the men of Kent. The Kentish leaders, with clear sight of the obligations they owed to the London and other civic brotherhoods, and of the difference of condition of the rural population of Kent and other counties, were not willing to have their people return home until more explicit concessions and securities had been obtained. The negotiations were therefore prolonged; but at length Walter the Tiler was induced to accompany Sir John to Smithfield, outside the city wall to the north-west, where the king and his courtiers, with the mayor and aldermen, were superintending the issue of letters to the men of Hertford and Middlesex. Arrived at Smithfield, Walter advanced to the king and, without any formalities, demanded explicitly, not only enfranchisement for the serfs and those reputed as such; but, also, as a measure of relief for townsmen, the right of free trade in town and out of town; the abolition of the odious poll-tax, and the full restoration of the ancient rights of freemen—such as the right of cutting wood for fuel and building in all forests, of grazing and hunting in all forests, parks and commons, and of fishing in all waters.

Walter had scarcely ceased speaking, when Walworth, the mayor, drew his dagger and, from behind, stabbed him through the throat, knocking him from his horse. The king and his courtiers then reined in their horses around the prostrate leader to conceal what was passing, and a squire of the royal household, named Ralph Standish, thrust his sword through Walter's heart.

The body, still surrounded by the horsemen, was dragged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, a few yards away, where it was hidden. The king then and there conferred the honor of knighthood on Walworth, the brothel keeper, and endowed him with an estate adjoining the murdered leader's birthplace.

When an end was made of delivering the letters of enfranchisement and pardon to the men of the several counties, they set out on their homeward march singing songs of joy. But as the men of Kent returned over London Bridge they little dreamed that preparations were being then and there made to set up on a gory pole, above the gateway, the bloody head of their leader—faithful to the death—Walter the Tilelayer.

When the citizens of London awoke on Sunday, the morning succeeding the triumphal departure from their city of the insurgent delegates, they arose with the firm belief that a great popular victory had been won, and that the abolition of serfdom had been achieved. But as the startling rumor of the assassination of the Kentish leader and the king's connivance in that dastardly deed became known, the popular exultation was changed into anxiety. This inquietude soon developed into positive alarm as successive messengers brought the ominous tidings that the abbot of St. Albans when confronted with the king's charters of emancipation, had boldly denied their validity, and that many lords had openly denounced the king's action as an attempted violation of their baronial rights solemnly guaranteed by the Magna Charta.

The situation was indeed critical. The whole of England, or the actual working classes thereof, from Yorkshire to Devonshire, from Scarboro, in the north-east, to Plymouth, in the south-west, had sacredly maintained the vast organization of the Brotherhood for twenty years; and, at length, had on the day appointed, taken up arms in defence of the common cause. Yet, within a few days after the rising, concert of action between the forces of the several counties seems to have been disregarded, and the men of the several villages and cities of certain counties seem to have acted entirely on their own judgment in returning to their homes when the object of the rising appeared to have been achieved. The difficulty of subsisting such great masses in or near one city for any considerable time, without a regular commissariat exercising military powers, must have been evident from the first; and the early disbanding of the assembled forces was no doubt regarded as inevitable. Nevertheless, the dispersion of the forces in and around London must be regarded as a calamity to the popular cause; for as the armed workers retired to their homes, the courage of the lords revived, their panic passed away, and within three days thereafter the great and lesser barons of the realm had assembled a mighty force of forty thousand disciplined soldiers around the neuclus of the royal army in London.

Burning with shame for their recent panic fears, eager to wipe out the stain on their military reputation, and frenzied with the thought of loss of social position, the lords demanded of the royal council that the king's pardon for all offences committed during the rebellion should be cancelled; and that stern retribution should be immediately exacted from the chief movers in that rebellion. The demand of the lords was conceded; and the army moved by parallel columns into Kent. Wholesale arrests, followed by ruthless executions, swiftly marked the progress of this infuriated host. But the avenging army was soon brought to a halt by the news that the Essex men had re-assembled in arms and were once more marching on London. Retracing its steps by a forced march through the decimated country-side and recrossing the Thames, the army again poured eastward. Soon a halt was called, for on the borders of Essex a delegation from the insurgents of that county met the king, and, displaying before his eyes his recently granted charters, asked to be informed if those charters did not make the Essex men, so far as freedom was concerned, the equals of the lords.

The nominal historians would have us believe that the king, enraged at this request, poured a torrent of insensate villification on this delegation; but the text of a royal proclamation of that date warrants us in believing the king's answer was couched somewhat as follows—"At the importunity of many insurgents in and from several counties of our kingdom, certain letters patent under our seal were granted to them, giving emancipation from all serfdom to our subjects, and pardon also for offences committed against us. You shall straightway return to those who sent you and inform them that these letters were issued by us without due deliberation, and considering that the concessions of these letters tended to the prejudice of our crown, and to the injury of ourself, the prelates, lords and barons of our realm. Therefore, with the advice of our council, we have cancelled these letters, and command in order that those who have in their possession such charters of emancipation and pardon restore them to us and our council, under penalty of forfeiture of all they can forfeit to us. We have summoned the clergy and barons, with two knights from each county, and two citizens from each town, to meet in parliament and decide whether our subjects shall be freed from all serfdom. Furthermore we command that all and every tenant, free or otherwise, do without resistance or delay, the usual services and labor to their lords, and we rigorously prohibit them to demand any liberty or privilege they did not enjoy before the late troubles."

Having listened in silence to the king's shameless declaration of his treacherous policy, the delegation retired and then made all haste to rejoin the main body of their compatriots. Undismayed by the information brought by the delegation concerning the strength and quality of the rapidly approaching army, the insurgents resolved to make a stand for their liberties in the glades of Hainault Forest. Here in a short time their skilled axemen fortified the chosen position with felled trees, so as to counteract the overwhelming superiority of the enemy's cavalry.

Although the chroniclers, who generally revel in the details of military engagements, have vouchsafed us little more than the barest mention of this important conflict in the depths of the great forest of Essex, we may readily believe that this first pitched battle between the lordly chivalry and the Essex brotherhoods was long and stubbornly contested. The army assembled under the royal banner was commanded by the Earl of Buckingham and Lord Percy of Northumberland. It consisted of not less than forty thousand men. But independently of its numerical strength, it is said to have been the most powerful army ever before assembled in England. So far as mere numbers are concerned, the insurgent force was probably somewhat superior to that of their opponents; but the effective strength of an army in the Middle Ages was calculated on the basis of the number of its mail-clad horsemen, or of its knighthood, each knight being supported by his personal following of mounted esquires and men-at-arms. The foot-soldiers of an army, no matter how numerous, were regarded as almost worthless for real fighting. The footmen indeed were scarcely deemed worthy the name of "soldiers." It should be understood that the insurgent force was almost exclusively composed of footmen.

But a great revolution was taking place in military no less than in industrial affairs at this period. The working class of England, the peasantry and trade unionists, had for generations been habituated to practise with the long bow. Local and personal rivalry in archery as an athletic pastime had gradually developed the bow until it came to be recognized as the most terrible engine of war then in existence. The bow of a grown man, twenty-five years of age, was seven feet long and three inches thick, the range of such a weapon being four hundred yards. It was faith in the potency of this poor man's weapon; it was confidence in their ability to lay the whole strength of their trained bodies to bend the mighty yew bow, to draw to its very head the heavy oaken war-shaft, trimmed with the gray goose feather and to pierce man or horse, unless clad in the best Milan steel, at any distance short of three hundred yards, that emboldened the men of the Brotherhood to stand at bay against the combined royal and feudal forces of the realm.

It will be understood that not all the insurgents were such skilled bowmen, and it is probable that the greater part of them were axe or "bill" men, for such were absolutely necessary. Armed with bill-hooks, such as were ordinarily used by most of these men in their labor of trimming hedges and trees, and set upon ash staves some seven feet long, these bill-men were formidable combatants at close quarters. Did a few cavalry succeed in the face of a withering arrow-flight in forcing their steeds to charge up to the line of bowman, the billmen rushed to the archers' defence. A blow with a bill would shiver the toughest lance ever couched by cavalier. To seize the horseman's visor with the hook of the bill or to lop off a leg of his horse would generally dismount the most experienced rider. Flung heavily to the ground and unable to rise, perhaps, owing to the mere weight of his armor, a blow of the bill wielded with both hands, even by the humblest "hedger and ditcher," might be sufficient for the ambition of the proudest knight.

It should be added that a considerable proportion of the royal army was also composed of archers, and those of no mean reputation for skill. Again, the insurgents were at the disadvantage of being but scantily provided with body armor of any kind, either steel or leather defences for the head or body; but they had the advantage of the shelter of their hastily constructed breastworks, and the further advantage of a position in the forest which obstructed the deployment and alignment of their opponents' cavalry. In short, the men of the Brotherhood had now the opportunity of selling their lives at a goodly sacrifice and of teaching the oppressors of labor a lesson which would be impressed on their memory.

We have no means of knowing the details of this hard-fought battle of Peverell. We are told, however, that the battle ended not until the close of the long summer's day; and when night fell both armies rested on the field.

* * * * * *

The shrill blast of the brazen trumpets that sounded the reveille on the following morning and called the wearied soldiers to a renewal of the attack was not answered by the hoarse bray of the defenders' horns; and when the royal troops, fearing some surprise, cautiously clambered over the blood-stained barricade they found, as the sole occupant of the stubbornly defended position, five hundred dead bodies.

The insurgents, whose limited stock of arrows did not, probably, enable a continuation of the defence, and whose numerous wounded needed skilled medical attention, had, all unsuspected by their opponents, effected a masterly retreat to the ancient walled city of Colchester.

THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1895.

SOLDIERS, not lawyers, were the first conveyancers of land, and blood was used instead of ink.—*Herbert Spencer.*

OVER one hundred years ago the laws of Massachusetts declared that any man who held land in idleness three years, lost his title to it and it became the property of the man who cultivated it.

JEALOUSY, envy and personal selfishness are the dangerous stumbling blocks to perfect unity and harmony. Clear away the stones, friends. "It is an unweeded garden that grows to seed."—*Typographical Journal.*

THE WAR extended the nominal era of freedom so as to include the black man, but it did not make him free, nor will he or his white brothers ever be free until both he and they can retain in their pockets the wealth which they create.—*Wendell Phillips.*

INDEPENDENT labor political action is good and the workers cannot get too much of it, says the *Cigar Makers' Journal*, but it should not be tacked on to the trades union movement. There is room in this country for both movements. Let us agree to keep the two separate, and both will profit by the decision.

MANY of our rich men, said Andrew Jackson in his message, July 10, 1832, have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have in the results of our legislation brought section against section, interest against interest and man against man in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundation of the Union.

A Few Words of Advice to Local Auditors.

Auditors of Local Unions should examine the books and accounts of the F. S., the Treasurer, and the Trustees regularly once each month. It would stop a good deal of fraud and trouble if attended to properly. Each item should be compared carefully. The day book or cash book should be compared item for item with the ledger. Some Auditors never look at the ledger, and only glance over the cash book.

The right course is for one Auditor to take the cash book and call off each entry, and a second Auditor should look through the ledger and see each item as called off is entered in ledger correctly—date, amount and all. The items of expenses and bills and vouchers should each be examined with care, and the items of income and expense should be carefully footed up and added by two of the three Auditors.

The bank book of the Treasurer should be called for and produced, and the receipts for tax, etc., sent the G. S-T. should be called for and examined, so as to see the Local is paid up and not in arrears.

Report of Auditors should then be made to the Local regularly each month. The Auditors should be paid for their services, whenever their work is done in this form and where there are sufficient members to take much time.

Making History Rapidly.

What an array of stirring labor events the past few years! The pulse throbs of the labor movement are felt even in these stagnant times.

First came the adverse decisions, one after another, of Judges Taft and Ricks at Toledo, of Judge Billings at New Orleans, of Judge Paxson against the men of Homestead, of Judge Jenkins, in the Great Northern Railway Strike—all against Organized Labor.

Next come the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the eight-hour law for letter carriers, the decision of Judge Speer of Georgia in the engineers' case, of Judge Barrett of New York in the garment workers' injunction, of Judge White in the Builders' Exchange conspiracy of Pittsburgh, of Judge Harlan of the United States Supreme Court setting aside Judge Jenkins' decision.

Then there is Attorney General Olney's opinion as to the organization of Reading Railroad employees and the report of the United States Strike Commission as to the Pullman strike—all in the favor of Organized Labor.

Added to this count the great strikes of the coal miners, of the Chicago railroad men, of the North-western Railroad men, of the Fall River cotton operators, and countless other straight, stand up fights against lower wages. Surely the labor movement in America is making history at a rapid rate.

How the Moneyed Conspiracy has Worked General Disaster.

The year 1893 according to all financial authorities, was the most disastrous in 50 years to all industrial interests of the country. That is to say it was the worst ever experienced in the United States. The year started with wide prosperity and an enormous volume of trade. But in June, 1893, came the crash of banks, the wreckage of railroads and general financial collapse, stagnation in trade, great decline in prices with reduced production and widespread lack of employment and excruciating misery and distress among wage workers.

Then followed a constant drain of gold from the United States Treasury to meet payment of securities abroad and gold dividends on investments held by European capitalists, with a constantly decreasing revenue to the Government and the menacing danger of a deficit. This was the game and conspiracy of our money mongers in Wall street to force the Government to issue interest-bearing bonds. And profitably and well their game has worked, until they have the Government by the throat and the pockets and industrial resources of the people in their clutches.

Meanwhile, in 1893, there were 15,650 business failures—50 per cent. more numerous than the previous year and 400 per cent. greater in volume; 241 banks suspended—many of them national banks. Seventy-four railroads went into the hands of receivers, comprising 33,000 miles of road and involving 1,651 millions of capital. Twenty-four per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of the country is now in charge of receivers.

In the money market there has been the widest extreme of stringency and plethora. Until the latter part of August there was an extraordinary stringency. The banks lost three hundred millions of deposits. Call money commanded as high as ¼ per cent. and interest. Time money was practically unobtainable for a long time, and commercial paper ruled at 12 to 15 per cent. The New York banks issued about forty millions of loan certificates, and thus averted a terrific commercial smash. Gold began to be hoarded, and then all kinds of money and currency was unobtainable except at a premium. But with an abatement of the panic, and with an extraordinary liquidation and reduction in business operations, the deposits of the banks have enormously increased.

The year 1894 has shown very slight betterment of conditions only here and there with some small subsidence of financial disasters and bankruptcies.

The outflow of gold still continues, and the money mongers still demand the issue of more interest-bearing bonds. The American people are being lulled into a quiescent indifference to the fancied financial security of a gold standard under the blissful syrenic teachings of the daily press.

But amid all, the true American patriots who love the public welfare more than private gain, are on the watch-towers of public opinion and are arousing the people to the real danger. And whether true financial reform and the inauguration of a scientific American currency is now defeated or postponed, the American people will never rest content until the power of the moneyed conspirators in Wall street is overthrown, and the sovereign right of the Government to be the sole source of issue of all currency is irrevocably established.

We are hopeful for the year 1895. The daybreak of sanguine intelligence has ushered in abundant promises of a better season after spring has fully opened. And with a change for the better in general trade and with financial security more prevalent, there will be a rousing revival of all trade and labor organizations. Get ready, for the long night of despair will pass, and with its disappearance will come the mid-day sun of a more general prosperity and an awakening of the working people.

Ten New Unions and Seven Reorganized.

Of late the following new unions have been granted charters, viz.: Union No. 254, W. Palm Beach, Fla.; 256, Belt, Mont.; 281, Indianapolis Ind. (a consolidation of several Indianapolis Unions); 306, Newark, N. J.; 309, New York City (cabinet makers); 319, Terrell, Tex.; 330, Kalispel, Mont.; 331, Kalamazoo, Mich.; 370, Lenox, Mass.; and 375, New York City (house framers).

The following lapsed unions have been reorganized, viz.: Union 174, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; 387, Flatbush, N. Y.; 401, Franklin, Pa.; 529, Rogers Park, Ill., 543, Town of Union, N. J.; 623, Chicago, Ill., and 719, Huntingdon, W. Va.

HILLSBORO, TEX.—Contractors in this place made an endeavor to return to the 10-hour day. But Union 711 stood up and prevented it.

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR sent out by the G. S. with the password early last month to the Locals has been highly praised. For it has had splendid effect and has aroused the bulk of the Locals to a live, aggressive activity. Public meetings are being arranged, and a general stirring up along the whole line has been provoked.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS are now ready. Cost, $5 per hundred, or 5 cents each in any quantity. Send in your orders to the G. S T.

OUR LOCAL UNIONS last month in more than half the cities under our jurisdiction were displaying a healthy growth in membership and a general lively revival of interest.

ONCE every three months the Trustees of the Locals should call in the cards of the members and compare them with the cash book and ledger. It would keep accounts straight and prevent fraud and embezzlement.

Meeting of the General Executive Board.

The new General Executive Board held a nine days' session last month at the General Office in this city, beginning January 7 and adjourning January 16. Much general business of importance was attended to, and the books and accounts of the General Office for the preceding six months were thoroughly examined, audited and found correct in every particular.

The new bond of General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire, for $30,000 was examined and accepted, as it is furnished by the same Indemnity, Trust and Surety Company which has been his bondee for years. Inasmuch as the general vote on the new amendments to the Constitution has combined the two offices of General Secretary and General Treasurer, P. J. McGuire now becomes the General Secretary-Treasurer.

The new Constitution as amended in various particulars, went into effect January 14, 1895, per decision of General President Owens and the G. E. B. at this meeting. All the newly elected members of the G. E. B. were present. The proceedings will be published in detail in next month's CARPENTER.

The next meeting of the Board will be held April 1, 1895, at the General Office, 124 N. 9th street, Philadelphia. Owing to election of this Board late in September at the Indianapolis Convention September 25, 1895, the regular quarterly meeting early in October had been dispensed with by vote of the G. E. B. at their special meeting, September 26, 1895.

COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS of Eighth General Convention of the U. B., held at Indianapolis, Ind, are now ready. Price, five cents. Send orders to P. J. McGUIRE, P. O. Box, 884, Phila., Pa.

Appeals and Agitation Cards. Good reading for Non-Union Carpenters.

Furnished Locals free. Let your R. S. write the Gen. Sec. for them.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.
General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass
S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.
J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.
A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st, Chicago, Ill.
Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

An Alien.

A man without country is he who is born;
In a nation where from him his birthright is torn,
By a law that deprives him of land or, of leave
To earn what the sweat of his brow should receive.

—*Charles W. Stevenson.*

A Few Maxims.

Keep cool.

Stand by the organization of your craft; it will stand by you in times of adversity.

Pay fair dues, the higher the better; fair dues create a defence fund that will stand between you and an avaricious employer in dull times.

Establish an out-of-work benefit in all labor organizations; it enables the members to live during times of industrial depression without being forced by hunger to take one another's jobs, and assists to retain the membership.

Labor organizations with high dues and out-of-work benefits maintain both the wages and the membership during industrial stagnation.

Labor organizations that depend upon enthusiasm and bluff find themselves bankrupt during times of commercial and industrial inactivity.

A member's duties in a labor organization do not end with the payment of the regular dues; all members should attend the meetings of the union, where all union business should be transacted. Street corners are not the places to transact the business of the union.

Never condemn a fellow-member until he has a trial and a chance to defend himself. A character assassin is the meanest man on earth.

Do not be too ready to believe all you read in the so-called plutocratic press about strikes and the men who manage them.

Subscribe for, support, and read the labor papers.

Do not believe that so-and-so is crooked simply because some hair-brained blatherskite told you so; demand the proof, if it is not forthcoming brand the slanderer as a character assassin, and avoid him as you would a plague. He does more injury and is more dangerous to the labor movement than small-pox is to humanity.

Study carefully the records of the two old parties and men—and their motives—who manage them. If you find they are not mindful of your best interests, and have enacted legislation and measures in the interests of the classes regardless of the masses, manfully cast them aside and fearlessly vote for the man or party whom you believe to be your friend.

Use all means; use both the labor economic organization and the ballot to advance the best interests of labor.—*Car Makers' Journal.*

War Among the Carpenters of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B. of Carpenters last September a statement of troubles of our D. C. in that city with the Amalgamated and K. of L. carpenters was presented.

It shows; some years ago before District Councils were organized in the U B., the Knights of Labor carpenters and the Brotherhod were about equal in strength in Chicago. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters likewise had branches in Chicago. To harmonize the whole, a council was formed called the United Carpenters' Council. This council had more power than that given to our D. C.'s, as assessments could be levied and strikes ordered without consulting with the Locals affiliated; the trade rules and initiation fee was uniform and made therein. Finally a D. C. of the United Brotherhood was established in 1888, but as a matter of fact it had no jurisdiction, and was always subservient to the United Carpenters' Council.

As time went on, the U. B., as a matter of course, gradually absorbed both of these organizations until the year 1892 when, on January 1, the total strength of the K. of L. was 171, and that of the Amalgamated about 157, whilst the U. B. had a membership of 4,000. Our D. C., by virtue of this change, began to assume its proper position, and it gradually became apparent that the U. B. would eventually control the interests of the carpenters in the Chicago district. That fact was also apparent to the other rival organizations. From that time every act of theirs showed their bitter opposition to us.

It must be borne in mind that at this time thousands of dollars were being paid into the United Carpenters' Council every quarter by the U. B., the rate being about twenty-two dollars to one dollar paid in by the others. As the funds were expended for the benefit of all three organizations, including the work of organization, and at one time also for the payment of strike benefit, it will be readily seen that whilst being an expensive institution to keep up the United Carpenters' Council gave the Knights and Amalgamated Carpenters all the benefits possible to be obtained through a powerful organization like ours, although the K. of L. did not pay as much dues as our members, and the Amalgamated, although paying more, the largest percentage of it went toward special benefits and consequently not contributing in any way toward the expense of forcing up the wages, as for instance, they paid a superannuation benefit, etc., and whilst making the dues higher did not advance wages one cent. Finally the condition became such that legislation in the United Carpenters' Council became impossible, as both the organizations named repeatedly refused to be governed by the majority, and after six months' useless effort on our part, and the rejection of several reasonable proposals from us, on their part, we finally adjourned the U. C. C. *sine die* by virtue of our majority therein.

We had in the meantime become affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the laws of which provide that only one organization of each trade shall be recognized, the result of which was that the K. of L. and Amalgamated could obtain no working cards unless taken out through our D. C. To meet this condition, we, in the interest of harmony, proposed to supply the cards to them at the same price charged to us and without our name being printed thereon.

This proposition was treated with contempt, the answer being that if they could not get their cards from the United Carpenters' Council they would do without any. We then withdrew the offer, and our position now is, that if they want a card they can have it by paying the same as our own members pay for it, providing, that they comply with our working rules as laid down by the D. C., including a uniform initiation fee as set by the D. C.

About the end of last July an injunction was granted by Judge Horner, of the Circuit Court of Chicago, preventing the Building Trade Council or the D. C. from interfering in any way with their members on any job through their business agents.

The result of this was that in the month of August the president of the D. C., Bro. A. Cattermull, was cited to appear before the court along with two of his assistants, H. Martin and F. Austin, to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of court, this was followed up by the president of the Building Trades Council being cited also.

On these occasions the utmost endeavor was made by them to have the above-named committed to jail for contempt of court, and it was only by retaining good counsel that we were able to give them a set-back from time to time, as we wished the legality of the injunction tested first, which was difficult, as most of the judges were on their vacation and only one was sitting to test emergency cases. Finally, however, we got a hearing before Judge Hanecy, who, after hearing some of the argument on both sides, decided to set final hearing for September 27th, and entering an order at the same time against their citing any more of our officers or business agents in the meantime.

The joint membership of both of these organizations on July 1st, last, was about 450, whilst our membership was 5,500 in the U. S., or about a total of over 6,000 members.

Prior to the adjournment of the United Carpenters' Council, they had violated every rule in existence in this district; they had taken ex-members of our unions at one dollar per head, and in some cases as much as they could get out of the applicant, whilst our regular fee was $10.00 and would have been $25.00, if they had not taken such a course.

To-day they are working with scabs for any rate of wages, and have repeatedly offered to supply all men needed in cases where we have had strikes, for thirty cents per hour, while the union rate is thirty-five.

Growing out of this state of affairs in Chicago, two men have lost their lives during the strike on the Marquette Building. Mr. DOYLE, of the Plumbers' Union, was shot one day, and shortly after BRO. DONALD GRUER, of Carpenters' Union No. 28, met his death by a pistol shot from a Knights of Labor carpenter, named John Kemperman.

The strike on the Marquette Building grew out of a violation of trade rules of the Electrical Workers' Union by the Fuller Construction Company. After investigation the Building Trades Council of Chicago called out the union men of all trades employed on the building. The Amalgamated men refused to come out, and after we had ordered our men out in sympathy with the other building trades, they made a deal with the employers to supply Amalgamated men to take the places of our men. These Amalgamated men, as fast as they went to work, were sworn in as special police and armed with revolvers, and were under orders to shoot. Finally, on December 4, last, DONALD GRUER, an old man aged 55, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 28, and formerly a member of the Amalgamated Society, was shot three times, through the lungs, shoulder and back, which resulted fatally next day. This was a cold-blooded murder as Gruer was never known to even quarrel with any one. The only cause of his assassination was that as three carpenters came out from work in the building he recognized one as an old-time acquaintance and called out he wished to speak to them and went alone toward them to persuade them to desist from scabbing, when one of them, John Kemperman, of the K. of L, drew a pistol and shot the old man.

Besides this cowardly murder warrants were sworn out and several of our members arrested for intimidation, assault and conspiracy. The costs of defending our men as arrested, of defending injunction suits, of prosecuting murderers, and paying strike benefits has cost thousands of dollars. But in this fight our Chicago Locals and the General Office have responded liberally.

Slavery of Two Kinds.

Yes, there is a difference between the great American freeman who works for wages, and the chattel slavery of long ago.

The master had to feed, clothe and care for the slave whether he had work or not. They don't have to do that with the wage slave. The master had to hunt up slaves and buy them. The wage slaves hunt up a master and offer themselves for a bare existence.

The black slave was put up to the highest bidder. The wage slave puts himself up, and underbids his fellows for the privilege of work.

The black slave never had any fear of want. The wage slave lives in continued dread of it.

The slave had a permanent job at a certain price. The wage slave never has a permanent job, and at an ever decreasing pay.

The black slave was seldom overworked to his injury. The wage slave is habitually worked to the utmost, regardless of health. The black slave was never forced to imperil his life in battle—the master did the fighting. The wage slave is hired to go out and get shot when the employers have a difficulty.

Yes, there is a difference, but altogether in the favor of chattel slavery.

Great, free Americans! Well, just a few.—*Coming Nation.*

What They Want.

Colorado can produce a gold dollar for twenty-two cents. It will probably produce upwards of twenty millions of them this year for less than twenty cents apiece.

The "intrinsic value" idiot will find much to set him thinking in the above truthful statement.

Speaking of "gold dollars with a dollar's worth of gold in them," we cannot resist the temptation to roast the old party fanatics who vote to enslave themselves through the "honest dollar" policy.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the fool farmer, and he hauls two bushels of wheat to market that have cost him $1.40 to produce—and he gets it.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the silly planter, and he carts to market fifteen pounds of cotton that have cost him $1.30 to make—and gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," howls the laboring man, and he does $2.00 worth of work—and gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," shrieks the hide-bound merchant, and he advertises his goods at panic prices—and gets it.

"I want the earth and all that is on it," says the money-owner, and he quickly makes his notes and mortgages payable in gold—and he has almost got it.—*Denver Road.*

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

A Socialist's Views.

Editor of THE CARPENTER.

DON'T know if Mr. Hugh McGregor is one of the special writers of the Carpenters' journal who gets paid for his articles, but if he is he gets his pay from a class of people who should not pay for delusive articles, such as he writes for THE CARPENTER, in his "Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle," which takes up some five columns of our worthy paper every month now for over a year, which is very lengthy and tiresome reading, and a great many members don't even read any more.

In the last number of September he started out, like all capitalist newspapers do, who are either muzzled or subsidized by capitalist or religious classes, which two latter classes go hand in hand in the way of diverting the attention of the wage-slaves from the main issue. He compares the socialists and economists with the anarchists, which appears to me that he must be a paid agent of the capitalist classes to do so, so that I suppose he is too intelligent a man not to know the difference between socialist economists and anarchists. And if he don't know the difference I should advise him to stop writing his old history and study up the new.

The socialists and economists want the function of government extended so that the government, or in other words the people, shall own and control all industries, and that all industries shall be conducted in the most economic way possible on a co-operative basis, under which all citizens, male and female, shall be equal share-owners and have a voice in all matters of importance, while the anarchists want no government or laws at all, but simply industrial freedom without any restriction whatever. So the men who try to put these two different theories together, which are as much opposed to each other as fire and water, must be either fools or knaves and a paid capitalist tool to do so. He says "as the socialists, economists and anarchists all combine in these days with the political labor leaders to divert the minds of the workers from the idea of the trade union as one permanent and independent whole, so toward the close of the middle ages did the military, legal and commercial classes combine with the self-seeking members of the manufacturing class to subvert the trade unions and betray municipal liberty. Then, as now, grave dangers threatened the integrity of the unions from without, and then, as now, the most dangerous enemies to the voluntary organization of labor were to be found within the unions. The sons of the three thousand trades unionists who died defending 'the red banner of London, emblazoned with the figure of St. Paul,'" etc.

It appears to me that Mr. Hugh McGregor can't be anything but an anti-socialist economist or a paid knave of the capitalist classes, as a writer in a labor paper, to prejudice the producers of all social wealth against their best friends; as he must know better than to state that socialists and economists divert the minds of the workers from the idea of trade unions. The socialist may advocate independent political action on the part of labor, and even call the trade union "pure and simple," but it is not pure and simple. Look at the last thirty years of trade unionism and you will find that thirty years ago something like 75 per cent. of this country's wealth was in the hands of the common people and 25 per cent. in the hands of the capitalist, while to-day it is the reverse. A few capitalists are now in possession of 75 per cent. of all the wealth of the country and 25 per cent. in the hands of the sixty-five to seventy millions of people, besides a public and private debt of over thirty billions of dollars. This being a fact, can Mr. Hugh McGregor with candor say that trade unionism is a success? I doubt not trade unions have done a great deal of good in the way of education, reducing the hours of labor, and raising wages wherever it could, but it has not kept pace with modern capitalism, in which is now the great danger to the trade unions, but not the socialist. And any candid man would not charge socialists and economists with diverting the minds of the workers from the idea of the trade union, but, on the contrary, all socialist papers and writers do all they possibly can to make workers of all kinds join the respective unions of their craft.

The socialists all over the world are in favor of trade unions and help them in their struggle against the capitalist class, the robbers of the fruits of labor, as all capital is the product of labor. The socialists in St. Louis are helping the striking brewers and all other labor unions. The socialists in France, Germany, England and Belgium and all other countries are helping the trade unions as much as they possibly can.

I suppose Mr. Hugh McGregor has never read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, or he would not make such admissions as he made in THE CARPENTER. I refer him to the social demands No. 5 —"legal incorporation by the States of local trade unions which have no national organization." Is that diverting the workers' minds from trade unions or drawing their minds to it?

As to the socialist combining with the military, legal and commercial classes, would be another admission of nonsense, as socialists all over the world make demonstrations against militarism, and call them the lazy draggers of the sabre and wholesale murderers and assassins, and expose the fraud of the commercial classes of to-day, and show that all commerce and trading is only general cheating, buying the product of labor at one price and selling it at another without adding any value to the commodities, like, for instance, when a merchant buys goods for 100 dollars, he sells these same goods, without adding to their value, for 110 to 120 dollars, according to what the goods are.

I think if Mr. Hugh McGregor had studied "Capital," by Carl Marx, and some other books on political economy, and written his articles upon economy, they would be a good deal more interesting and pertaining to the readers of the end of the nineteenth century, and his time and talent would have a great deal more value and have done more good than it has by looking back to the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, to ecclesiastical action, to Edward I and Edward II, to kings and rulers, to Cæsar and Rome and Italy, and Church and clergy and matrimony; to the dignity of a solemn sacrament of the Pope and St. John the Baptist and St. Mary, and the Church alone preserving the Latin language as a barrier to barbarism and conserve a universal medium for the dissemsemination of knowledge.

Look at the people who come from the countries where the Church has preserved the Latin language, and see it they are less barbarians and have more knowledge than others, and you may find the contrary.

And for a just rate of interest on money, which don't exist, as interest on money is usury, and usury is robbery, and robbery is unlawful, by either natural laws or human-made laws.

He also refers to the devil, which I should like to know what animal that is —if the devil is one of God's creatures. I suppose the devil must be a good fellow, as a good God would certainly make no bad or unhappy beings.

But now, when Mr. McGregor finds out that the delegates to the eighth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have recommended the discussion of political economy to the local unions, I suppose he will go for them as bad as for the socialists, economists and anarchists, or may be more, as he may have thought that he had some control over them with his articles in THE CARPENTER. But Mr. Hugh McGregor is not going to stop the wheel of progress, with all his nonsense, by saying that we are to-day so blinded by the cant of political economy on the subject of supply and demand that we allow manufacturing rings to charge what they please for the work of transforming raw material into consumable articles; and we allow the commercial class to make corners to extort unlimited sums for the necessaries of life from a vast unorganized and economically disfranchised mass, who are never tired of bragging of their freedom, etc.

I think Mr. Hugh McGregor don't know anything about political economy, or he would not call it cant; and, if he does, he can't be but an enemy of the human race, or a paid tool in the hands of the capitalists.

What the workers the producers of all social wealth, want to-day is, not so much to know the past, as what is past cannot be changed now; but they want to know what to do at present to better the deplorable condition they are now in; to get rid of the competitive system, and to get rid of their oppressors and deluders of all kinds.

ED. ARNAELSTEEN.

Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. McGregor's Reply to Arnaelsteen.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

EALLY I am indebted to you for knowledge of a recent criticism of "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle" contained in a letter by Edward Arnaelsteen and would ask the favor to make as brief a reply thereto as the nature of the subject will permit.

A perusal of the letter in question shows that it consists of an accusation, a criticism and an assertion; an accusation of the present writer's motives, a criticism of the historical method employed by him, and an assertion that the Socialist party is favorable to the trade union.

You will permit me, I trust, to pass over in silense the accusation referred to, because it is unsupported by proof, and because such drag-net accusations, however much they may be in accord with socialist custom, are foreign to the fraternal spirit of trade unionism and revolting to the traditions of judicial fairness still cherished by the American people.

Regarding our brother's criticism of the historical method of social investigation allow me a few words. I am not so dull as to be unaware how "tedious" it is to those persons who are prepared with an infallible remedy for the several evils which afflict society to be compelled to listen to a recital of the previous conditions which have produced those evils. I am aware that such an investigation must be tedious to those who have reached the limit of social knowledge; to those who allege that the trade union is only a transient form of organization, a necessary evil at the best, if not a positive obstacle to progress, to be imposed on by an imprudent attempt to prove that the trade union is a permanent social institution with a policy of its own; a policy naturally and spontaneously springing out of its past history, and not one fabricated by professors, politicians, or *zukunft bilders* of any kind. It cannot be otherwise than that men of all sects and schools who keep to the ancient practice of judging social institutions from the point of view of their own minds, instead of from that of the race, should detest that historical method which exposes the worthlessness of their cherished antiquated method. It cannot be otherwise than that political labor leaders, with their limited stock of selected quotations warranted to offend none but the "bloated capitalist," should dread that method which proves that the labor question is inseparably intertwined with the deepest moral problems and cannot be settled on economic grounds alone. And it cannot be otherwise than that those socialists who regard with disfavor all attempts to indicate any road to social peace which does not proceed by way of a social revolution should hate and despise that method which substitutes explanation for class hatred, and paves the way for conciliation instead of anarchy or despotism.

In regard to the third point of our brother's letter, I must admit it is possible that the Socialist party is favorable to the trade union in a certain sense, just as the lying down together of the lion and the lamb is possible in a similar sense, but the trade union is not willing to-day, and will be more unwilling in the future, to play the part of the lamb; whether the political lion has capitalistic or socialistic claws.

What is the record of the Socialist party which, from its platform and in every one of its sheets, so arrogantly demands the submission of the trade union to its dictation?

The practical economic influence of the Socialist party may be easily seen by those who have eyes to see and the capacity to reason from cause to effect and *vice versa*. But a single comparison may not be out of place. The trade union, founded on the free allegiance of the more intelligent and unselfish workers, naturally reflects the best aspirations and develops the most vigorous collective action of which the trade is capable under certain given conditions. These conditions are not always as favorable as they might be, and they are certainly not improved when inside and outside of the union we find men, perverted by delusive social theories, who, in their fanaticism, denounce the union as impotent. But these fanatical theorists, even those who refuse to perform their duty to the union, cannot deny the union's great prestige, for many of the latter class, while blatantly proclaiming the impotence of the trade union in general, are found carrying the cards of

imitation (billige und schlect) unions, thinly disguised under the specious but false title of "progressive."

The political influence of the Socialist party is also obstructive to trade union progress and chiefly because of the illusory hopes it generates in credulous minds of an immediate solution of the labor question by State aid. How slight is the basis of such hopes becomes apparent when we recognize that in the thirty years since the first organization of the Socialist party, under the name of the International Workingman's Association, the concessions gained by labor have been in a direct ratio to the strength of the trade union and in an inverse ratio to the strength of the Socialist party in each country.

Presuming that the trade union knows what it wants and is capable of expressing those wants in articulate speech, the political influence of the Socialist party is doubly obstructive because it imposes a clique of Fabians professing to be the genuine exponents of working class opinion not only on the *bona fide* representatives of the trade union in convention assembled, but also on the public wishing light on the subject of labor's actual claims. Under this head it would be well to note that Mr. George Shipton, house painter, and secretary of the International Trade Union Congress held in London in 1889, reported to that convention that "no delegates have ever been proposed by Germany or Austria who have at any time been workmen or members of trade unions."

The political influence of the Socialist party also tends to divert the minds of the workers from the fruitful labor of building up the living organism of the trade union by calling on them to engage in the barren and hopeless task of rearranging the dry bones of the expiring military-legal State.

The political influence of the Socialist party is also strikingly manifested in the division of a multitude, who might and should be among the most active defenders of the union, into two bitterly hostile and mutually counteracting factions. Since the convention of the International Workingman's Association held in 1872 at the Hague, those factions have made the trade union their battle field and recruiting ground and each succeeding year has seen the fratricidal strife assume even wider proportions, until at the last Trade Union Congress at Zurich the three first days were spent in fighting and the remaining time was spent in gloating, or brooding over the result of the miserable contest. This insane struggle between the fanatical factions of Marx and Bakounin affords no hope that reconciliation or any decisive victory is possible, because each faction day by day accentuates its differences; the one faction ever becoming more arbitrary and intolerant, the other faction ever becoming more reckless and ungovernable. The tendency of the Marx faction is thus summed up by one of its own sections known as the "Jungen:" they say that "the chiefs of the Social Democratic party, who are idolized beyond measure by their credulous companions, have so corrupted the old movement of the proletariat that it has degenerated into a mere parliamentary policy of reform, which is in itself ridiculous." The Bakounin faction is certainly not open to any such charge of timidity if we may judge from the text of its "Revolutionary Catechism" which says: "While we permit no other activity than that of destruction, we recognize that the form in which this activity is exercised may be manifold; poison, the dagger, the rope, all alike are hallowed by the spirit of revolution."

No one will ask what all this has to do with America who had the misfortune to be present last winter at the immense mass meeting called for the benefit of the unemployed of New York, at Madison Square Garden, and witnessed the organized mob attack of the Socialist Labor Party upon the trade union speakers there. The scenes and sounds of that night can never fade from the memory or fail to rekindle the blush upon the the cheek of any who were there, and had ever boasted of the American regard for free speech, or had the least spark of regard for public decency; nor will they ever more be in doubt of the attitude of the Socialist party to the trade union.

And now I will draw my reply to a close, hoping our brother will receive it in kindness, and as the result of many years experience of the labor movement, gathered in many a city from the blue waters of the Adriatic to where the massive Rockies lift their snowy crests from the broad plains of the West. There is much in the future that appears obscure and perplexing to my unassisted vision, but relying on the common sense of the great mass of my fellow workers to defend the integrity of the trade union I feel that the emancipation of the working class by the working class itself is assured. The conviction that the trade union is the natural rallying point of the workers, that the trade union is the only institution wherein the workers can effectually organize their collective power; that the trade union is and ever will be necessary to insure the workers against the sufferings resulting from the accidents and the failing powers of life, to determine the continually recurring questions of the hours, wages and condition of labor; and to peaceably solve the difficult social problems which from time to time present themselves to every civilized community is a conviction that grows with every hour and deepens with the increasing experience of the laboring masses.

The history of each trade union struggle to defend its existence and to realize an ever wider and higher unity is day by day revealing to our conciousness and continually deepening our sense of a vast collective development of working class energy, intellect and devotion, ever more assuming an organic unity of purpose ever more completely blending in one the best aspirations of every race and century and increasing by forming that grand influence which moulds the lives of a vast multitude of workers to-day and must ultimately shape the life of nations and societies.

HUGH MCGREGOR.

New York City, December, 1894.

The Real Monarchs.

The men who really rule the world are limited in number. They own the gold and have kings and queens and governments at their call. When a new loan is wanted, they make their conditions. The minor details of government are left to take care of themselves, and the people adjust themselves to these conditions as they can. Values go up or values go down as suits the interest of the moneybags. They are the arbiters of peace and war and of the fate of nations.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Bare Faced Insult.

Scribner's Monthly said of the man who is compelled to travel in search for work: "He has no rights but those which society may see fit to bestow. He has no more rights than the sow that wallows in the gutter or the lost dogs that hover around the city squares."

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in pay ment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

Eight Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Denver, Col.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kensington, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Manor Station, Pa.
Maywood, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Moreland, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.
Murphysboro, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Pasadena, Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rogers Park, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Venice, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 52 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, Ohio.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W.V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack N. Y.
Newark. N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Richmond, Ind.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
College Point, N. Y.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
La Salle, Ill.
Rockland Me
Battle Creek, Mich.
Flushing, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Milburn, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Peru, Ill.
Rockville, Conn.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Corawall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Manchester, N. H.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Southampton, N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Haughville, Ind.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Total, 423 cities.

Solidarity.

The world is mine, to live in and enjoy,
  Is mine to love in and to weep,
Is mine to build upon, but not destroy,
  Is mine to labor in and sleep.
The world is mine, my heritage it is;
  It is not mine alone;
Who's born of woman, it is also his,
  His title is my own.

'Tis more my own than were it given me
  To hold in undisturbed repose.
For me alone, a desert it would be;
  Men make it blossom like the rose.
And whoso will not for my title fight,
  Must likewise his resign;
And whoso tramples on another's right.
  Abridges also mine.

To stand together; neither can escape
  Our joint responsibility.
The injuries we do each other shape
  The common, racial destiny.
Our interests are mutual, communal,
  Wherever we may be;
The blows which on a cowering fellah fall,
  Are an affront to me.

Americans, 'tis time we understood:
  Our flag, the red, the white, the blue,
Mean Freedom, Equal Rights and Brotherhood
  For all earth's children as for you.
That fellow-men in Pullman or Cathay—
  It matters nothing where—
Are driven as slaves beneath a despot's sway,
  That too, is my affair.

The world grows smaller; men are closer drawn
  Antipodeans now are neighbors.
And sympathetic strikes announce the dawn
  Of justice for each man who labors.
National lines are nothing; all is this:
  Whoso wills every man
To be as free as he would be—he is
  My fellow-countryman.

Our grandsires summoned hither the oppressed
  Of every nation; they have thronged
Unto us from the east and west,
  The souls by cruel tyrants wronged.
Our land is full; let us our shield extend
  To wheresoe'r men be;
While anywhere men to despots bend,
  I am not wholly free.

—*Miles Menander Dawson, in the Railway Times.*

Where the Credit is Due.

When times are good and capital is making large profits one year after another, you seldom hear of any case where a corporation voluntarily increases the wages of its help. Whatever increase the worker receives is usually brought about by his trade union, acting under more or less favorable circumstances. When times change for the worse and the prospect of reduced percentages begins to loom up, then the laborer is asked to share the burden. If the demand is successfully resisted, or the reduction mitigated, the credit is again due to the strength of the workers' organization. These are facts that ought to be studied, and the better the working man understands them the sooner will he be able to insist upon receiving all that is really his.—*The Citizen, Holyoke, Mass.*

The Labor Movement.

The labor movement, in its broadest terms, is the effort of men to live the lives of men. It is the systematic organized struggle of the masses to obtain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing toward the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the true growth of mankind, namely, the full and harmonious development in each individual of all human faculties—the faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving; the development, in short, of whatever capabilities of good there may be in us. The true significance of the labor movement is this: It is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets and poets of all ages; the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place wherein its framework is for the best growth of each personality and shall abolish all servitude in which one but subserves another's gain. Nor should it excite surprise to divert the movement from its true path into destructive byways. False guides are ever found combating true leaders, and there is backward motion, as well as advance. But frequent whirlpools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty stream.—*Prof. Richard Ely.*

A Mighty Poor Excuse.

An exchange, speaking in opposition to governmental control of railroads and telegraphs, says it smacks too much of "socialism." When the editor of that paper in question writes a dunning letter to one of his many delinquents, puts one of those cheap little "socialistic" stamps upon it, and drops it into that "socialistic" hole, cut there to receive it at the "socialistic" post office, he loses sight of the "smack of socialism." When he does up the mail of his scant edition and sends the "devil" to deposit it with Uncle Samuel at the post office reception hopper, there is no thought of "paternalism." When he walks from his place of business to his home, through well paved streets, on clean, convenient sidewalks, protected by well dressed and well-bred policemen, and enjoys all the privileges of a well conducted municipal corporation, he doesn't tear his shirt in a rage at the possible fate of falling into "socialism." The governmental control of railroads and telegraph is nothing more than the governmental control of post offices and post roads and the municipal control of streets, alleys and police regulations, and if the latter is "socialism," we cannot see anything to be alarmed at in giving it wider scope and power.—*Labor Signal.*

LE BUT DE NOTRE FRATERNITE.

Frère Editeur:

À votre invitation je m'asis à adresser nos frêres canadiens et français au sujet de buts de notre Fraternité Unie. Ce sujet n'est pas originel à notre generation, en tout ages il a exister des organizations de travaillants, pas toujours avec les mêmes buts, mais toujours former pour prendre avantage de l'unité si necessaire à l'accomplisment de leurs projets.

Les charpentiers et menuisiers on a trouvé en etudient les histoires des pays european, aussi bien que celle de l'Amerique, a toujours été l'avant-garde à cette egard, mais jamais avec la ferveur et l'enthusiasme de cette age aujourd'huis. En tous environs on les vois bien organizer ou en formation, ils est pas necessaire je croix de repeter ici l'histoire de notre Fraternité unie, en existance depuis 1881 on a recordé une histoire de triomphe pour le metier dans les Etats-Unis, presque incomparable. Il est vrais qu'on a été repoussè en des endroits au regard des salaires, mais en tous cas on a reduit les heures de travail, le progres est si bien connu à nos membres, au moins à ceux qui sont interessée, qu'il est inutile sur ma part de faire plus que de l'ajouter sans prendre le temps de le prouver.

Tous nos membres qui sont en avance de la crusade savent bien que beaucoup de nos membres aussi que bien des menuisiers pas membres manquent l'energie ou la courage de leurs conviction à l'egard de la grand necessité de changé les conditions par quel nous sommes environné, c'est pour ceux-ci que j'ecrit et j'espère que cette epistre ne sera pas en vain.

Il est bien connu de tous charpentiers et menuisiers intelligent que sous les conditions ou on existe la demande de tous patrons en tous avocation et en tout endroit, est en première lieu de produire plus de commodités et en suite de produire au prix le plus bas possible, c'est le cas pas seulement dans notre métier, mais aussi bien dans les autres industries enfin, c'est leur but et ils appelent à leur assistance la machinerie imprové, la sous-division de tous travaillants, l'emplois d'enfants et de femmes et particulièrement ils se forment en grande corporation avec un capital et des resources illimitable quelle est le resultat, ils vient presque impossible' pour l'individu de procurer un salaire suffisant pour avoir soin de lui-même, bien moins de sa famille.

Avec le progrès de l'univers on s'aperçois d'un désire d'être bien vêtu, plus accomplie et d'avoir une habitation qui conforme à cette age, l'individu s'agite d'improver sa condition sociale et il voit bientôt qu'il est necessaire de s'accosier avec ceux qui ont les mêmes aspirations, enfin il voit que seul il est sans pouvoir, et il s'agite et profite de l'exemple des patrons, s'assemble avec autres de son métier est ils forment une organization pour accomplir ce qu'il est impossible de procurer seul.

Cela est la raison de la formation de nos unions et quand on est unie à perfection et on dirigent nos efforts ensemsemble, toujours guidés par la raison et la justice, nos efforts ont presque toujours un bon resultat.

Sans doute les charpentiers et menuisiers ont les yeux ouvert et il est pas surprenant qu'ils se forment en Fraternité avec l'objet de reclammer le métier. Je connais aucun métier qui est si abuser ou plus degrader que le notre. Les viellards nous montrent la difference en cet age, et celle de trente ou quarente ans passé, le menuisier d'aujourd'hui est ni respecter ou considerer et la seule manière de se faire valoir est de s'unir et par cela de commander le respects et la rémunération qui nous est due.

Les statics du pays nous informe que l'homme ordinaire produit en quatre heure tous qui est necessaire pour son existence pour la journée. Est il surprenant que tant des personnes se trouve sans ouvrage et deviens très souvent les sujets de la charité. N'est ce pas que le but qu'on a de reduire les heures de travail, un benefit à la communité aussie bien qu'à nous, une qui, apart d'être un avantage à l'ouvrier, est une benediction pour tout le mondo, est vraiment noble et doit être consideré un effort à continuer le progrès sociale et industriel de la nation où le projet est consommé.

J'espère, mes frêres, que les grands buts de notre fraternité soient jamais oublier et que tous nos efforts puissent continuer à improver la condition des charpentiers et menuissiers dans notre jurisdiction, et que tout ceux qui voiyent rien de bon dans notre fraternité soieyent bientôt converti à voir que l'unité est la force, et que les grand principes de notre fraternité sont aussi ceux de tout canadiens et français, où trouverais vous trois mots plus admirable la liberté, l'unité, l'egalité. Il est impossible de vous quitter sans demander votre indulgence à cette effort. C'est ne pas l'epître d'un écolier, mais celle d'un menuisier qui pour le moment mit de côté son tablier pour la plume, croyant qu'il est capable de vous interessé dans son sujet. S'il je trouve aucune evidence d'appréciation, ça me fera grand plaisir de m'approcher encore une fois de vous par la même route (dit) notre journal.

Louis E. Tossy,
Union 421, Detroit, Mich.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

Sec. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

Sec. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

Sec. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

Sec. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

Sec. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

Sec. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

Sec. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

Sec. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

Sec. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

Sec. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

Sec. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

Sec. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

Sec. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—V. J. O'Connor, 453 Franklin st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.
482. PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Roeck, 1512 R. R. ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
645. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Eucalyptus ave.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori, Box 797
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council E. L. Malsbary, 117¼ Fair Oaks st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 28 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 223½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 117 Turk st.
316. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
236. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

CANADA

93. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
376. H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
666. (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 3 D Chambly Ave.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, 122 Adelaide street.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPGS.—C. Geissler, 33 Franklin st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P O. Box 902.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner. 1001 R st., N. W.

FLORIDA

294. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
605. JACKSONVILE.—G .T. Hood, 825 W. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettiway. 313 E. Chase st.
696. TAMPA—J. Hudnall, Box 44, Ft. Brook.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
522. DUBLIN—A. A Cowart.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

ILLINOIS

483. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
70. BRIGHTON P'K—J. B. Latrimoulle, 2479 Wm.
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 49 La Salle st.
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.
21. (French) T Beaudry, 18 Elburn ave.
28. J. H. Stevens, 5058 Dearborn st.
28. W. R. Bowes, 7831 Coles ave., Sta. "S."
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Sorna, 973 W. 18th st.
73. (Ger.) Aug. Reiche, 4058 Atlantic st.
151. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
260. Wm. Bennette, 1704 N. Clark st
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg. 147-118th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
555. (Polish) I. Masiak, 127 W Blackhawk st.
623 (Bohem.) Boh. Chittusel, 1102 Kidzie ave.
679. Jas. T Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.
784. W. PULLMAN.—M. T. Ash, Box 17, W. Pullman.
200. COLLINSVILLE—Geo. Shoettle.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.
558. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. 103d
260. GALESBURG—P. F Swanson, 73 E. North st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. T. Aimers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse
206. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker. 7015 Oglesby ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
484. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.
280. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour st.
668. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe. 527 Sixth st.
752. MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
686. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.
651. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
40. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.
45. PEORIA—R W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
96. PERU—David George.
9. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1021 Kentucky st.
6. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
9. ROGERS PARK—
9. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
3. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, 8631 Morgan street, Chicago.
6. SPRINGFIELD—John Zaring, 1339 N. 2d st.
5. STERATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
8. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 104 6th ave.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Mitchell, 204 S. Main st.
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 915 Sycamore st
EVANSVILLE—
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. (Ger) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.
742 (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E Mich. st.
158. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag. 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South streets
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, D. L. Stoddard, 70 Lockerbie st.
60. (Ger.) Fred. Stahlhut, 229 N Pine st.
281. H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 887 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle. 133 Union st.
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.
565. MARION—Jas. Townsend.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.
43. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten. 312 S. 14th st.
648. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N 8th st.
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy, Box 812.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R Gardner, Box 346.

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
785. " (Ger.) Jos. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.
7. S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.
108. H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
696. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.
76. J. J. Becker, 389½ 2d st.
249. F. D. Ross, 3009 Constance st.
704. H. Haffner, 688 Fulton st.
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 838.

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
341. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—A W. Smith, 6 Willow st.
565. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave., Cambridge, Mass.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council. P. A. Morley, 13 Village st.
33. W. J. Shields. 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain.
56. (Jewish.) L. Richter, 146 Salem st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 5 Burnside ave., Somerville.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
118. EAST BOSTON—J E. Potts 225 London st.
408. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st
389. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass. 100 Locke st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
400. MUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 126.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
870. LENOX—Jno P. Kirby. Box 148.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach. Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis. 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G Francis, 14 Spruce st.
NEWTON—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Connors, West st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher. Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolzner, Box 739.
198. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown. Box 136, Wollaston:
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts. 2 Smith ave.
701 SAXONVILLE—Jas. J. Tuttle. Box 200.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
95. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.
554 " A. F. Russell, 66 Essex st.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler. Box 1068.
574. TAUNTON—D. O King, 10 Gen. Cobb.
216. WALTHAM—John Reilly, 254 River st.
436. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
98. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske. 730 Main st.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—A McKenzie, 311 North av
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
589. " C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—A. Lanctot, P.O. Box 405.
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibblo, P.O Box 596.
450 MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKEGON—Henry Katz. 290 Southern ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Craigan, 121 N. Jefferson ave., E. S.
168. J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell st.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st. E. S.
466. (Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 132 S. 11th st., E. S.

MINNESOTA

861. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519 BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
480. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank. 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard. 2222 S. 18th st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
113. James Shine, 4254 Blaine ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1417 Benton st.
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.
270. Otto Schuls, 3645 Cozzens ave.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lemp ave.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller.
699. C. H. Guipe, 1528 Olive st.
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
135. BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.
256. BELT—J. D. Geoghan.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 633.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 310 5th ave.

NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—W. H. Kingery, 1612 N. 28th st.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. (Dan) J. Tolstrup 1873 S. 16th st.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 553.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussy, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) J hn Kuhn, 827 Martin st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter. 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C., Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220½ 3d st.
764. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 2.0 Norfolk st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
1.8 PATERSON—(Holl) Al. Meenen, 35 N Main.
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
456. SUMMIT—Edward Mart'n, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P O.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 153 Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council, D P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert. 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
458. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.
65. CONEY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Box 148, Gravesend, L.I.
109. M. A. Maher 61 Irving Pl.
147. M. E. Nichols, 8 Poplar street.
175. Robert Logan, 192 Grove st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) F Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott. 89 Rockaway ave.
387. C. H. Richardson, 94 E broadway.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
629. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer. 674 Genesee st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 127 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Jos Ruddy, Jr.. 1245 Jefferson st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam. 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—E. W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
918. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE. L. I., Geo. Montfort.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 86 Sanford st
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith. Box 137.
608. ITHACA—E. L. Whiting, 58 Lake ave.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan. 529 Garden st.
498. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley. 131 N. 7th ave.
801. NEWBURGH—L. C. Healy, 46 Johnson st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division st.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—J. B Way, Corona P.O., L.I.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Wright, 220 W. 44th st.
51. E. A. Rodd. 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.
375. (Ger Framers) C. Koechele, 2087 2d ave.
382. H. Seymour. 1300 2d ave.
467. (Scan.) Jos. Haslun, 15 W. 100th st.
464. (Ger.) H Malberger, 622 E. 156th st
468. Ed Bartlette, 942 8th ave.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
478. F. J. Doherty, 2312 Arthur ave., Sta. T.
497. (Ger.) G. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave A.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 289 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood ave.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E E.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
159. ROME—D. Parry, 111 N. Madison street.
479. SENECA FALLS—H S. Castner, 306 Fall st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternutt.
814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsanel st.
238. WAVERLY—E S. Gregory, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
598. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
278. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

NORTH DAKOTA.

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. 3d st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.
336. CHILLICOTHE—Chas. Schwartz, 32 No. Hickory street.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. D. Fischer, 135 E. McMicken ave.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 320 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg 427 Milton st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. M. A Harlow, 284 Eastern ave.
676 L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.
683. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.
692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st, Fairmount.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
99. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kempke, 52 Norwood st.
396. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.
461. H. J. Rigge, 34 Sayles st.
331. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, C. Farley, 558 Boon st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
226. John Gahan, 956 Leonard ave.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers. 23 Catherine st.
104. W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
396. (Car Bldrs.) Geo. Brenner, 550 Herman st.
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
228. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. H. Robinnett 137 Broadway.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach. 828 Adams st.
657. HAMILTON—W C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
708. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E L. Belden, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
779. MARION—H. C. Anderson, 267 S. Prospect st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury.
725. MIDDLETOWN—Jacob O Kern, Reno, O.
748. MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
786. NELSONVILLE—Frank Barron.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood. Cincinnati. Ohio.
650. PomEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
637. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
107. SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st.
294. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
343. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. McFillen, 233 Webster st
25. J. W Mitchell, 49 Vance st.
168. (Ger.) Chas. Lotz, 1115 Sherman st.
471. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

20. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, 291 Bond st.
80. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
111. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 21 Iten st.
297. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
351. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
146. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
150. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 1 Main st. Rooms 11 and 12.
238. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman. 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st
289. EASTON—Frank P. Horn. 914 Butler st.
223. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
223. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin. 58 W. Duval st
462 GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 233 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1238 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 21.
258. JEANNETTE—J G. Baker. Penn Station.
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av
277. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.
281. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa.
278. MERCER.—J. D. Boyd.
288. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 283 Harbor
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
236. (Ger.) Jos Oven, 1029 N. 4th st.
259. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council. W. P. Patton, 18 John st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats. 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F A. Kincey, 6361 Shakespeare st.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
145 PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 187.
295. READING—T. Kissinger. 1118 Greenwich st,
295. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.

SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero
668. SHARON—E. B. Brockway, 17 First st.
476. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
757 TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.
842. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 284 Weeden st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Jos. Aiken, Rear 58 Sutton st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

42. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

255. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.
126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
766 NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS

100. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
731. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.
198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffitt, Box 299.
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 306.
277. FT. WORTH—A Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
311. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, 847 E. Truelove.
26. GALVESTON—C. E Ballard, Box 396.
611. " (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M½ and 27th sts.
711. HILLSBORO—McClure H. Parker.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, Box 109.
367. SAN ANTONIO—G W. W. Smith, Rubioio Store, Rock Quarry Road.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
106. TAYLOR—W B Pybas, P. O. Box 696.
622 WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

368. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st.
182. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 605 Albemarle st.
362. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

WASHINGTON

351. SEATTLE—J. C. Heymer, Box 1459.

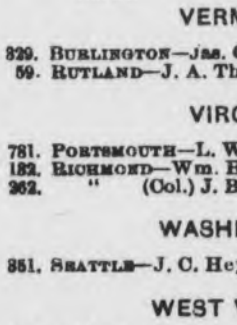
WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
238. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—L. C. Jones.
719 HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.
477. MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.
425. WELLSBURG—Saml. Patterson, Box 248.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
335. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
180. MADISON—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council Herman Obrecht, 542 S Pierce st.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
318. (Ger.) John Hasemann, 695 32d st
522. Ernst Beckman, 1182, 18th st.
572. Otto Kent, 185 4th st.
472. No. LACROSSE—O. Leveraus, 2105 Kane st.
634. OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuttle, 401 Mt. Vernon st.

Pass a Law to Regulate State and Municipal Contractors in Employing Labor.



N page 11 of the October CARPENTER we published a copy of a bill which will be presented to the State Legislature of New Jersey this winter. The bill has been prepared by Bro. J. R. Mannifield, of Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J.

In defence of this bill Bro. Mannifield writes: "It is the duty of the State to protect its workingmen by preventing a reduction of the present wage scale.

"You will also agree with me that if the State expresses its approval of cheap labor and starvation wages it is only to be expected that contractors, whether for public or private undertakings, will deem themselves perfectly justified in following the example set by the Government.

"We complain that in many of the public buildings and other works, carried out by the State or municipal and other corporations, that contracts are accepted at such a price that they cannot be executed at a profit except by the employment of cheap labor. This we desire to end.

"Day after day and year after year we see men coming here from every country in Europe. They are glad to work for lower wages than our union standard rate, because, even then, they are better paid than at home. They remain here a few months; they buy nothing except food. They do not come here with the intention of acquiring citizenship and are utterly valueless to the republic. Thousands of men invade the United States under similar circumstances.

"We ask that something be done to prevent the importation of cheap labor and to protect our own citizens, who pay the greater portion of our taxation and whose interests are bound up indissolubly with this country, of which they are an integral and not unimportant part. This country is rapidly increasing in population and in general prosperity. This increase necessitates the erection of larger and more commodious public buildings of all descriptions, as well as many other undertakings, which will give an immense amount of employment. Truly it is not unwarrantable on our part to ask that the State shall insist that in their works at least, the laborer shall receive such payment as will allow him to live as a man and bring up a family respectably and well.

"In England, the Government, in its dock-yards and all Government work, employs union labor and has not found such a course of procedure detrimental or unwise. The English House of Commons is at present busily engaged in fixing the hours of labor. Are we of this great republic to be left behind by a country which is not nearly so advanced in everything tending to promote the welfare of the people as we are?

"Our Government does not deem it unconstitutional to fix the rate of wages paid its employees in all departments. Where would the unconstitutionality come in of fixing the rate of wages to be paid to the mechanics and laborers on all Government works? We fail to see. We consider a provision inserted in all State and municipal contractors' agreements would be eminently constitutional and dictated by all the elements of justice and fair play.

"This is not a question of party politics. It is a question of protection by the legislature of the working men and their interests. When protecting the manufacturers of the country, surely the rights of those engaged in them and in all branches of trade and labor are not to be disposed of by inapt comparison or studied neglect. Workingmen have arrived at a point when they will feel it their duty on all future occasions to support the men who will support them.

"Mr. Editor, there will be a bill introduced in the Senate and General Assembly, called An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers in the employment of the State or any municipal corporation therein, and providing that citizens of the United States of America shall be given preference in all public works.'

"Hoping the above will soon become a law of the State, and that our representatives will pass a measure of a similar nature, I remain yours respectfully."

JOSEPH R. MANNIFIELD,
3 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

DON'T become disgruntled because someone in your union is objectionable to you. Perhaps there is a member who is not pleased with you, but that is no reason he should leave the organization.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

UNION BREAD.

This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

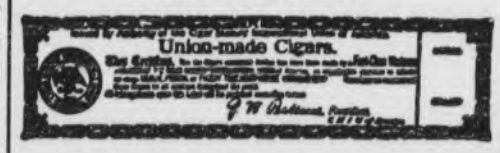
UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

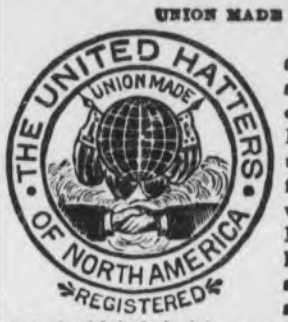
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

UNION MADE CLOTHING.

This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

UNION MADE STOVES.

The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

LASTERS' LABEL.

The Lasters' Protective Union of America has copyrighted the above trade-mark, which when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is hand lasted by union men. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the lasters deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacutrers. The hand lasted shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior lasted article.

"ARBITRATION" is a concession to injustice in the interest of temporary peace. "Compulsory arbitration" is the arbitrament of force, might against right, a paradox—in brief, misgovernment under protest of the misgoverned. —*London Arbitrator.*

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.

Dieses Label wird an allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Wie würde es den mehr als hunderttausend Carpenters, welche es in den Ver. Staaten giebt, wohl gefallen, wenn eines Tages ein halbes Dutzend Bosse, welche, im Besitz von ein paar hundert Millionen Dollars, sich das ganze Baugeschäft im Lande angeeignet haben, plötzlich bestimmen würden, daß keine Säge und kein Hammer mehr gerührt werden soll, bis der Kongreß ein Gesetz erlassen habe, nach welchem auf Bauholz oder irgend welch' anderes Material ein hoher Einfuhrzoll gelegt werde? Würde das nicht eine gute Anzahl von Carpenters rebellisch machen und würden nicht sehr viele von ihnen wettern und fluchen ob der Tyrannei des halben Dutzend von Bossen, welche es in der Hand haben, über hunderttausend Arbeiterfamilien zum Hungern zu verurtheilen. Ich glaube sogar, es würde von einigen Hitzköpfen vorgeschlagen werden, man solle jene Bosse, sobald man ihrer habhaft werde, am nächsten, besten Baum aufknüpfen. Solche Gedanken und Vorschläge wären nicht mehr wie natürlich, denn gegen den Hunger giebt es kein Mittel, als Brod und wem es an Brod fehlt und an Mitteln, dasselbe zu erlangen, der fackelt nicht lange, wenn er weiß, wer ihn daran verhindert, auf ehrliche Weise sein Leben zu fristen — haben doch sogar die Soldaten des jüdischen Königs David die Schaubrode im Tempel verzehrt, als sie hungrig waren und nichts Anderes zu erlangen war, obwohl das Berühren jener „heiligen" Brode von den jüdischen Pfaffen mit dem Tode bestraft zu werden pflegte!

Im Baugewerk ist die Koncentration des Kapitals allerdings noch nicht so weit fortgeschritten, als in anderen Industriezweigen und es wird wohl auch noch einige Zeit lang dauern, bis in diesem Gewerk Zustände herrschen, wie z. B. in der Zucker-Industrie, aber daß ein allgemeiner Bau-Trust unmöglich wäre, wird wohl Niemand behaupten wollen, ebenso wenig wie der alte Holländer Havemeyer und seine Frau daran dachten, als sie vor ungefähr 50 Jahren in einer kleinen, dunklen Gasse New Yorks in einem kupfernen Waschkessel cubanischen Zucker einkochten, daß ihre Nachkommen und ein paar Williamsburger Deutsche im Jahre 1894 die Beherrscher der gesammten Zucker-Industrie Nord-Amerika's und im Besitze von mehreren hundert Millionen Dollars sein würden. Die Nachkommen dieser ersten amerikanischen Zuckersieder haben nun gethan, was ich oben bezüglich des Baugewerks als dereinstige Möglichkeit angedeutet habe — sie haben 50,000 Arbeiter ohne irgend welche Warnung plötzlich entlassen, um durch Börsen-Manöver und politische Schachzüge ihre Millionen in ein paar Wochen um einen gehörigen Haufen mühelos zu vermehren. Und so wird es in allen anderen Industriezweigen gehen: das Kapital wird sich koncentriren, bis es in den Händen von einigen, ja, vielleicht eines einzigen Menschen ist, der dann alle in dieser Industrie Arbeitenden als hülflose Sklaven beherrscht und ausbeutet.

* * *

Ich glauche aber nicht, daß der Koncentrationsprozeß in allen Gewerken eine solche Vollendung erreichen wird, wie z. B. in der Zucker-Industrie und der Petroleum-Gewinnung, welche ebenfalls unbeschränktes Eigenthum einer ganz kleinen Anzahl von Leuten in Amerika und Rußland geworden ist. Ich glaube vielmehr, daß die Arbeiter aller Länder, bevor eine solche allgemeine Koncentration möglich geworden ist, sich vereinigen werden, um alle Hülfsquellen der Natur und die Ausbeutung derselben in ihre eigenen Hände zu nehmen, und daß dabei die organisirten Carpenter ihr Theil beitragen werden, daran ist nicht im Geringsten zu zweifeln.

* * *

Der erste Schritt zu einer allgemeinen Koncentration unserer Kräfte wird hoffentlich demnächst im Jahre 1896 gethan werden, wie soeben von der American Federation of Labor beschlossen, d. h. es ist zu hoffen, daß in jenem Jahre nicht nur ein allgemeiner Anlauf zur Einführung des Achtstundentages gethan werden wird, sondern daß die amerikanischen Arbeiter auch auf dem politischen Felde in geschlossener Reihe auftreten und für einen guten, bona fide Union-Mann, nominirt auf einer kollektivistischen Platform, als Präsidentschafts-Candidaten stimmen werden, auf diese Weise bethätigend, daß sie aus der Vergangenheit gelernt und eingesehen haben, daß der Kampf gegen das kapitalistische Diebsgesindel auf ökonomischem und politischem Boden gleichzeitig ausgefochten werden muß.

* * *

Mittlerweile geht mit dem Billigerwerden einer Anzahl von Waaren infolge der neuen Tarifgesetzgebung eine allgemeine Reduktion der Arbeitslöhne auf den meisten Feldern der Industrie Hand in Hand. Allenthalben sind in der Kleiderbranche die Löhne zurückgegangen und ebenso werden in den beiden Hauptbranchen der Rohmaterial-Industrie, der Kohlengewinnung und Eisen-Erzeugung Lohnreduktionen vorgenommen. Alle übrigen Industrien pflegen diesen drei Branchen zu folgen. Es giebt dagegen keine Mittel — wenigstens kein Mittel im Rahmen der heutigen Organisation der menschlichen Gesellschaft, welche mit Maschinen und Chemikalien producirt. Die letzten beiden Elemente machen alle Waaren billiger und drücken selbstverständlich auch alle Löhne herab, außer, wenn die Produktionsmittel in den Besitz der Volksmassen, resp. der organisirten Arbeiter übergehen. Strikes und Boycotts helfen gegen Lohnreduktionen nur in vereinzelten Fällen, wie hier und da im Baugewerk gegen kleine Bosse, die vereinzelt dastehen und gezwungen sind, ihre Kontrakte als Lieferanten einzuhalten. Es ist unter diesen Umständen von der American Federation of Labor sehr vernünftig gewesen, den Arbeitern zu empfehlen, nur in den allerdringendsten Fällen, oder, wenn eine Niederlage durchaus unmöglich ist, zum Strike zu schreiten. Ob die Kohlengräber dies beherzigen werden? Sie denken nämlich wieder einmal daran, einen großen Strike in Scene zu setzen — oder steckt der Kohlentrust auch diesmal wieder dahinter? Die letztere Annahme ist wohl wahrscheinlicher, als irgend etwas Anderes!

* * *

Die Kapitalisten und ihre Werkzeuge sind übrigens, trotz aller ihrer sonstigen Schlauheit, blind wie die Maulwürfe. Sonst würden sie nicht so blödsinnig sein, fortwährend mit Gewalt, Gefängniß und Galgen die Vertreter der Arbeiterklasse zu verfolgen und sie auf diese Weise um so schneller zur Revolution zu treiben. Es vergeht fast kein Tag, an welchem man nicht hörte, daß hier oder da organisirte Arbeiter ins Gefängniß geworfen werden, weil sie Scabs geprügelt, oder Mord und Todtschlag angerichtet haben sollen und in Woodland, Californien, ist sogar ein Eisenbahnarbeiter zum Tode verurtheilt worden, weil er die Entgleisung eines Zuges verschuldet haben soll, auf dem Soldaten fuhren, welche ausgerückt waren, um Striker todtzuschießen. In Pennsylvanien, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio und anderen Staaten, sind in den letzten paar Wochen eine ganze Menge Kohlengräber, Eisenarbeiter und Weber auf viele Jahre ins Zuchthaus geschickt worden, weil sie Gewaltthaten verübt haben sollen. Die Kapitalistenklasse muß sich aber nicht einbilden, daß sie die Arbeiter einschüchtern kann. Druck erzeugt Gegendruck und das Zubinden des Sicherheitsventils kann die Explosion eines Dampfkessels nicht verhindern, wenn der Heizer fortfährt, auf dem Feuerheerd Heizmaterial anzuhäufen.

* * *

Eugene V. Debs, den Leiter des großen Eisenbahnstrikes, und die übrigen Beamten der American Railway Union, haben sie ja jetzt auch auf drei bis sechs Monate ins Zuchthaus geschickt und damit haben sie sich mehr, als uns geschadet, denn die Eisenbahnarbeiter werden sich jetzt erst recht organisiren und bei der ersten, besten Gelegenheit Rache an ihren Verfolgern und Gegnern nehmen; gerade so, wie die organisirten Arbeiter Deutschlands es machen werden, denen jener alberne Lümmel, der deutsche Kaiser, jetzt durch ein neues Maulkorbgesetz die Agitation durch Wort und Schrift noch einmal unmöglich machen möchte!

* * *

In New York hat sich dieser Tage einer der berüchtigten Scab-Brauerbosse todtgeschossen.

Der Kerl wußte mit dem seinen armen Arbeitern abgepreßten Gelde nichts Anderes anzufangen, als Tag und Nacht zu saufen, und so hat er sich denn das Delirium Tremens an den Hals gesoffen und bei einem der dabei erfolgten Tobsuchtsanfälle schnitt er sich den Hals ab. Der Mann hat Frau und Kinder hinterlassen, aber sie erben auch sein Geld und werden den „Verlust" wohl bald verschmerzen und fortfahren, ihre Arbeiter auszubeuten, Delirium Tremens oder nicht — das kapitalistische Spitzbubengeschäft geht seinen Gang, ob der Boß ein Gentleman, ob er ein Sauf- oder Raufbold ist, oder ob das Geschäft von Wittwen oder Waisen betrieben wird. Der Arbeiter wird weiter geschunden und ihm weiter das Blut abgezapft.

Wie leicht könnte man diesen Brauerprotzen das Handwerk legen, wenn nur alle Arbeiter sich dahin einigen wollten, nur Bier aus Unionbrauereien zu trinken! Und daß dies bald geschehe, darauf ein kräftiges „Prost Neujahr"!

When the trade unionists learn to put their trade mark on their ballots the public will discriminate more in favor of their labor in the purchase of goods.—*Exchange.*

When the laborer works for himself then labor is capital. When he sells his labor to some one else, then labor is a commodity. When labor is a commodity the laborer is a slave.—*The Workman.*

The Ties of Brotherhood.

ETHAN ALLEN.

A brother's a brother whatever his lot,
Though dwelling in mansion, palace, or cot,
A brotherhood's ties enduring shall last,
And flee not away like joys that are passed.

They brighten the heart like sunlight above,
And spring from the fount of infinite love;
They gladden alike the young and the old,
A wonderful boon more precious than gold.

No foeman can break those brotherly ties
That reach from the earth beyond the bright skies
Where glory shall crown the brotherhood grand,
United again in that beautiful land.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

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This Indenture, Witnesseth that.....by and with the consent of .....hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to ..... to learn the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner; and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve the said..... for and during, and to the full end and term of ..... years next ensuing. During all of said term the apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve.....faithfully, that he will not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby the said.....may be injured. That he will not absent himself from work during the recognized hours of labor, without leave, nor frequent saloons, hotels or play houses, but in all things will behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to during said term.

And that the said .....on his part, doth covenant and promise that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner. Said apprentice shall not be required to work more than the recognized hours of labor. The said.....further agrees to pay said apprentice ....

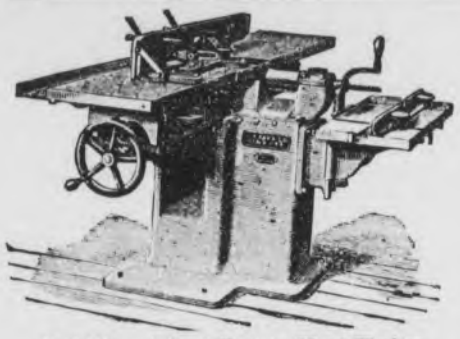
And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Executed and delivered before .....

....



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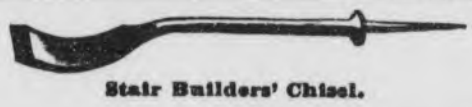

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 3. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Overcrowded With Carpenters.

In these distressing dull times nearly every city and town under our jurisdiction has a surplus of carpenters. And it will not be much better, even when times improve, unless the eight-hour day is universally established to open up employment more generally to all hands.

Still some places have an abnormally large share of idle carpenters, through the false, fakey newspaper advertising of speculators and real estate boomers. The subjoined are a few of such places:

Fort Worth, Tex.; Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Atlanta, Ga.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Montreal, Chicago, Fairmount, W. Va.; San Francisco, and all through California and the Pacific Coast; Springfield, Ill.; Winnepeg, Manitoba, and the whole State of Colorado.

The Trouble Among the Painters.

It is indeed unfortunate there has been such a family quarrel in the Brotherhood of Painters. The faction represented by Gen. Sec. Elliott has its headquarters at Baltimore and comprises fully 75 per cent. of the organization. The other faction has J. W. McKinney, of Chicago, for Gen. Sec., and he has headquarters at Lafayette, Ind. The whole quarrel arose as to the validity of electing certain officers at the Buffalo convention last August. It finally became necessary to hold a second convention in Cleveland, O., last December. There were more than twice the number of delegates and unions represented at Cleveland than were at Buffalo, and the majority sentiment of the Brotherhood was in favor of J. T. Elliott as General Secretary. It is now proposed to dispense with conventions for the future and to introduce the initiative and referendum in the general affairs of the Brotherhood of Painters.

American Federation of Labor Appeals to Organized Labor.

January 7, 1895.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of this body, it was voted to appeal for aid on behalf of Eugene V. Debs and his co-laborers, now under sentence of imprisonment, in an effort to secure a new trial. The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated. If the court's decision is allowed to stand, the same infamous construction of the law can be used against all labor organizations, and their representatives sent to prison every time a strike is attempted. Nor is this all. Every one who participated will be guilty of any violence or crime of any other person, so that paid spies and tools can involve an entire organization in an indictment and imprisonment. Prompt action is required. Send all contributions to the undersigned.

Per order of Executive Council, A. F. of L.
AUG. MCSEATH, Secretary,
De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please note change of address.

PERSONALS

JAS. A. BRESNAN, Union 33, Boston, is Assistant Recording Secretary, and DAVE SHEEHAN of the same union is Auditor of the Boston Central Labor Union.

***

JAS. J. LINEHAN of Union No. 1, has been appointed Chief Janitor of the Chicago City Hall, on the strength of the excellent work he did while he had charge of the Administration Building at the World's Fair.

***

A. M. FLAGG, Union 407, Lewiston, Me., has been very favorably mentioned for a place on the Labor Commission in case the Phillips House bill should pass Congress. He was endorsed by all the trade and labor unions in the State of Maine and by the State Branch of the A.F. of L. and by a number of leading citizens. Brother Flagg is an untiring worker for our cause and a good trustworthy man in any position.

***

THE LEGISLATIVE Committee of the American Federation of Labor did excellent, masterly work in pushing the bill for relief of the coast seamen from involuntary servitude. In a period of six weeks the committee had the bill passed through both Houses of Congress, though the bill was beaten last year in the House. The committee, A. Furuseth of the Seamen of San Francisco and Adolph Strasser of the Cigar Makers are a powerful team of workers.

***

DONALD MCINTOSH died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1895, after a short illness. Last August he deposited his card in Union 190 of Washington. He was an old time member of Union 11 of Cleveland, O., and was one of the original founders of the U. B. He was a delegate from Cleveland to the Convention in Chicago, Aug. 12, 1881, when the U. B. was established, and again was a delegate from Union 11 to the Detroit Convention in 1888. He was a thorough union man. All honor to his memory!

***

CAPT. RICHARD TREVELLICK an old-time trade unionist and labor reformer, died in Detroit last month from paralysis. Born in 1830, his name was closely intertwined for a period of forty-five years with all the struggles of the labor movement in America. He was a ship carpenter by trade and was President a number of years of the Ship Carpenters and Calkers' International Union and was at the head of the National Labor Union shortly after the Rebellion. He was an advanced thinker and an impressive speaker.

Henry Gale.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1840 in the county of Somerset, England. In 1857, he went to the carpenter trade and was apprenticed for four years. In 1861, he entered the Revenue service and remained four years in that field of labor. But not finding it congenial he returned to the carpenter trade at which he was employed for a number of years by the Bristol and Exeter Railway in England.

He came to America and arrived the very day of the great fire in Chicago. His intention was to settle in the Queen city of the lakes, but he finally located in Indianapolis. During the financial panic in 1874, he went to farming near Indianapolis and returned again to that city in 1882, where he has ever since then steadily resided.

Henry Gale was elected First General Vice President of the U. B. at the Indianapolis Convention last September. He is a rugged, sterling character, frank and open, plain in speech and a hard, incessant worker for the cause. When twenty years of age he was a member of the West of England Amalgamated Carpenters, and later on was very active in organizing the Railway employes in the West of England, and was one of the commissioned Organizers for that work.

In 1883, he joined the Knights of Labor and in 1889, he was one of the charter members of Carpenters' Union No. 446 of Indianapolis. The following year he took his clearance to Union 299 of that city, and by a consolidation of a number of the Carpenters' unions into one, forming Union 281, Henry Gale is now a member of Union 281 of Indianapolis.

He has served in a number of official capacities in the local unions and District Council and rendered creditable service for three years as a representative in the Central Labor Union. He was a delegate at the St. Louis Convention of the U. B. in 1892 and at the Indianapolis Convention last year. He rendered excellent service in advancing the Eight-Hour movement and has been one of our District Organizers for a number of years. He was foreman of the bridge and carpenter work of the municipal government for one term under Mayor Sullivan.

OFFICIAL

SEND in your votes on the eight-hour propositions. Vote closes March 25th.

***

NEW Constitutions, as lately amended, are now ready. Price, five cents per copy. Send orders to G. S.-T.

***

DON'T forget to forward your assessments without delay. Send by March 18th at the latest. This is the first assessment since November 1, 1892.

***

THERE is a great demand on this office by the Locals for printed leaflets such as "Appeals" and "Agitation Cards." The circulation of these documents just now is doing great good. Copies furnished free.

***

THE G. S.-T. tenders sincere thanks to the many members and unions who have expressed well wishes and kind encouragement on hearing of his illness. Such friendly testimonials are a solace and an inspiration to work on faithfully and hopefully, and more vigorously than ever.

***

D. P. ROWLAND, Secretary of the D. C. of Cincinnati and vicinity, has sent out to a large number of Locals and Districts a circular asking information of a very practical character. Those who have not replied should make answer without delay, as it will be very helpful to the members of our Order in Cincinnati and vicinity.

***

J. T. ELLIOTT, 1314 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, desires the Carpenters' Unions to send him the name and address of one or more painters in your locality. Do so by all means. For the Brotherhood of Painters, in like manner, has helped us to organize a number of localities.

***

ON PAGE 2, last month, we published the result of general vote on the Amendments to the Constitution. The report of vote on Amendment No. 28 is wrong. By typographical error it reads 3,606 votes in the affirmative, where it should read 3,206 votes. The amendment, however, was declared lost, as the actual vote cast was not the necessary two-thirds to adopt the amendment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—We have organized a Building Trades Council and [illegible] eight-hour bill in the Legislature. The latter measure is well [illegible] by all labor bodies in Wisconsin [illegible] public works, State and [illegible]

Industrial Slaves.

Though the war for the Union is over,
And the negro no longer in chains
Is toiling on Southern plantations
To roll up for others his gains;
Yet up from the depths of the coal mine
And from the vast plains of the West,
And from the green hills of New England
Comes the sound of the toilers' unrest.
Throughout the broad belt of our country,
Where the flag of our fore fathers waves,
Arises the wail of wage-workers,
A host of industrial slaves.

But hark! on the breath of the morning
Is borne a loud cry from afar—
Oh, is it the long-dreaded outburst?
Are the masses engaged in war?
Oh, no, for the lightning is busy
Proclaiming the news through the land
That the people at last with their ballots
United have made a firm stand.
And lo! on the face of the toilers
Is a look that contentment engraves,
For the men and the women no longer
Are weary, industrial slaves.

—*M. H. Goodwin, in Twentieth Century.*

Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IN order that a carpenter may become so valuable to a boss that he will dislike to lay him off, unless necessary through completion of the work, I would recommend all carpenters to try and observe the following simple rules while at work:

First.—Try and get on the job or in the shop a few minutes at least, before starting time, for the purpose of getting your tools all ready, overalls and apron on, etc. This will prevent that flurry and uncertainty which always arises in a mechanic who arives late or after starting time, and save the boss black looks and the consequent irritation which is likely to make him worry and drive his workmen all day. I have seen so many excellent mechanics get disheartened and throw up a job through constant nagging, for a simple fault like this, repeated twice or thrice, but then it often occurs that a contracting builder will have a job on his hands at a low figure, and he must, of necessity, be particular and see his men work faithfully and their full time. A consideration of this kind, and a little diplomacy on the part of a mechanic will often render the relations of both master and man very agreeable. Again, an employer will, if a carpenter be rapid and accurate, condone a delinquency because he well knows that a harsh or reproachful word will quickly provoke resentment in a willing workman.

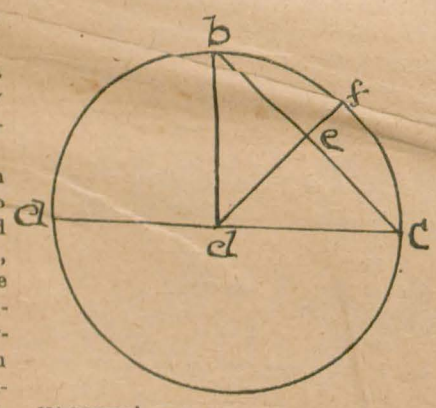
Second.—Be deliberate and accurate in the execution of all work, be it ever so simple; for example, be exact and economical in sheathing, roofing, etc., using in all pieces, etc., so as to save material, but let your care be momentary and your handiwork rapid! Unfortunately the present times demand, in most cases, more and more rapid mechanical movement on the part of artisans, especially carpenters, but *never sacrifice the quality of your workmanship to haste*, for it is only by a high standard of excellence in workmanship a mechanic can maintain his high standard of wages, and no intelligent builder, if he understands his business, will, if he has figured his quantities correctly, require a craftsman to slight work or finish it imperfectly. If he do this then his reputation and success as a builder is bound in a short time to be destroyed.

Third.—Keep all tools in good order and free from rust, also, before commencing work, especially on a scaffold, place all materials, nails, etc., thereon in order to proceed expeditiously, and avoid climbing down and up.

Fourth.—Be neat in your working clothes! Have sound overalls, *no matter about patches!* Have sound apron pockets to avoid dropping nails, and keep your pencil in your hat or ear! Big pockets are very useful for carrying small tools, and are easily renewed when worn out. Two pockets one over each leg with a rule pocket in the center are the best arrangement for outside work, or even for inside work. Blue or brown overalls are best for outside work. White for trimming or inside finishing, as they do not show white plaster stains. All overalls should fit loosely, to allow perfect freedom of movement when using the tools, stooping, stretching over the head, etc., also to allow for shrinkage when wet.

Fifth.—Avoid unnecessary conversation during working hours, that is, on subjects apart from the work! I love to hear a carpenter whistling while at work on a building or in the shop, especially when he is spinning out some lively, cheerful tune. I have noticed, too, that such a man will keep the whole gang in good humor listening to him, and promote rapid, time-flying work. By all means chew tobacco if you want to, and keep the jaws moving with the brain, hands and limbs, for it keeps the lips silent. Smoking, too, may be indulged in out of doors, provided the builder has no objection. Some have, however, as they think a good deal of time is wasted in filling and lighting the pipe, yet I've seen mechanics who considered their smoke their just right, and would sooner stop work than stop smoking. If a man can refrain from the weed, however, I think he would be scarcely wise to jeopardize his job for the temporary gratification.

In conclusion I would say, be thorough and reliable in your work. Make good, close, neatly-fitting joints; measure and cut the stuff without waste, throwing out all that is unfit for its purpose, and nail all details so they will stay permanently. Do not be discouraged if on some days things will go all wrong with you, as they do this in every profession or handicraft, but be cheerful and persevering and you will find that a stout heart and determined purpose will render difficulties easy and your daily labor pleasanter and brighter as you grow older.



MAGINNIS' SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 4.

These Are the Real Rulers.

The men who really rule the world are limited in number. They own the gold and have kings and queens and governments at their call. When a new loan is wanted they make their conditions. The minor details of government are left to take care of themselves, and the people adjust themselves to those conditions as they can. Values go up or values go down as suits the interests of the money-bags. They are the arbiters of peace and war, and of the fate of nations.—*Exchange.*

Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organizaiion.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

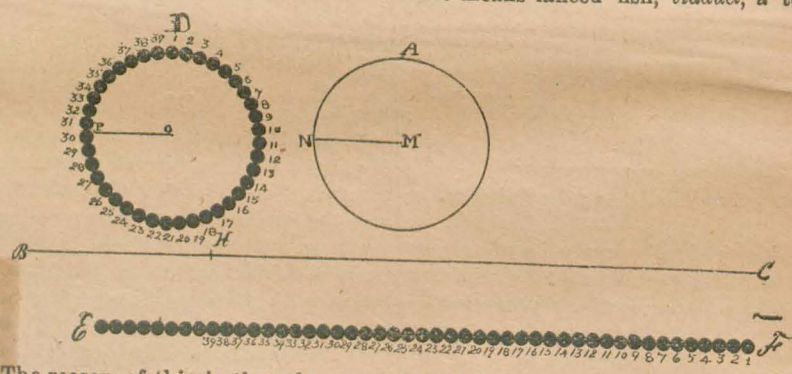
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

An Odd Problem.

To cut from any straight or irregular line, or from the sides of a triangle or polygon, or from the circumference, a length equal to the length of the circumference of another circle.

Suppose we have the circle A, and the straight line B C; then let us from this circumference cut off a section equal to a section on the straight line, or from the straight line cut off a section equal to this circumference, or any section of it.

In order to do this, construct another circle D, with the same radius as in circle A, and another straight line E F, and place on this new circle circumference and straight line small circles, or circles, of so small radius, that they, although they have their centres on the circumference, still touch one another in the points where they cut this circumference.



The reason of this is that the points are all equal to one another, because of their having no dimensions, and a point must also be imagined in the shape of a circle, because the distance from their centres to their circumferences is equal in all directions, or in other words nothing.

Lines are formed of points placed close together.

As now points in all lines are equal to one another and the distance between points in various lines is the same, or more correctly speaking, nothing. So must a circumference which is composed of say 39 points, be equal to a straight line. A line composed of 39 points, would be difficult for the human eye to distinguish, so let us for the sake of convenience suppose, that the points were larger, which of course would not interfere in the proportion between different lines, as the points still are supposed to be all equal to one another. Suppose that all points are of the size of the small circles on the lines in our drafting, and not to interfere with the teaching of geometry, suppose that the large points, 1, 2, 3, are the smallest geometrical figures. Then point 1, on the circumference D, is equal to 1 point on the straight line E, F, and the whole circumference 39 points equal to the line G, F, because they have the same number.

When a line is formed of large points, they are placed so that their centres are on the line, and touch one another in the same place where they cut the line, if not, then the line should be partly outside of the points of which it is composed, which is impossible.

Broken lines and the combined sides of plain figures are to be treated as straight lines. In case of irregular lines the large points must be fitted in size to the curves on the line.

MAGNUS C. TENGER,

Rutland, Vt.

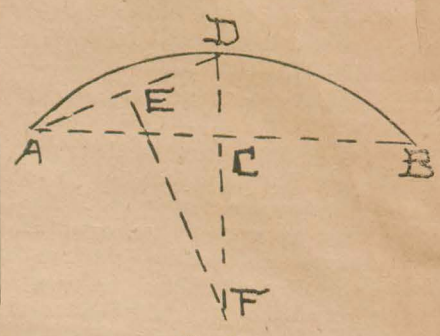
Mr. Maginnis Questioned.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1895.

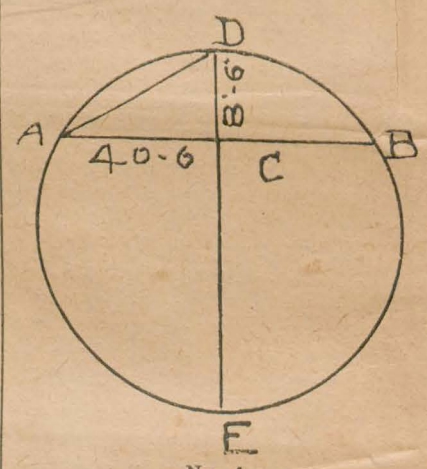
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER.

SIR:—

In the December number of THE CARPENTER Mr. O. B. Maginnis gives three mechanical suggestions. No. 1, is to find the stretch out of a semi-circle or circumference, No. 2, to determine the length of an arc, No. 3, to strike a given segment of a circle, the height and base being given. These are useful problems. In Fig. No. 3, Brother Maginnis calls C, D, the height of pike and F, D, the length or viaduct, which are not the proper names in geometry. C, D, is called the *versa sine* otherwise *sagitta* and D, F, the radius or half diameter of the circle. *Pike* means lanced fish, *viaduct*, a term applied to a roadway supported by a succession of arches.



No. 3.



No. 4.

Will Brother Maginnis solve problem No. 4, in figures, not by a scale, the chord line A, B, and *versa sine* being given, what is the diameter D, E? This is a very useful problem in describing large arches.

I remain yours,

New York. PHILO.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Will "Philo" please send us his real name and P. O. address next time he writes? We desire to have it on file.

Answer of Mr. Maginnis.

(See 2d column of this page for solution of Problem No. 4.)

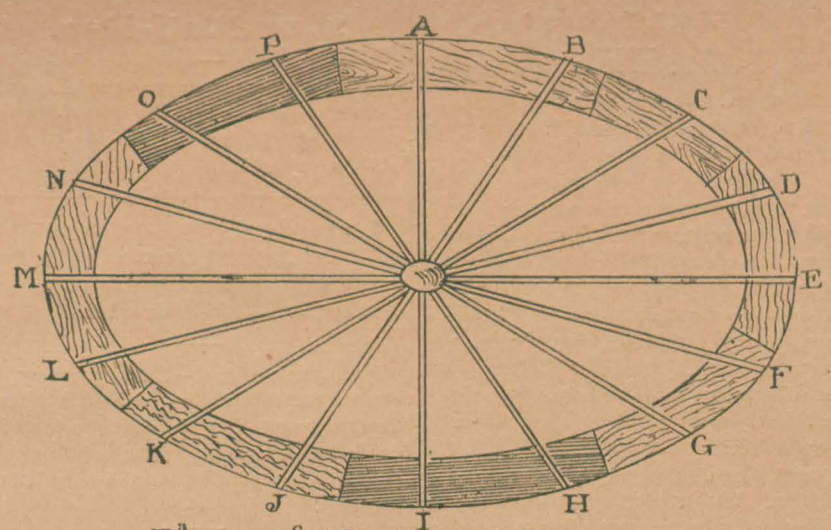
To find the circumference of a circle: Let *a b f c*, be the given circle. Draw the diameter *a c*, from *d*, the centre at right angles to *a c*, draw *d b*. Join *b c*, bisect *b c*. At *c*, from *d*, through *c*, draw *d f*. Then *c f*, added to three times the diameter will equal the circumference of the circle within the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of the length.

NOTE.—The above letter refers to a typographical error which occurred in Mr. Maginnis' December article. "Pike" should have been printed "rise" and "viaduct" "width."

How to Frame an Elliptic Roof With an Elliptic Plan.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

AT Fig. 1, the plan of the elliptic roof, let A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O and P be its shape on the outside line of the elliptic plate, cut out in sweeps as shown in the engraving. In striking this plan any of the methods which I described in the article, "How to Frame an Elliptic Dome Roof," or by the sample and accurate method which I here illustrate at Fig. 2. It consists of one horizontal



PLAN of ELLIPTIC ROOF

FIG. 1.

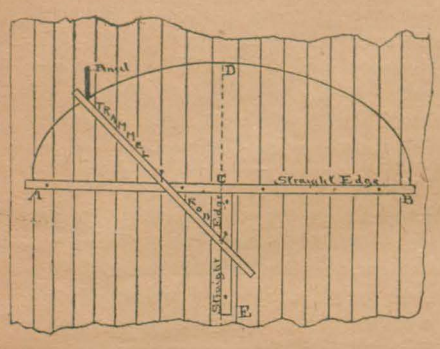
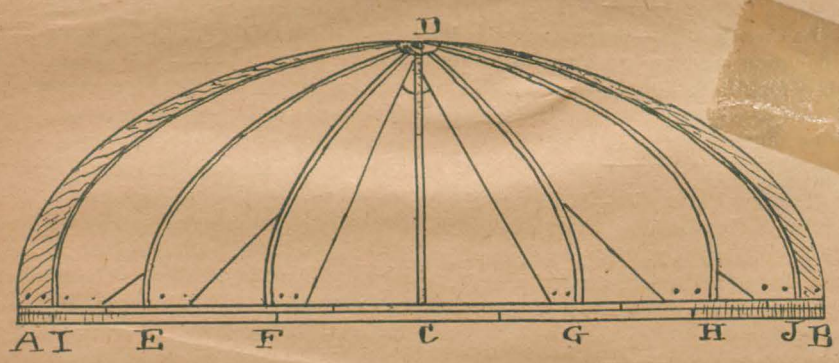


FIG. 2.

ten equal divisions as denoted by A B C D E F G H I J K and let fall lines square to M K as A M, B 1, C 2, etc., and produce these across the plan below, to represent 10 boards bent across the rafters. To find the exact shape of these covering boards join the division points on the curve A K, and produce each till it cuts the line M K produced. The points where these lines intersect will be the centres from which the curved boards, which are necessary to bend across the rafters, may be struck in the



ELLIPTICAL RAFTERS, RAISED.

FIG. 3.

straight edge A B, tacked on the floor the line of the major axis or long diameter of the ellipse, and a second straight edge C E, set on the minor axis or short diameter below it. These are represented in the engraving. A trammel rod or tracer is made with the distance from the pencil to the farthest nail against the short straight equal to A C or half the long diameter, and the distance from the pencil to the nearest nail sliding against the long straight edge, equal to C D or half the short diameter. The elliptic curves may by this method be accurately struck to the size desired.

In this dome roof I have inserted a boss in the centre to receive the top cuts of the elliptic rafters, all of which radiate from the centre to the outside edge of the plate terminating at A B C D, etc. The rafters which will stand over the plan, Fig. 1, on M E will be A D and D B on Fig. 3, which is the projection or view of elliptic rafters nailed in position.

Each set of two rafters as AI, BJ, CK, DL, Fig. 1, etc., must be struck out separately with the major axis or long diameter of each, being the plan length as AI, BJ, etc., with the minor as CD, Fig. 3, great care and accuracy is necessary in striking out each set so as to have them, the curves, absolutely correct and appear as at Fig. 3 when raised.

In order to determine the shape of the covering boards or roof covering proceed to Fig. 4 and draw the long diameter LMK, also the short diameter MA, and strike the elliptic elevation of the roof LAK. Divide the quarter ellipse into way represented in the engraving, Fig. 4. For the purpose of fully proving the correctness of the above methods I would urge upon mechanics to make a scale model in card-board of this roof, thus proving the exactness of the methods set forth in the foregoing.

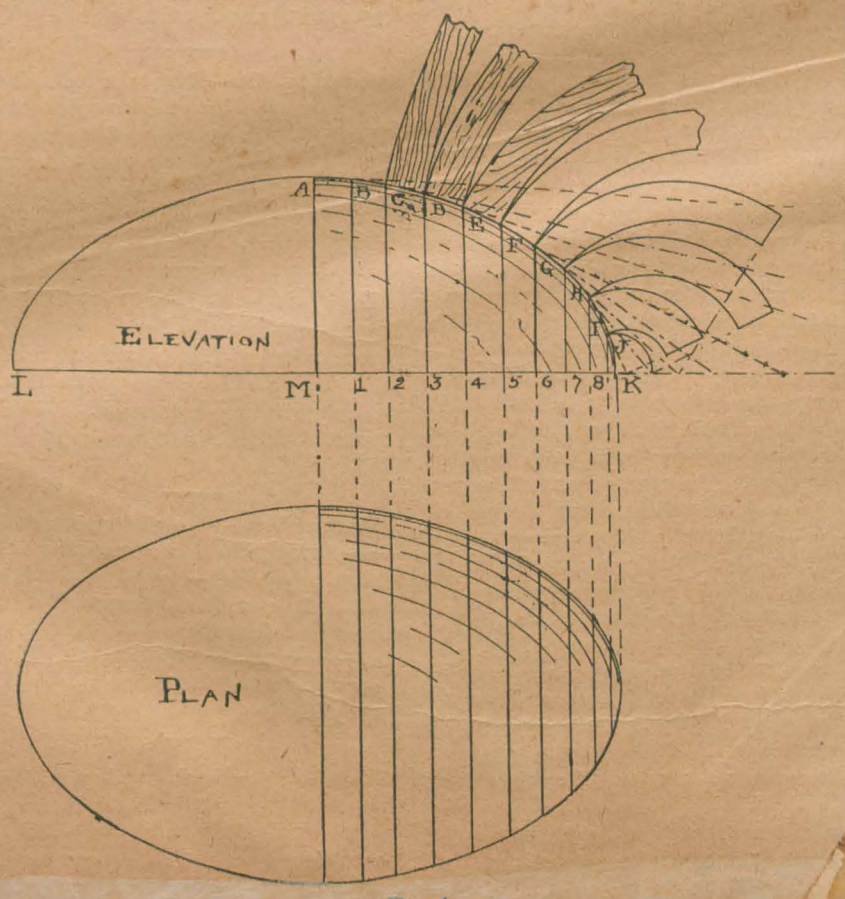


FIG. 4.

Blackstone on Land.

Pleased as we are with the possession (of land), we seem to be afraid to look back to the means by which it was acquired as if fearful of some defect in the title. We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, by descent from our ancestors, or by the last will and testament of the dying owner, not caring to reflect that accurately and strictly speaking there is no foundation in natural law why a set of words on parchment should convey the dominion of land; why the son should have a right to exclude his fellow creatures from a determinate spot of ground because his father had done so before him; or why the occupier of a particular field when lying on his deathbed and no longer able to maintain possession, should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him.—*Blackstone's Commentaries.*

THE pendulum of the old dust covered political clock has swung again. Politicians will change places; but the condition of the workman will remain the same, that is, growing worse. Unless he tries to help himself by means of union, socially and politically, even gods cannot help him.—*International Railroader.*

FOR TAX, ETC.,

During the month ending January 31, 1[illegible]269, Chicago.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without d[illegible] funds, and [illegible]nd for negl[illegible]

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$174 40	155	$12 80	316	$5 00	510	$2
2	38 60	157	1 60	317	29 00	513	33 6
3	7 20	158	4 45	318	23 00	515	21 60
4	59 40	159	8 40	319	10 00	518	23 35
5	36 15	160	11 20	322	1 92	519	2 00
6	1 80	164	27 80	323	2 00	521	14 80
8	20 80	163	8 55	324	3 80	522	3 80
9	10 00	164	3 00	325	14 80	526	34 20
11	65 60	166	8 40	327	21 25	532	80
12	15 40	167	20 60	328	7 60	534	4 00
15	15 00	168	12 00	329	4 25	549	10 80
16	26 60	169	20 00	330	10 00	550	2 00
17	4 60	170	2 20	331	10 00	551	3 40
18	4 20	171	11 50	332	35 40	553	1 60
19	2 35	175	85 80	334	7 10	554	18 40
20	14 35	176	21 00	335	4 70	555	7 60
21	19 00	177	5 60	336	9 00	557	4 80
22	34 20	179	20 00	339	7 00	560	2 80
23	27 50	181	95 20	340	103 50	563	45 80
24	5 00	184	1 80	342	15 00	564	7 00
25	14 20	186	7 50	343	30 20	567	16 80
26	6 60	189	24 10	344	4 40	568	3 80
27	9 15	190	6 80	346	7 30	572	11 40
28	115 70	191	6 20	351	2 60	574	2 40
29	68 00	192	6 20	352	3 70	575	5 40
30	20 80	193	8 90	356	2 60	578	15 40
31	2 20	194	2 60	359	14 10	580	3 60
33	70 20	195	7 05	360	5 00	581	3 40
35	5 00	196	3 20	361	4 20	586	9 15
37	3 20	198	10 00	365	4 80	588	6 70
38	5 00	199	23 00	367	10 80	591	4 40
40	6 60	200	11 35	368	2 00	592	3 00
42	11 40	201	3 60	369	6 80	595	3 00
43	64 80	203	19 40	371	2 85	602	1 40
44	10 90	207	16 50	374	19 15	603	9 80
45	1 40	208	7 20	376	9 20	604	24 45
48	3 00	209	20 20	377	1 80	605	10 20
50	4 60	214	5 20	380	11 20	606	4 50
51	36 25	215	18 05	381	22 90	611	21 50
52	10 40	216	3 50	382	55 00	617	3 90
54	34 80	221	11 60	386	9 60	622	5 20
55	6 75	223	1 10	388	2 00	628	7 40
56	4 80	224	29 65	390	5 00	629	3 40
59	3 05	225	6 60	391	8 60	631	1 80
60	6 80	226	3 60	393	1 00	637	10 70
61	21 80	227	25 70	394	2 80	638	13 80
62	36 60	228	10 20	395	1 60	639	23 20
63	47 20	229	5 25	396	7 40	640	50
64	28 00	230	7 60	400	11 15	641	2 40
68	3 20	231	2 60	402	2 00	645	6 00
69	6 80	232	2 00	403	1 40	649	3 40
70	8 00	233	1 80	404	4 00	650	12 00
72	25 60	234	10 80	407	47 95	651	3 20
73	21 85	235	5 00	409	3 45	652	1 60
74	6 60	236	3 00	410	2 60	654	5 20
80	4 20	238	10 40	416	21 20	658	6 20
82	4 80	239	12 40	417	3 80	668	10 60
83	22 50	240	14 60	419	15 20	663	2 40
84	7 20	242	1 25	420	4 95	664	6 60
87	9 40	245	7 80	421	8 00	665	3 20
88	19 40	246	7 00	423	3 40	667	12 80
89	6 10	247	27 40	424	11 60	676	10 20
90	14 60	248	5 60	425	1 60	679	50
92	7 60	249	5 60	427	11 40	681	12 80
94	16 35	250	11 60	428	5 80	683	8 30
96	15 60	251	7 40	431	3 50	685	6 60
97	3 00	252	6 00	432	3 40	687	7 30
99	3 00	253	6 00	433	12 80	689	4 00
101	14 00	254	20 80	434	5 55	690	5 90
102	22 60	256	5 80	435	9 00	692	10 20
103	2 00	257	43 85	437	2 20	696	6 00
104	7 80	258	4 30	440	12 35	698	11 00
107	3 45	260	10 40	442	3 20	699	10 00
108	36 20	261	1 60	445	2 10	701	2 40
109	54 00	263	5 50	446	10 60	702	4 70
111	15 70	265	2 30	449	9 80	703	8 85
112	27 00	266	2 80	450	3 00	704	16 60
113	3 40	267	2 80	451	20 40	705	12 00
114	10 40	268	8 30	453	20 95	712	8 00
115	8 30	269	31 40	456	2 45	714	9 00
118	8 80	270	15 60	457	18 50	715	28 60
119	20 40	273	11 80	459	2 60	723	3 40
121	12 20	274	21 60	460	12 30	725	2 40
122	15 40	275	10 90	461	3 40	726	11 20
124	4 80	276	1 40	462	10 20	728	2 30
125	23 00	277	7 00	464	11 00	729	2 45
126	1 70	280	5 20	466	7 70	730	20 00
127	3 60	281	13 50	468	24 40	731	1 60
130	13 80	283	2 40	470	4 40	736	3 20
132	8 05	284	12 30	471	35 60	739	6 00
133	2 85	286	17 90	478	18 70	741	35 60
134	6 60	287	10 40	474	22 25	742	2 00
135	4 05	288	9 40	479	5 70	745	6 00
136	6 90	290	24 80	481	34 00	746	4 40
137	7 00	291	13 20	482	9 80	750	10 40
138	6 00	294	8 00	484	7 60	756	4 20
140	3 50	295	10 00	486	10 10	767	9 60
141	15 65	300	2 80	487	6 10	758	3 60
142	17 70	301	36 20	490	6 25	760	2 40
143	4 20	302	1 60	493	13 30	766	8 20
144	8 40	304	6 40	496	3 40	767	6 30
145	1 60	305	5 00	497	32 20	779	4 20
146	4 00	306	7 00	499	4 60	783	7 60
147	8 90	308	10 40	500	4 80	785	4 80
149	6 00	309	10 00	502	6 65	786	8 95
151	24 40	314	6 00	507	7 15	799	3 20
154	10 50	315	4 60	509	52 25	805	4 80

Total, ... $5,349 02

SEE PAGE 5 FOR EXPENSES.

THE ADOPTION of the Collectivist or Socialist political platform by the British Trade Union Congress has resulted in the withdrawal of the powerful Boiler Makers National Union, 24,000 strong.

PLASTERERS' National Union had its convention in Cincinnati this month. The Bricklayers' International had theirs in New Orleans, January 14th. Both were well attended.

[illegible] Office.

256. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

[illegible] W. Chamberlain, 657 E. 138th st.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.

148. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Eva[illegible]
336. READING—T. Kisinger, 113[illegible]
305. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gu[illegible]

.E CARPENTER

TPHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1895.

Is

Y.

rectory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

OSTON, MASS.—W. J. Shields, 724 Washington Street, (Room 3.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 49 La Salle Street.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carson Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.- John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.

NEW YORK.—Benj. B. Hart, 931 Columbus Ave., and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.

NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424

SHARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole

A Model City.

Harry Lloyd, a member of Carpenters' Union, No. 33, Boston, Mass., writing from Scotland to the *Boston Labor Leader*, during his tour of Europe last fall, said:

Glasgow has developed her municipal works to a greater extent than probably any city in the world. Gas, electric light, water and tram cars are all owned and run by the city, and in addition they have bought large tracts in the slum districts, demolished the houses and have built very comfortable workmen homes. They have 1,253 tenements and 6 buildings at present. They have seven large municipal lodging-houses that will accommodate about 1,800 people. At the present time they are constructing a family home for widows or widowers with a family of children, where the children will be cared for while father or mother are at work.

Glasgow is a strong co-operative centre. They have the largest bakery in the country and large warehouses. I went to Shieldhaw, a suburb of Glasgow, to see the manufacturing establishment of the co-operatives. Twenty-five hundred people are employed at cabinet, brush, candy and preserve making. It is a wonderful affair.

"Our" Country.

Mr. Vanderbilt owns 2,000,000 acres of land in the United States. Mr. Dissten, of Pennsylvania, boasts of his 3,000,000 broad acres. The Schenley estate owns 2,000 acres within the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The California millionaire, Murphy, owns an area of land bigger than the whole State of Massachusetts. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, owns a tract of 400,000 acres. The railway companies own an area seven times the size of Pennsylvania. Foreign noblemen, who owe no allegiance to this country, are permanent absentee landlords and spend all their money abroad, own 21,000,000 acres of land in this country, or more than the entire area of Ireland. Lord Scully, of Ireland, owns 90,000 acres of farming land in Illinois, which he rents out in small parcels to tenant farmers, and pockets his annual $200,000 in rents to spend abroad.

What is Necessary?

The labor movement must be divided into three separate and distinct parts before a greater degree of harmony can prevail in it. It must have its trades unions for the especial purpose of dealing with questions of a technical trade character peculiar to each trade; it must have its educational societies that will be especially designed for investigation and study of social, economical, political and ethical subjects, where men and women of all shades of belief on these questions may come and exchange views, and in this way fit themselves for right conduct in the various walks of life, and it must have other societies for political action. With a division of this kind the causes of inharmony and suspicion are reduced to a minimum, and the best results possible will follow.—*Detroit Sun.*

Pearl of Days.

Lord Macaulay said: "Of course I do not mean that a man will not produce more in a week by working seven days than by working six days. But I very much doubt whether, at the end of a year, he will generally have produced more by working seven days a week than by working six days a week; and I firmly believe that at the end of twenty years he will have produced less by working seven days a week than by working six days a week. Therefore it is that we are not poorer, but richer, because we have through many ages rested from our labors one day in seven. The day is not lost. Man, the machine of machines—the machine compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwrights are worthless—is repairing and winding up, so that he returns to his labors on the Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed bodily vigor."

Solid Hard Sense.

There is business enough for all. Slashing prices, cutting profits, reducing wages, does not in any sense increase business. Instead, it gives to those who want building done the wrong idea, in causing them to think they have been cheated and are being overcharged. They are led by such capricious conduct to think that the builders' profits are too much. Men of sound sense are willing to pay what a thing is worth when they want it. The responsible man wants to deal with responsible men, and when you teach men by your conduct to feel they have been overcharged, they doubt your reliability. There is no money to be made by anyone and great harm to be done the business, by the greed of some to get more than a fair share of business. The great disparity in the prices of bids on work tends to create an impression of injustice somewhere. A man may not be honest himself, but he wants to deal with honest men. When he sees a difference so great in bids on work, he looks in his own heart and sees there what he thinks is fraud on your part. Get together. Organize. Sustain prices. The year 1895 will see more money invested in building than any year in the history of the country. The great sums of money hoarded will seek investment. The crave of capital for interest is well known. The men of money will avoid, for a few years, speculative investments and seek the safer class of loans on improved property. Money will not stay in hiding much longer. The ones who have it are too greedy for more. Sustain prices. Work for fair profits and be content with your own share of the business to be done. There will be enough for all at fair prices, unless it is scared away.—*Building Trades Journal; St. Louis.*

Our Mail-Bag.

(*Locals and members are requested to send five to ten line items of trade interest for this department. Write plainly in ink on one side of the paper only.*)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Union 605 admitted sixteen new members in two meetings through the individual canvass of a few hard working members.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Charles Staley, a contractor, fought organized labor here for four years, has skipped the town in dead-beat style. Any information of his whereabouts can be sent Union 766 of this city.

CINCINNATI, O.—In January we had a job on a building for the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. The carpenter foreman showed hostility to union men. District Secretary Rowland and General Secretary McGuire wrote the firm, after we could get no redress here. The result is the job was unionized.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Better prospects for trade this coming season. Still the newspapers have brought too many men here. Bosses prefer a non-union stranger to a resident union man. We will work on and prove our true worth.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Carpenters who left the union are now working ten hours a day for fifteen cents per hour. Three honorable contractors still uphold the nine hours.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—When we had a carpenters' union here in 1892, wages were $2.50 to $3 per day. Now that the union has disbanded wages are $1.50 to $1.75 for ten hours. We must re-organize again.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Trade dull. Spangler's mill has started and he talks of piece work inside and outside. He offered thirty cents per square for weather boarding.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Union 575 is all alive; had a fine ball Feb. 19, and will hold a series of public meetings. Union increasing in membership.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Entertainment given by Union 563, Jan. 24, brought out a large audience; had nearly 500 people to supper. T. V. Powderly gave us a rousing address. This entertainment brought in 38 new names that night, and new ones are still coming in.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Union 332 since September last has had an increase of 78 in membership, though trade is frightfully bad. And the prospects are favorable to a still larger increase. All this comes through the hard, persistent work of the members.

MUNCIE, Ind.—The tried and true in Union 592 are upholding the union flag against heavy odds—hard times, want of work and scarcity of money. But we know that to surrender will make it all the harder to start again. There is a general desire to join us just as soon as trade picks up.

WACO, Tex.—E. O. Anderson feels thankful for promptness in sending wife funeral benefit. He had it published in local daily paper. We had a rousing open meeting last month and good local speakers. It has helped us.

NEW YORK.—Again another sympathetic strike has ruffled the quiet of the building trades. This time it is in behalf of the electrical workers, K. of L. The latter are out to secure the eight-hour day, though a compromise was offered by both sides. The men want it April 1, the employers June 1. This strike affects the carpenters, though the U. B. is out of the Board of Walking Delegates, as the latter did not give us the support they should during the strike we had against lumpers and piece work.

DETROIT, Mich.—The general situation looks sombre. A cyclone of emotional fanaticism has swept over the labor movement of this country, because of the distressing hard times and suffering of the people. It has left darkness, doubt and destruction in its trail. If we can recover from this wave of cranky idiocy, we will have enough tried members to rebuild on safe and solid trade union ground. The dreamers and fault finders must step aside. Men of action, practical, hard-fisted, hard-headed, common sense union men must come to the front.

MONTREAL, Canada.—Nine cents per hour on some jobs is the wages for carpenters in this classic city! When will the poor, degraded fellows arouse? The lower they go the less manhood they seem to have. Last spring we had a thorough organization, but a premature strike killed us. This city is overdone with carpenters. Still they flock here in droves, and lots of them have to remain idle.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Cotton States and International Exposition, of this city, is a huge plutocratic swindle. Convicts are doing the grading of the new grounds, and all appeals to the directors to hire honest labor are in vain. On the buildings skilled mechanics get $1.50 per day, and laborers 75 cents per day. The Atlanta Federation of Trades has placed a boycott on the Exposition. Newspaper "ads" are deluding men to search in vain for work in this city.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, **The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:**

SECTION 1. **The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.**

SEC. 2. **Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.**

SEC. 3. **All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.**

SEC. 4. **When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.**

SEC. 5. **It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.**

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—JANUARY, 1895.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	$5,349 02
" Jas. Troy, ex-G. T., interest from Fidelity Bank	481 46
Returned on Claim No. 2,986	150 00
Subscribers	3 00
Total	$5,983 98

DIVISION OF JANUARY RECEIPTS
(As per Section 58).

*General Fund, seven-tenths	$4,188 80
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,196 79
*Organizing Fund, one-tenth	598 39
Total	$5,983 98

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND.

*January Percentage	$4,188 80
*Organizing Fund	598 39
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895	447 87
Total	$5,235 06

EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1895.

For Printing	$488 20
" Office, etc.	536 69
" Organizing	26 26
" Bond of G. S-T.	300 00
" Tax to A. F. of L., December	50 00
" Meeting of G. E. B.	633 12
" Canvassing Board	28 00
" Benefits Nos. 3,088 to 3,113	3,050 00
Balance on hand February 1, 1895	121 79
Total	$5,235 06

Detailed Expenses—January, 1895.

Printing 500 Postals	$1 25
" 510 quarterly circulars	7 75
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 2,000 envelopes, eight lots and changes	8 25
" 2,000 letter heads	10 75
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 appeals	7 50
" 5,000 arrears	10 00
" 5,000 agitation cards	12 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 52 Treas. receipt books	13 00
" 1,000 clearances	3 00
" 100 Sec.'s order books	25 00
" 15—100-page ledgers	11 70
" 25—200- "	28 00
" 5—300- "	7 75
" 16,500 copies February Journal	326 50
Expressage on Journal	70
Postage on February Journal	18 04
Special writers for February Journal	12 00
Engravings for February Journal	4 17
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 58
1,000 stamped envelopes and 500 postals	26 80
Twelve telegrams	6 27
Expressage on supplies	14 27
Office rent for January	25 00
Quarterly P. O. box rent	3 00
" Gas bill	25 80
Rubber stamps	3 25
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L., December	50 00
A. F. of L., Debs Defense Fund	12 50
P. J. McGuire, expenses to Newark, N. J.	6 00
Union 119, Newark, organizing Union 306, Newark	20 26
Janitor, cleaning office	3 75
Stationery, etc.	1 65
Coal	2 25
Henry Rice, commission on advertising	25 00
Premium on bond of G. S-T.	800 00
C. A. Taylor, services on Canvassg. Board	14 00
T. E. Peterson, " "	14 00
C. E. Owens, expenses as G. P. and time attending G. E. B.	42 50
W. J. Shields, meeting of G. E. B.	87 75
John Williams, " "	87 75
J. C. Gernet, " "	113 00
A. Cattermull, " "	121 50
S. J. Kent, " "	178 12
" Envelopes and postage	2 50
Benefits Nos. 3088 to 3113	3050 00
Total	$5,113 27

Horace Greeley Speaketh.

Horace Greeley, being dead, yet speaketh. He says: "It is the opportunity to exhibit the desirable qualities and command a just recompense that I plead for as the natural right of all men and that this is not now secured is the condemnation of our existing social order. We, then, who stand for a comprehensive and all-pervading reform in the social relations of mankind, impeach the present order as defective and radically vicious."

Claims Approved in January, 1895.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
3088	Mrs. A. Sitterle	1	$ 50 00
3089	Mrs. A. Ruehrwein	2	50 00
3090	A. Schmitz	5	200 00
3091	S. M. Wilds	8	200 00
3092	I. Morris	11	200 00
3093	Mrs. M. A. Petrie	11	50 00
3094	D. Gruer	28	100 00
3095	J. T. Darling	29	200 00
3096	John Duling	40	100 00
3097	A. W. Curtis	69	200 00
3098	Mrs. M. Schlagel	90	50 00
3099	A. T. Earl	151	200 00
3100	P. Duncan	203	200 00
3101	A. Coffer	211	200 00
3102	M. Dandericht	237	200 00
3103	W. G. Taylor	281	50 00
3104	H. Meyer	290	200 00
3105	Mrs. C. Paré	407	50 00
3106	Chas. Steele	471	50 00
3107	Mrs. S. Sundholm	471	50 00
3108	W. J. Hancon	474	50 00
3109	Mrs. A E. Stover	511	50 00
3110	Mrs. C. Ruppert	521	50 00
3111	O. A. Olsen	567	200 00
3112	Mrs. J. M. Anderson	622	50 00
3113	Mrs. S. Broerman	647	50 00
	Total		$3,050 00

Report of Protective Fund.

MONEYS EXPENDED.

1894.		
Oct. 12.	D. C. of St. Louis	$ 200 00
" 31.	Loaned General Fund	4000 00
1895.		
Jan. 31.	D. C. of Chicago	500 00
	Total	$4700 00

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1894, TO FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1894	$7,279 46
(See last report in THE CARPENTER, Oct. 1894.)	
Receipts Oct., Nov., Dec. and Jan.	5,159 59
Total	$12,439 05
Moneys expended (details given above)	4,700 00
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1894	7,739 05
Loaned General Fund	4,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$11,739 05

Political Heroes.

What a pity that workingmen do not expend the energy wasted on both sides of the political stump in securing stringent laws prohibiting "black-listing," laws that can be enforced against employers as effectually as others are enforced against employees. When the season of political festivities is at hand, many weary wage-workers will spend sleepless nights, wielding leaky torches, shouting themselves hoarse in lauding and denouncing the protective tariff; yet no flaring of flambeaux, no tramping of clubs, in the interest of an anti-black-listing law, an anti-Pinkerton law or any other law that has for its purpose the helping of the wage-earner. Who ever heard of a bank president or railroad official soiling a dress suit with kerosene oil from a campaign torch? The wage-earner does all this gratuitously, but seemingly enjoys himself amazingly.—*Firemen's Magazine.*

It is Not Legal Ownership.

A national bond is a mortgage on every man, woman and child in the nation. Lawyers, bankers and professional politicians have issued these bonds illegally. The man who stole a ship load of slaves in Africa had no right to do so, and the man who bought them of him was an abettor to the crime and had no legal right to them as property.

The man who buys those mortgages on coming generations will some day wake up and find that an emancipation proclamation has been issued, and the people will feel under just as much obligation to pay him for his bonds as they did thirty years ago to pay one man for claiming to own another man, because he paid for him.—*Chicago Express.*

Pottier, Stymus & Co. Brought to Terms.

Pottier, Stymus & Co., New York City, a leading firm in the line of fine interior house finish has a job in Galveston, Tex. It is a splendid piece of work and was started in January last. The carpenters employed were non-union and after two or three weeks persistent work, with the help of the Building Trades Assembly, the job was finally unionized and the men went into Union 526. The Building Trades Assembly would not allow other organized branches of the building trades to work on the job, until the carpenters joined the union and could show the quarterly working card of the Building Trades Assembly.

Chips and Sawdust.

THE General Union of Carpenters of Great Britain has 211 lodges and 6,890 members, according to its January report. It was established in 1827 and lately has organized a number of lodges in Wales and Ireland.

***

THE headquarters of the American Federation of Labor have been removed from New York. The new address is De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind. Address all communications for the A. F. of L. to Aug. McCraith, secretary.

***

ALL the various branches of the boot and shoe trade, including the lasters, are considering a plan of amalgamation in one national trade body under one head with one trade union label. General Secretary Edward L. Daley of the Lasters is foremost in advocacy of the movement.

***

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor are now ready in print, also the discussion on the Political Programme. Both are very interesting documents. Price ten cents each per copy. Address orders to Aug. McCraith, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

***

IN a debate recently between Harvard and Yale on the question of trade unions, Harvard took the affirmative side "that attempts of employers to ignore trade unions and deal with individual workmen only, are prejudicial to the best interests of both parties," and the judges awarded the palm to Harvard.

***

FEBRUARY report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 668 branches and 43,320 members—3846 are drawing unemployed benefits. They have 39 branches in the United States with 1556 members and 9 branches with 200 members in Canada. This is considerable decrease in membership in the United States. They have 4 branches and a membership of 219 in Chicago; 6 branches and 444 members in New York; 3 in Philadelphia with 172 members; 2 in Boston with 64 members; 2 in Brooklyn with 63 members; and 2 in Toronto with 76 members.

How They Are Robbed.

The population of Ireland is less than New York, but New Yorkers pay their landlords many times the tribute that Irishmen pay. But this is a free country! England has more paupers in proportion to population than Ireland or Scotland, but Englishmen are not oppressed! Fifty years ago, Ireland, with the crudest of machinery, supported a population of 8,175,114 souls. Today, through starvation and other capitalistic methods she has only 4,706,448, and with all modern appliances cannot support (?) them. But it does support an increased number of non-producers. Capitalism is beginning to bear the same fruit here as there. Irishmen are robbed by means of landlord, lendlord and monopoly lord. So are Americans.—*Coming Nation.*

EXPULSION

J. E. BROOKS, from Union 269, Chicago, for misappropriation of Union funds, and for neglect of benefits of a fellow member and for neglect of duty as Financial Secretary.

J. E. ROBINSON, from Union 605, Jacksonville, Fla., for stealing $40 worth of tools and selling them to a pawn shop.

G. F. GREEN, from Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., for defrauding fellow members of their wages.

I. N. ROBINSON, from Union 428, Fairmont, W. Va., for stealing funds of the Union while he was Financial Secretary.

GEO. DROLLINGER, from Union 779, Marion, O., for general bad conduct and misappropriation of Union moneys.

M. CLARK and JOHN CAMPBELL, from Union 125, Utica, N. Y., for actions unfitting them for membership.

HENRY MARTZ, from Union 61, Columbus, O., for defrauding a brother member out of money.

R. W. JONES, from Union 62, Chicago, Ill., who several years ago was expelled for a shortage in his accounts as Financial Secretary, has made full restitution and is now a member in good standing.

CHAS WHEELING, a former member of Union 16, Springfield, Ill., suspended at one time for scabbing, has been expelled for acting as engineer to pull out a train load of National guards against the railroad men on strike in Decatur, Ill.

ROBERTS'
Handy Wood Cutting Tool
Patented July 19, 1892.

PRICE, $1.50.

For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from ⅛ in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
28 Avenue B, Scranton, Pa.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS

HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER & CO.

209 BOWERY
NEW YORK

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $571,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

ight, and You'll Vanquish all Wrong.

(Specially for THE CARPENTER.)

I.

TH WAY with all trouble and sorrow,
Is There's enough still on earth to give joy;
Y And ne'er bid the devil good-morrow
l he comes your sweet peace to destroy.
ends by the score should deceive you,
nd enemies 'round should throng,
'I ne'er let your proud spirit leave you,
Do right, and you'll vanquish all wrong."

re II.

e road to success is all covered
With ardent hopes, wrecked on the way;
And hearts that too late had discovered,
The friends who sought them for prey.
This counsel again let me give you,
As through life you journey along,
"Give others, as others should give you,
Do right and you'll vanquish all wrong."

III.

If riches are just what you're after,
If for them you strive night and day;
Then heed not the derisive laughter,
From the vulgar and envious, but say:
"Whilst a poor man I can't help my brother,
Who's lashed by dread poverty's thong;
And I live by this counsel from mother—
'Do right, and you'll vanquish all wrong.'"

IV.

The footsteps of cowards never follow,
Avoid all that's vulgar and low;
False men, like all bubbles, are hollow,
That are crushed by the gentlest blow.
By the noble and true be you guided,
Be honest and you will be strong;
The lives of great men have decided—
"Do right, and you'll vanquish all wrong."

V.

If fortune should bless your endeavors,
Remember your brother, who's poor;
Be kind to the frail man who wavers
In the path of the honest and pure.
Then if creatures attribute your action,
To seeking the praise of the throng,
Go ahead, never mind the base faction,
"Do right, and you'll vanquish all wrong."

THOS. C. WALSH.

L. U. 63, New York.

A Village Church.

BY I. P. HICKS.

AS there is more or less demand for small church plans suitable for the average country towns, we will now present such plan to the readers of THE CARPENTER.

The size of the plan is 30x56 feet.

Height of ceiling 18 feet.

Length of foundation wall 178 feet, 3½ feet high, 16-inch stone wall.

Number piers for porch and under centre of floor joists, 8 brick piers 12x12 inches.

Length of main cornice, 212 feet.

Length of porch cornice, 28 feet.

Length of tower cornice, 48 feet.

Length of main rafters, including projection for cornice, 24 feet.

Length of main rafter on tower, 20 feet.

Number of window frames on floor plan, 14.

Number of frames in tower, 19, including the large triple frame in front.

Number of cellar frames, 6.

Number of door frames on floor plan, 3. One cellar door frame.

Cellar under front end, about 20x30 feet in size; bottom bricked and sides cemented to keep earth from caving.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

110 yards excavating, 30c	$ 33 00
35 perch foundation wall, $3.00	105 00
38 lineal feet chimney, 90c	34 20
Bricking bottom of cellar, 3,000 bricks, $10	30 00
Cementing sides, 60 yards, 10c	6 00
	$208 20

LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
5, 6x8 30 ft. sills	600
3, 6x8 28 " "	336
1, 6x8 16 " "	64
12, 6x6 18 " posts	648
4, 6x6 24 " "	288
8, 4x8 18 " for trusses	384
4, 4x8 16 " for braces	168
160, 2x6 18 " studding	2,880
24, 2x6 12 " gable studding	288
30, 2x6 12 " spire	360
30, 2x6 16 " plates	480

FRONT ELEVATION.

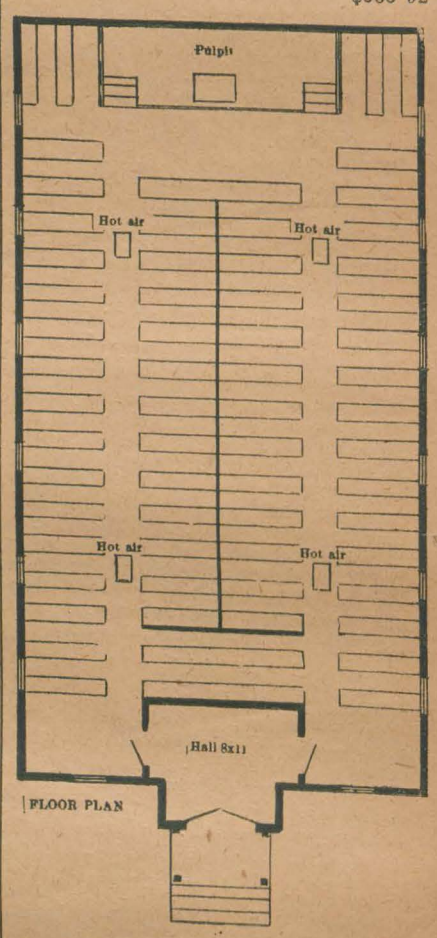
90, 2x10 16 ft. floor joists	2,430
90, 2x6 16 ft. ceiling joists	1,440
10, 2x8 16 " for ceiling	210
90, 2x6 24 " rafters	2,160
10, 4x6 12 " purlin plates	240
4, 2x8 20 " spire	108
8, 2x6 20 " "	160
8, 2x6 14 " "	112
	13,356
13,356 ft. in frame $17 per m	$227 05
4,500 " sheeting outside walls, $18	81 00
3,300 ft. sheeting roof, $17	56 10
28,000 shingles $3.25 per m	$ 91 00
2,000 round butt shingles, $4	8 00
4,000 ft. 5-inch siding, $25	100 00
850 " beaded ceiling, $30	25 50
2,100 " 6-inch flooring $25	52 50
1,800 " ⅞ pine finish, jambs, cornice, etc., $40 per m	72 00
1,000 ft. 1½ pine finish outside casings, steps, etc.,	40 00
10 plinth blocks 10c	1 00
10 corner blocks. 8c	80
6 cellar sash 12x24, 2 light, $1.20	7 20
2 front doors, 2–6x7, oak, $10	20 00
2 inside doors, 2–8x7 oak, $9	18 00
212 ft. 5-in crown mold, $2.50 per h	5 36
76 ft. 3½-in crown mold, $1.75 per h	1 33
288 ft. 2-in bed mold, $1.50 per h	4 32
250 ft. ⅞ quarter round, 60c p h	1 50
550 " parting stops, 50c per h	2 75
550 " 1-inch window stops, $1 per h	5 50
60 ft. 2-in door stops, $1.50 per h	90
230 ft. wainscoating cap, $2 p h	4 60
64 ft. 3½-in window stool, $2.50 per h	$ 1 60
16 " 5-in oak thresholds, $4 per h	64
	$828 65

MILL WORK.

Porch finish	$10 00
Panels on spire	12 00
17 windows, including sash, casings and making of frames, $10	170 00
12 windows in spire, $4	48 00
4 windows in spire, $2.50	10 00
36 side seats, $3	108 00
15 center seats, $6	90 00
Pulpit	15 00
	$463 00

CARPENTER WORK.

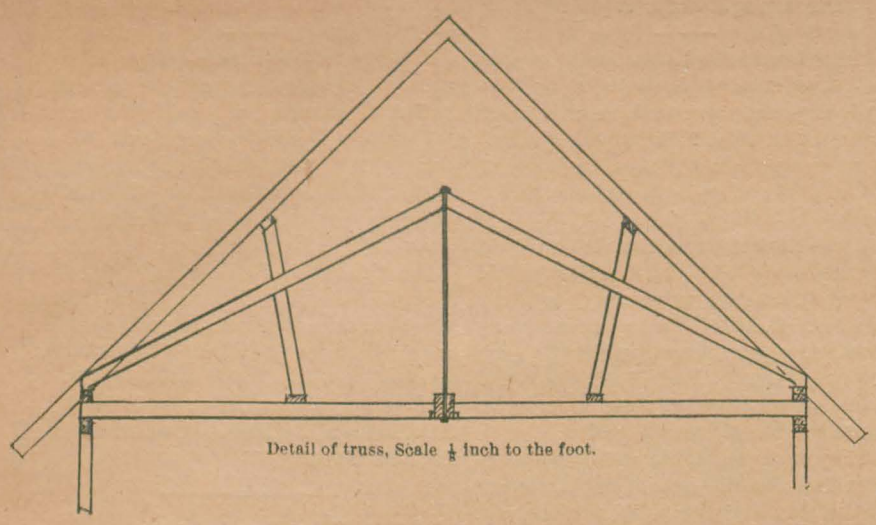
21 sqrs. framing and laying floors $1.30	$27 30
45 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding $2 50	112 50
28 sqrs. framing, sheeting and shingling roof $4.00	112 00
20 sqrs. framing ceiling $1.00	20 00
312 feet main cornice 15c.	31 80
112 feet gutter 10c.	11 20
Work on porch	10 00
Work on spire	85 00
Outside casings	10 00
Outside base, 178 ft. 4c.	7 12
Casing and finishing windows	50 00
Casing and finishing doors	10 00
Wainscoting	15 00
Finishing pulpit and rostrum	25 00
Setting seats	40 00
	$566 92



FLOOR PLAN

HARDWARE.

120 lbs. 20d nails	$ 2 94
50 " 12d "	1 27
200 " 10d "	5 20
400 " 8d "	10 80
130 " 6d "	3 70
75 " 3d coarse	2 62
100 " 10d finish	2 85
100 " 8d "	3 00
50 " 6d "	1 60
5 " 3d "	20
600 lbs. sash weights, 1½c.	7 50
6 skeins sash cord, 60c.	3 60
14 sash locks 20c.	2 80
56 sash pulleys 4c	2 24
6 pair butts 3½x3½ 40c.	2 40
1 set flush bolts	1 50
2 mortise knob locks	2 00



Detail of truss, Scale ¼ inch to the foot.

1 front door lock	2 00
12 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c. . .	1 80
114 lineal feet gutter, 12c. . . .	13 68
100 tin shingles for spire 2c. . .	2 00
24 feet valley tin for spire 6c . .	1 44
40 feet conduciors 10c	4 00
Caps for windows	6 00
	$87 14

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry . . .	$208 20
Lumber bill	828 65
Mill work	463 00
Carpenter work	566 92
Hardware	87 14
Painting	125 09
Plastering 650 yards 30c. . . .	195 00
Gas fitting	28 00
Furnace complete	98 00
Total estimated cost	$2,600 00

We find the estimated cost of the church plan to be $2,600, finished in a plain and substantial manner. If the same plan was finished in a very fine and elaborate manner throughout, it would probably cost $3,000.

There is no particular feature in the method of construction, but what any carpenter of ordinary ability can readily figure out and understand. The roof and ceiling being rather large, make it necessary to span the building with four trusses to support the same.

The construction of the ceiling, truss and roof is fully shown in the detail. The ceiling joists rest on the wall plates, the centre being framed into a double 2x8 header which runs lengthwise the building.

This header is supported by four trusses which span the building at regular spaces. The truss is formed with a pair of 4x8 rafters cut to about ¼ pitch, with heavy rod bolt running vertically to the header supporting center of joists. A plate is placed on top of ceiling joists about seven feet from center on each side, and braces cut in obliquely as shown. These braces are continued above the truss in the shape of short posts to the proper height for a purlin plate which will meet the rafter about midway, and thus support the roof. This truss answers a double purpose, it supports both ceiling and roof.

A Judicial Decision In Favor of Labor.

The Court of Appeals decided the famous Binghamton cigarmakers' conspiracy case in favor of the labor organizations, whose members were originally indicted for conspiracy. The strike occurred in the factory of Frank B. Reynold & Co., in 1890. The strikers were indicted for conspiracy in combining to injure the business of the manufacturers. The matter resolved itself into a question of the right of the defendants to quit work and entice others not to take their places. The court decided that they were not guilty of conspiracy under the meaning of that act.

Government by the People.

(Specially for THE CARPENTER.)

cially have wealth
blasts. AS the earth ever

Take the Cigarma enjoyed any real,
Union for example. genuine govern-
over 20 years ago w ment by the peo-
dues, and when the ple? Some may
over, there was only point to us, as spe-
The work of re-orgaimens, the prim-
taken up in 1877, and tave forms of our
dues and perfection co nial systems,
overlooking the fact that they were permeated by a certain form of white slavery, large numbers of people bound to service for a number of years, with always an abundance of them imported from the old countries, ready to take the place of those who became industrially free, after a fashion, to find all the best land in possession of somebody, and forced to sell their labor to such people. Our modern proletariat or wage-slavery comes from that social status. Our colonial system, when at its best, was but a religious oligarchy of a very depressing type, because their religion was full of sombre jealousies and mental terrors.

Then again, the courts or councils of that time were mostly composed of ministers controlling all land distribution, and transmitting it to small groups of large property holders, or land trustees, as soon as a new section was opened for regular settlement. The wilderness remained, of course, at the disposal of everybody, for a while, but that meant hardships that few were willing to face, and poor returns for labor of the most painful character. Besides, men are born to live in society, and mighty few have much taste for the life of anchorites. That does not imply that we should have to group ourselves in large centres of population. We doubt if civilizations with very large cities shall ever be much of a success. So far they have marked a decline in certain forms of healthy social growth. They have evolved problems that we have not yet solved.

Vast accumulations of people in limited areas are apt to develop new social complications, because involving the need of increased governmental functions. In its turn that necessitates what we have not yet acquired, higher moral perceptions, larger views of life, and nobler conceptions of what we owe to humanity, for public good. And so we are forced into collective functions of greater and greater importance. Hence greater temptations all around in abuse of power, or in shirking necessary duties connected with national honesty.

That question of public or collective functions as something apart from individual ones, is at the root of the science of government, and has never been understood, although simple enough in itself. We have fallen into the habit of assuming that increased public functions shall bring increased government corruption. We have not stopped to think that government can only be corrupt when resting on wrong principles, and hence on oligarchic devices, and so on especial privileges inviting monopolistic schemes, with which to evolve the greed of the few to rob the rest; just the opposite of what government by the people should be. You may ask, but how shall we agree about functions to be left to individuals, and those falling to the action of organized society? The answer is extremely simple. It can be reduced to the following formula:

"All industrial functions become public and should be controlled by the people, when they involve some monopoly interfering with free competition and equal rights, and necessitating some especial enactment for some men to do what all men cannot do."

Shall we stop or fail to abide by that logical and correct process, because of that platitude of government corruption above referred to? Well, government can only become corrupt, or remain so, by excess of power infringing some individual rights, or by deficiency in power, allowing some to interfere with the rights of others.

To these timid people or innocent souls in holy fear of dire calamities produced by increased government patronage, to them we shall say: Friends, government patronage can only be dangerous when men are forced to beg for employment, because kicked out of God's patrimony to all human beings, because of land monopoly, and the industrial ones that follow. Suppress that land monopoly with all its intimate connections, and the majority of men shall prefer to employ themselves rather than be employed by the government. Few shall care a fig for public employment, except as a means to save money enough with which to more rapidly become their own men, handling their own canoes.

What brings government corruption is that immoral power we grant to legislators of giving privileges and franchises to groups of sharpers, under false pretenses of public good. Just as if the people, in their own corporate capacity, could not take better care of their own interests, than a few schemers, with no other object but the rapid accumulation of wealth at the expense of the people! That invites bribery, the purchase of the officers or servants of the people, legislators, judges, governors, mayors, aldermen and the whole brood from top to bottom in the political fabric, either through actual purchase, or by combination in the issue of stock, bonds, etc., resting on the future profits of the privileges granted, by which combinations rapid fortunes are made all around, in that double oligarchy of ours, political and industrial. There you have the key to all governmental corruption.

Under government by the people all such corruption would rapidly vanish, just as a snow bank flooded by the solar rays in a semi tropical region. All because of no class legislation. There would be no purchases to make, no bribes to offer, under the law of equal rights excluding all privileges. What the individual could not do, or groups of them in free association with each other; that would be done by the municipality, or a number of them, or by the nation as a whole, under the eyes of the people, through officers who, elected by the people, would simply act as mere clerks, to preside over fixed details. All that involves a new political dispensation, a simple one in opposition to the dreadful complexities of all past and present governmental devices.

The whole course of human history exhibits the same tendency that we seem to have carried to-day to its maximum point, that of giving to government too much power for evil and not enou good, power to transgress natural and natural laws, and power to ab in favor of individuals, the most ess governmental functions with which we can respect natural laws and pres natural rights and natural freedo freedom enough for each citizen equally e ercise his own influence shaping the laws under which he l live. Is that the case in our days more than ever before? Does it not ha pen now what has always taken pla that the few alone have anything to do all legislation?

To-day as much as ever, and, relative speaking more than ever, the people ar victimized by economic and politic monopolies. They have the power t vote for this or that set of men, we know e no but, do we derive any especial good fro that? A change of masters is all that o votes accomplish. Economic and polit cal monopolies remain. Most of th wealth is forever flowing into the han of the few, and forever gliding off from the hands of the many, although it is the latter who produce all wealth. And, as it has been in the past and is in the present, so it shall be in the future, until the people realize that they must have the power to vote for specific enactments besides that of voting for specific men. We can never trust the few to make laws for the many. The experiment has always been a wretched failure. Don't you see that that is too much temptation for any set of men? Don't you see that they are bound to abuse their power because that power is in itself unnatural, anarchical; because it appeals too much to human selfishness and greed?

Let us remember that greed and selfishness are evolved and nurtured by laws of monopoly, which are simply denial of the law of equal rights. Th latter has not yet made its appearance any of our civilizations. Laws of mon opoly have so far prevailed in all nation heathen or Christian. The law of equa rights means solid joys for all, sufficien wealth for all, and no wealth enough to spoil anybody, to corrupt the souls o anybody, or darken the minds of any se of men. That alone shall give us government by the people. Laws of monopoly give wealth to the few, poverty to the many, solid joys to *no one*, to nobody at all. We have, then, oligarchic gove nment, what we have always had, gover ment of the few, for the few, open masked.

The process by which we can suppress every form of oligarchy and initiate the government by the people—such processes are extremely simple, and we shall try, in future articles, to be more specific on the subject. What we do most need in our labors for a fundamental social reorganization, is to stop worshipping the fathers while trying to really worship "*The Father and His laws of righteousness!*"

JOSE GROS.

Confine Trade Unions To their Proper Sphere.

Those who urge the unions into political action, seems to me, do not fully comprehend the process by wh economics are reached, by which the greatest results can be and are attained with the least amount of effort. "Differentiation" conveys the idea exactly. We must learn that the individualizing of effort in every sphere of activity is always followed by the greatest possible result In the earlier stage of industrial develop ment the individual was house builder, clothes maker, and food raiser, but we have learned that by the division of labor, by the individualizing by having different organizations which to do different things, b ing the principle of differentiat we can accomplish very much more with the same amount of energy.—*Joe Labadie.*

E CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1895.

ANY member of the U. B., or any trade ionist, desiring a copy of Governor "tgeld's recent biennial message, can t one by writing to Geo. A. Schilling, ureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, llinois. The message is a powerful argu- ent in behalf of the industrial interests. t needs to be read to remove the preju- ices of those who have been poisoned gainst Governor Altgeld by the croaking ubsidized press.

THE Government Arbitration Board of New South Wales has been abolished, nd the labor members of the Provincial 'arliament favored dispensing with it on the ground that was being used too argely for the interests of the capitalists. Still some good, well meaning labor men mong us favor compulsory arbitra- ion. Compulsory Abitration is the ex- hange of the "silk purse" of Liberty or the "Sow's ear" of State authority.

WHY charter trade unions? To get a arter from the State or National Gov- nment makes a union amenable in its les and by-laws, more than ever, to the ictation of the State or Federal Courts nd officials. Besides that the union nder such charter can have its funds tied up and enjoined by any member at any time, or by capitalists, in times of trade troubles. More than that, any member suspended or expelled for cause, bring the union into court under its rter and seek re-instatement, despite 18 pleasure of the members. Still in shing arbitration by legislation in 3 ongress the idea of government charters or trade unions was tacked on the bill and that will place trade unions more than ever in the hands of their enemies.

The Growth of Large Fortunes.

In 1860 there were few millionaires and few large fortunes in this country, but since then a rich class has sprung up, so that in 1890, according to reliable statistics, 1 per cent. of the people own as much wealth as the other 99 per cent. In 1890, there were 12,690,182 families in the United States, and, according to George K. Holmes in the *Political Science Quarterly*, 4,047 of these possessed seventenths of the wealth. Just think of it—one family possessing the wealth of 2,000 families in the country over! In the city of New York alone there are said to be five men whose aggregated wealth exceeds $300,000,000. How many hundred millions are held by various wealthy corporations—coal and oil syndicates and other trusts—we are unable to state. In each of the cities of New York and Chicago more than 100,000 men and women willing to work were out of employment last winter, many of whom must have perished from want but for charity's aid.

Points To Study.

Do you want to understand the principle underlying the eight-hour movement? If you do, then read this intently and study it thoroughly.

If not, then let it alone and grunt and toil ten hours a day or more. Or at other periods go around chasing a job, and find too many men for the amount of work.

But if you want to know how to uplift yourselves from drudgery, how to get steadier employment and more manhood, more liberty, more rest and leisure regularly, then listen to what we have to say and don't throw this down to read some article in a sporting paper or some novel, or some sensational story in the daily press.

If ten men go to a shop or job where only eight are wanted (wages $3.00 per day), two are refused employment. Men must live. When out of work they are often willing to work cheaper. The two men out of work accordingly visit the shops and jobs and offer to work for less than $3.00 per day. Each one of the eight employed, fearing he may be discharged to make place for the cheaper idle men, drops his price to keep his place, say to $2.50.

This is a plain illustration of the principle, that competition regulates wages by reducing them below the level they would be if there were no competition. Each of the eight men lose 50 cents a day by the competition of two and still those two men are idle. And the competition will continue until finally wages come down to $1.50 or $2.00 per day, and the number idle are not diminished.

The eight men working each ten hours a day would make eighty hours a day for all. Suppose now the eight men agree to each work only eight hours a day, which would be a loss of two hours from each of the eight men, or a total of sixteen hours loss. What would the employer do if he could not induce the eight men to keep on at ten hours, or get other ten-hour men to take their places? He would then hire the two idle men to each work eight hours a day to make up the sixteen hours shortage.

But, you will say, these eight men would get only eight hours pay or $2.00 a day, instead of $2.50, thereby losing 50 cents more a day, simply to oblige an employer to hire two extra men. This, you will contend, would be a loss of $3 00 per week to each man under the eight-hour system, and that you say is really the square reason why you don't believe in carrying out the eight-hour principle.

Stop, not too fast. Here comes in a principle you don't know much about evidently, or you would not say so.

Granted the men are reduced to $2.00 per day. What then? The ten men are at work, the two idle men whose competition obliged the others to take lower wages, are at work. They are not outside to beat down wages by competition. There is no competition now among the ten, and they stick together. What is the result? There being no outsiders to bid for work and underbid the rest, their request for more wages is conceded and wages go back to $3.00, and even more, by a law as universal and unerring as the law of gravitation.

Therefore, reduction in the hours of labor does not in the long run reduce wages. And our first move should be to establish eight hours as a day's work for carpenters all over the land. Let us centre all our energies now on that point, and, with that end achieved, we can move on encouraged to secure other reforms.

The Thoughts of a Capitalist.

Labor is so submissive always, so pliable, tractable and docile, what need we capitalists and corporations care if at times a few rebel? They can be shot down or coerced; they can be jailed or black-listed; they can be lashed or crushed into submission.

When election day comes they will vote for the capitalists' choice anyway, and divide themselves into hostile political factions. Political stump speakers can "gull" them, promises of political "pap" can tempt them. They don't care about trade unions or paying dues. That is too much trouble and too expensive.

They must be taught it will not do to offend the bosses—yes, offend the bosses in the shop and the political bosses too. To let them organize and unite together won't do. It might bring workers of all nationalities together, and that will never do. The poor devils must believe a foreigner and an American can't mix, nor can an Irishman and [illegible] along together, or a German. They must be [illegible] nistic on account of [illegible] religious hatred and [illegible] must be stirred up.

All this will keep [illegible] from thinking on [illegible] organizing together [illegible] fit and advancement. Meanwhile wages can be decreased; profits, rent and interest enlarged, and the coffers of the capitalists filled to overflowing.

Yes, When Will They Do So?

Our banking schemers want to retire the United States Treasury notes, usually known as "greenbacks." There are $346,000,000 in circulation, and they are non-interest bearing. The bankers desire to issue $346,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds in their place, and tax the people by the increase and perpetuation of an interest-bearing debt.

In this way these bankers will have a chance to issue their own bank paper, based on these bonds, and loan their paper to the people again at high rates of interest, and added to it do a business of note shaving and discounts. Thus the bankers can draw interest on their bonds and on their deposits, and also on their banking business and on their paper money issue.

The people's non-interest bearing money—the greenback—is a menace to this scheme of the bankers. No wonder the Wall street interests desire the retirement of greenbacks and urge the issue of more bonds.

The working people don't care! They don't bother their heads about questions of finance and banking. They leave those subjects to the bankers and brokers. Such questions are too knotty. A base-ball score, the record of a favorite horse, the prospects of the coming Corbett and Fitzsimmons prize fight—those are simpler, plainer subjects—the questions of primary interest.

When, when will the mass of workmen think of their own true interests and use the brains they possess to study these more important problems and not forever be the drudges and slaves of a few? When they do, then the moneyed class and the party hacks, and the political tools of banking and capitalist interests had better stand from under. The past two years gave ample time and lots of hard, cold, bitter experience to the multitude. Will they profit by it? Or will they go on as ever, trusting to other agencies and interests, rather than organize and educate themselves to work out their own emancipation?

Prizes Awarded.

The competitive articles on architectural and building construction published in THE CARPENTER, the past year have proven very interesting and valuable. A prize of $10 was offered per orders of G. E. B. for the best article. The same has been awarded to D. L. Stoddard, of Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

The "Carpenter's Problem" brought in hundreds of solutions. The prize offered was a copy of John Swinton's book, "Striking for Life." Prizes were awarded for three best solutions to Bros. J. R. Nace, Tacony, Pa.; R. J. Hagey, Germantown, Pa, and Justus H. Schwab, Jr., New York.

Four New Unions.

In the past month, four new unions have been granted charters, viz: Union No. 348, Oskaloosa, Iowa; 349, Orange, N. J.; 429, Montclair, N. J.; and 438, South Orange, N. J.

This is practical evidence of a revival of interest among the carpenters in the work of organizing more thoroughly. The hard times and general depression of the last two years has taught them a pregnant and forceful lesson. Now more than ever are they awakened to the value of maintaining a widespread compact union of the craft. With the coming of better times, with work for the men and money in their hands, their first thought will be to join the U. B.

We have an application for a charter now pending from the English-Speaking Cabinet Makers' Union of New York city with several hundred members. The affiliation with us of Cabinet Makers' Union No. 7 of New York adds nearly a thousand more members to our ranks. The charter recently granted Union 375, (formerly the House Framers) New York city, has brought fully a thousand more members to the U. B. in that city.

Thus our Order in New York city has been strengthened this winter by an addition of fully two thousand more members and by the adhesion of two of the oldest, wealthiest and best disciplined trade unions in existence.

Machinery Should Be The Only Slave.

FATHER MACKEY, in an address to the workmen of Cincinnati, says:

"Machinery should be the only slave of man to do his bidding and lighten the burden of his toil. It is not in the power of organized society to destroy the employment of labor without providing for the laborers. The genius of the individual should be a contribution to the good of the whole, instead of oppressing the toiler and sending him adrift. It should shorten his hours of labor and contribute to his happiness. Legislation will secure these results. It is the balance-wheel of society."

COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS of Eighth General Convention of the U. B., held at Indianapolis, Ind., are now ready. Price, five cents. Send orders to

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OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

The Brooklyn Trolley Trouble.

The noble fight made by the motor men and conductors on the trolley roads of Brooklyn is another object lesson in the labor movement—not tha "all strikes are failures," but that there must be first a thorough National organization of trolley men and of each craft and branch of labor before such movements can win. And then these corporate interests, if they will not yield to just and fair demands and measures of conciliation, can be brought to terms by the united political power of the working class used independently at the ballot box.

Still, this Brooklyn strike had its educational effect. It has been another eye-opener to the thinking citizens of our country. It has proven how readily all the militant forces of government are brought in to coerce the workers. The police, spies and detectives, the scabs and State militia as of old are all at the behests of the moneyed interests. No thought was given the enforcement of the State ten-hour law as asked by the trolley men. The subjugation of labor was of more importance.

But in this strike one ray of hopeful judicial fairness penetrates the gloom of defeat, and that is the decision of Judge Gaynor. His arraignment of the manner and methods, under cover of law, by which several of the Brooklyn companies had watered stock and squeezed out stock-holders and used nefarious practices was masterly and convincing, and on this point we must quote some of his language :

"The transactions which I have called your attention to are not singular to Brooklyn. Their like are to be found in nearly every locality in the country. They have come to be the order of the day. In place of being checked by laws they are often fostered by laws. If this condition were to continue, what the end would be no one who has studied over causes and effects can fail to perceive with clear vision. The prime object of government is to promote distributive justice, and thereby make the governed stable and content, and no government which does not do this may, in the nature of things, long endure. That our Government, through the instrumentality of the people, educated in our common schools, is not to fail in this in the end, is not to be doubted, though it may not be perceived in the present political outlook.

"There is no jealousy against wealth in this country. On the contrary, those who accumulate wealth in any legitimate calling, professional, mechanical, mercantile, agricultural, or otherwise, are subjects of emulation and honor. When I was a boy, if a farmer got along so that he could afford to paint his house, we all respected him, and if he got along still further we honored him more, and all my life I have seen the same feeling prevalent in this country. It is wealth got by this means and by that, by trick and device, but all the time according to law, which is under the ban of the splendid intelligence and moral sense of the people of this country."

An Argument for Higher Dues and a Good Financial System.

No trade union, local or international, unless it is based on high dues, liberal benefits and a strict financial system, can hope to prosper or be enduring. Experience of trade organizations here and abroad amply confirms this opinion.

During the storm and stress of industrial severity the past two years, those trade unions which have had low dues and no benefits have suffered most. While those who were well-fixed financially have weathered the severest blasts.

Take the Cigarmakers' International Union for example. That organization over 20 years ago was founded on low dues, and when the panic of 1873–75 was over, there was only a skeleton of it left. The work of re-organizing again was taken up in 1877, and the system of high dues and perfection of a strict financial system has been advanced year by year since then.

And with what astonishing, marvelous results! The recently published annual report proves that the Cigarmakers' International Union has more unions and members than it had at the beginning of the panic two years ago. And in that time only five strikes against reductions in wages were lost. The annual report shows that during the year 1894 the Cigarmakers expended benefits as follows: Strike, $44,966.76; sick, $106,758.38; death, $62,158.77; traveling, $42,154.17; out-of-work, $174,517.25, making a total of benefits paid for the year, $430,555.32; and a grand total of $2,522,378.40 expended in benefits the past fifteen years. The reserve fund shows a balance of $340,788.66, or $12.24 per head. In addition to the payment of the above vast amount in benefits, the International Union has successfully protected the rate of wages during one of the greatest industrial depressions that ever visited this or any other country. The report will show that the actual membership on January 1, was 27,828. This does not include the members on the road, which is always larger at this time of the year. However, despite the depression, this shows an actual increase of 1,040 members during the year. This record, says President Perkins, is an unanswerable argument to the critics of the trades union movement and is food for reflection for those who profess to believe the movement is still problematical; it completely demonstrates that the trades union organized and conducted along correct lines can successfully hold its own against all comers and under any circumstances.

GEORGE W. JONES, of Union 502, Ludington, Mich., went away last August for parts unknown. He told Baron Munchausen tales of a fabulous fortune coming to him through the death of his father. On the strength of this he duped business men and the people of Ludington right and left. And to compiete all he duped a young woman by a promise of marriage. He originally came from Norwalk, O. He is a downright swindler.

From Across the Sea.

THE Second International Building Trades Exhibition will be held in London this month.

THE *Building Trade News* is the title of a new monthly sheet now published several months by the Federation of Building Trades of London. It is a newsy, well-edited journal.

LEICESTER, England.—The Carpenters and Joiners on April 1st will ask an advance from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and that "improvers'" wages be one penny per hour less than the standard rate of skilled workmen, whereas at present they are paid according to merit.

LONDON.—It is generally feared that a universal strike of the building trades of this city will take place May first this year. The employers refuse to renew the agreement which was made shortly after the memorable eight-hour strike of the carpenters three years ago.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The carpenters of this place have just closed a strike of thirty-seven weeks' duration for the restoration of the wages paid seventeen years ago. The men return to work defeated because of the importation of the lowest classes of scab labor.

A LARGE number of trade union members have been recently elected to Vestry Boards and Poor Land Guardians in all sections of England, among them General Secretary F. Chandler, of the Amalgamated. General Secretary Matkin of the General Union of Carpenters has been chosen a Magistrate in Liverpool.

THERE are three distinct national or international carpenters' organizations in Great Britain, and at times they clash with one another in a very emphatic way. They are: The Amalgamated, with headquarters at Manchester; the General Union, with headquarters at Liverpool; and the Associated Carpenters, with headquarters at Glasgow. To make it more interesting the employers have lately incited the formation of a fourth society, called the "Independent Carpenters' and Joiners' Society."

Child Labor.

Child labor has rapidly grown to monstrous proportions within the last twenty years, but the more enlightened portion of the nation is waking to the folly and wrong of it. This is shown by the fact that legislation on this subject exists in many States, though often evaded, and that factory inspectors have been appointed, though their number is inadequate. Some working people will not let their children go into the mills, saying they "learn too much badness." Others say it is better for them than to be on the streets. Mr. F. Willoughby has shown that the rate of wages is lowered by child labor, since the rate of wages depends on "the standard of comfort," which standard is lowered by the employment of the young children of a family. The effect of the prohibition of child labor would be a permanent rise in wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also an improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumer, which would lead to a better condition of the market.—*Lippincott's.*

OBITUARY FOR BU... COUNCIL.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a ... tion shall ... all of the ...

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Feb. 4, ...

Whereas, death has removed from our ... composed ... our noble and faithful brother, GEORGE SI... ...eties in t... be it

Resolved, by this Local Union 169, th... being a... mourn the loss of one of the oldest and mo... he presid... scientious workers in the cause for which ... ...iety, an... organized, and be it further

Resolved, That Union 169 tender the bereaved ... family their heartfelt sympathy, and that a ... ...ety, the s... of this resolution be spread on our minutes ... ...icient gu... published in THE CARPENTER and daily papers ... of this city, and a copy sent to the bereaved ... family of our deceased brother, GEORGE SIMOL... ...all co...

GUS SABER, WM. H. AUSTIN, H. A. MARMADUKE } Committee. ...rding ...cial se...

Union No. 736, NELSONVILLE, O., Jan. 29, 1895 ... man s... be no ...

WHEREAS, it has pleased the All-wise Ruler o... ...ties, the Universe to take from our midst Brother E... any ... C. CUNNINGHAM be it

Resolved, That we feel that we have lost a... earnest worker in the cause of labor and union... ...pondi... ism.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympa... ...and s... thy to the bereaved widow and orphans. Be ... the ... it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be ... ...lary ... sent to the family of the deceased brother and also ... spread on the minutes of our union and they b... published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER ... and in our city papers, and that we drape our ... charter for thi ty days. ... ...f thi... ...dele... ...ees as... ...ct its...

A. H. MILLER, JOHN FRIER, M. MAXWELL. } Committee.

MADISONVILLE, O., Nov. 21, 1894.

WHEREAS, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our esteemed brothers, ERNEST H. SEILKOP, to a better realm.

Resolved, That we, as brothers, extend our heartfelt sympathies to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be sent to the family and be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and our city paper, the *Madisonville Review*.

ALEX. ZOLL, WM. GANNIN, E. L. BELDEN, } Committee.

Union No. 427 OMAHA, NEB., Nov., 22, 1894.

WHEREAS, the angel of death has entered our ranks and removed from our midst a true and tried brother, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our brother NELS. A. NYQUIST, a charter member of Union 427, which occurred November 4, 1894, our Union has lost a faithful and earnest member

Resolved, That we extend to the sorrowing wife and children our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of our Heavenly Father.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. A copy of these resolutions be published in the CARPENTER, a copy forwarded to the widow and a copy also spread on the records of our Union.

O. RYDER, J. J. KERRIGAN, GEO. WEEKS. } Committee.

General Executive Board Proceedings.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 25, 1894.—The G. E. B. newly elected at the Eighth General Convention, met in Room 20, Hotel English, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25, 1894, 7.30 P. M., and at once proceeded to organize.

Secretary Kent called the Board to order, and stated nominations were in order for Chairman and Secretary. Upon motion the Secretary cast the ballot of the Board for Brother W. J. Shields, as Chairman, and S. J. Kent, Secretary.

It was decided to dispense with the October meeting and to hold the next meeting at 8 A. M., Jan. 7, 1895, at the General Office, Philadelphia, Pa., unless called together for a special session by the Chairman.

Adjourned at 8 P. M. to meet Jan. 7, 1895.

S. J. KENT, Secretary G. E. B.

Attest: P. J. MCGUIRE, G. S.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—January 7.

G. E B. met at office of G. S. Chairman Shields called Board to order at 8 A. M., Brothers Shields, Kent, Williams and Gernet present Audit of bills and accounts of G. S. taken up, an occupied entire day.

First Day's Evening Session.—Gen. ... Owens arrived from New York and con... with G. E. B on matters in general co... with the welfare of the U. B. ...demand ... labor.

SECOND DAY'S SESSI...

All members of Bo... of two unions books and accounts ...ork at the same the day. ...one to take the ...se.

Consideration of ... ...ew York, against decision ... ...ew York D. C., on vote taken to ... branch Cabinet Makers' Union No. 7, of New York, into the U. B. G. S. was instructed to communicate immediately with Secretary of the New York D. C., requesting full statement of facts regarding protest of Union 382 against admission of Cabinet Makers' Union

(Continued on page 12)

...809. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 29th st. ... 855. READING—T. Kissinger, 1112 ... 905. ROCHESTER—A. N. ...

The "Scab."

(Specially for THE CARPENTER.)

'TIS hard to start the verse on theme of hate,
When ev'ry breath the viper doth release
The air doth sore infect. Yet I'll ne'er prate
Of lack of mother wit, nor of decrease
Of sounds of jingling rhythm, nor words to state
The scorn I inward feel, nor will I cease
To battle with the muse, till flowing gab
In burning accents doth indict the "Scab."

The "Scab," then, be my theme. A dirty job
You think. Yet, let it be a venial crime
To hold one up before the quiet mob
Like mirror up to nature. Filthy grime,
'Tis true, to taint the morals, or to rob
An honest man of purer thoughts sublime.
Yet I'll compass have, nor leave you blind,
If I am "cruel, only to be kind."

A "Scab" on man or beast denotes disease;
An incrustation o'er infected wound.
It means a low and dirty fellow. Please.
To note the 'semblance. Do not yet confound
The one the other with. But let us seize
The filthier of the two, and gently sound
His inner depths. He'll test our greatest skill
We'll treat like the doctors—cure or kill.

To you not posted, might you ask his fault?
One most egregious to his fairer fame—
"Betrayed his comrades for a drop of salt"—
His oath made false- his resolution, game.
He barter'd honor for a cup of malt,
And brazed his folly with a wanton's shame.
Yet guilt steals in and plays the havoc's part,
And, in his seeming triumph scars his heart,

The "Scab" is no uncertain, doubtful sprig;
Nor yet consummate, as you might surmise,
He'll dress a falsehood with a mask, and rig
In honest habit—Simple truth disguise—
While most the villain plays; nor care a fig
To cover shame with most malicious lies.
With nothing clean, or pure, to give or sell,
He'd drag his fellows all to hell, pellmell.

If thorns he reap in such a dastard cause,
No pity can he hope for. 'Tis the tree
He planted for himself; and, if the laws
So rule it, let him bleed. 'Tis plain to see
He chose it for the gain. And now, because
The fruit is bitter, he would fain be free
Of scorn and censure felt in honor's breast,
And seek seclusion in a tomb of rest.

"The coward never on himself relies."—
When fac'd by expose of a dirty creed—
"But to an equal, for assistance flies."
And, so, 'tis fashion with this scaly breed
To be suspected most, when most he tries
To ape a kindly mien—to drape his deed
In garb of verdant youth—and seek to crave
Your pardon of a fault so dastard, grave.

The lion's skin is quite too short to hide
The recreant limbs of such conniving fool.
'Tis treason's curse to have most hate abide;
Where treason's service most is used. The tool
Worn out—the job complete—'tis cast aside;
And, while the culprit utters whining pule,
The honest world looks on, nor trusts him more—
The time may come when he'll repeat the score.

There be that class of crime which ruin brings
Upon itself and author. Then 'tis meet
The world be prood and couple, with its stings,
Derisive jeers—the laugh of triumph. Sweet
The consolation be—hosannahs sing—
At dire disaster, downfall of a cheat—
A "living lie, and mighty of the mean"—
Whose deeds deny him place in mem'ry's green.

SAM. L. LEWYINGWELL.

Indianapolis, January, 1895.

Pigeons and Men.

"If you should see a brood of pigeons [illegible] a field of wheat," says Dr. [illegible]ley, of Oxford Univer[illegible]ty, "and instead of picking for [illegible], ninety-nine would make one heap of all wheat, [illegible] for themselves only straw and [illegible] reserving that heap, the result of [illegible] labor, just for one of them, [illegible] and the meanest of all. [illegible] alone [illegible] a circle of complaisant [illegible] winter, while the [illegible] itself, devouring [illegible] food right and [illegible] if another [illegible] bold, more [illegible] than the other, would attempt [illegible] a single grain of the wheat, they would fall on him, pull his feathers, [illegible] to pieces; if you would see [illegible] you would see nothing but what is [illegible] among men."

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

AN ARMED APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

THE best criterion of the desperate bravery displayed in the battle of Peverell and the severity of the losses sustained by the royal army in that stubborn conflict is, that the royal commanders, instead of following with their cavalry the retreat of the insurgents and endeavoring to convert the heavily encumbered retreat into a rout, were constrained to rest on their arms and await reinforcements. Nor were such reinforcements long delayed. Numberless landholders had, during the first days of the revolt, taken refuge on the shipping in the nearest harbors with the intention of fleeing from the country with whatever valuables they had been enabled to secure. But the great majority of these vessels had been detained at their anchorage or had been driven back to port by contrary winds. These panic-stricken refugees, upon hearing of the dispersion of the insurgents, regained sufficient confidence to return to their estates. Here, in most cases, they proceeded to arm every available retainer, and then hastened to swell the forces rallying around the royal banner, or to concentrate in the fortified places of their several counties.

Although the very meagre but ridiculously distorted details of this great popular uprising given by the mediaeval chroniclers are mainly confined to the events occurring in or near London, and generally end with the assassination of the famous Kentish leader; yet the necessity of accounting for the death of several important personages has compelled some mention of the struggle in more remote counties. Thus we are told that forty thousand Norfolk men who had arisen in arms on the appointed tenth of June, assembled in Norwich; in that city which was then the centre of the textile industry, with a population only inferior to that of London in numbers, and second to no other city in its unswerving fidelity to the principles of the Brotherhood. Here the combined brotherhoods elected a journeyman dyer of the city named John as their "Jack Straw," or military commander. Norwich, like every other important city at that period, was protected or dominated by a royal castle, and it was essential to the security of the insurgents' homes and families that this fortress should be secured before commencing their march on the capital. John the Dyer hoped, however, to gain possession of the castle by peaceful means, and also to secure for the Norfolk men a leader of proved military capacity.

This hope was inspired by the knowledge that the governor of the castle, Sir John Selle, who was reported to be the handsomest and strongest man in England, was the son of a serf mason, and was known to be in strong sympathy with the class from which he had sprung. Accordingly, John the Dyer demanded conference with the governor with a view of inducing him to lead the assembled forces in the march on London. "Robert," he said, "you are a knight renowned for your valor and a man of great weight in the country, yet you are the son of a poor mason, who was a serf like countless thousands of these now in arms for freedom. You are one of ourselves. Come with us; and with the confidence and gratitude of the Commons, none will be greater than you in all the land." The veteran soldier, however, could not reconcile the service he was requested to perform with the obligations of his office. He turned a deaf ear to all appeals to his class sympathies, as he did also to repeated summonses to surrender the garrison. At length, on Corpus Christi Day, the order to storm the walls was reluctantly given. In never-ending streams rustics and artisans swarmed up the ladders that were raised in every direction. In desperate hand to hand conflict the scanty garrison was hacked to pieces; and the governor, resolved to capitulate only to death, killed twelve of his assailants outright before he sunk under the axes of the surrounding throng. But scarcely had the long delayed march of the Norfolk host began when the messenger arrived, bearing the king's assurance that he had granted letters of emancipation and full pardon to the Essex men, and that similar letters would be immediately forwarded to the villages and towns of every other county. Relying upon this assurance, the insurgent host disbanded and by groups forthwith returned to their homes.

In the adjoining county of Suffolk fifty thousand insurgents, we are told, had assembled in the town of St. Edmund's Bury on the morning of the fifteenth of June. Here they arrested Sir John Cavendish, the Lord Chief Justice of England. Escorting their prisoner to the town market place, where a jury was soon impaneled, he who had judged was judged. Accused of pitiless acts of tyranny committed in the name of justice, the judge was pronounced guilty, his head was struck off and set upon the pillory.

The townsmen, it appears, now that their day of triumph had at length arrived, were not content to merely wreak unprofitable vengeance on their oppressors; they were determined without danger of delay to gain possession of those charters which were the legal evidences of their subjection to the lords of the soil. Since the very beginning of the century the townsmen had constantly been at strife with the abbots of Bury, but their every effort to obtain redress of their grievances, whether by legal process or by force, had proved futile. This fierce antagonism between abbot and townsmen certainly appears strange and unnatural when we consider that the social and economic influence of the monastic clergy had been steadily exerted for centuries in favor of the industrial class. But it is necessary to bear in mind that the influence of the State over the Church had been constantly increasing from a time almost contemporaneous with the rise of the lawyer and other special classes. With this increasing state influence the previously high character of the superior clergy had been steadily lowered; and when we observe that the names of the military aristocracy, the Spencers, Arundles, Percies, Nevilles, etc., had become more and more frequent among the clerical dignitaries we may accept that fact as at once the result and the cause of that abasement. The bishoprics and abbacies which in the previous century had been filled by men zealous for the elevation of the masses were now bestowed on the younger sons of aristocratic families as patronage. There is no doubt that the clergy were ever more equitable in the treatment of their agricultural tenants than the military class had been, but these later churchmen understood little and sympathized less with the burning popular desire for emancipation, and were consequently averse to making concessions to the inhabitants of the towns that had grown up around the cathedral or minster on their domains. In Bury, though the townsmen possessed the right of meeting in full popular assembly, yet their power of government was considerably restricted. The most galling services which the townsmen in past times had been compelled to perform had now been commuted into money payments; but the abbot still claimed and received the fees and tolls collected in the town markets and fairs; and, moreover, the abbot nominated and installed in office the town alderman. With the growth of the aspiration for self-government these restrictions had become more galling, but a long and bitter conflict was to ensue before greater freedom was won.

Some half century before the present uprising the townsmen of Bury had attacked and sacked that great abbey, dragged the monks into the chapter house, and had forced them with threats of death to issue a charter of freedom to the town. The townsmen now paid neither rent, fine or toll to the abbey. But ere many months had elapsed it became known that the abbot was in London soliciting military assistance against his rebellious tenants. Town and country immediately rose in arms. Thirty-two villagers, with the parish priests thereof marching at the head of their male and female parishioners, flocked toward Bury, for these people were convinced that if the townsmen did not succeed in holding their charter, an attempt would be made to force the rural tenants back into pure serfdom. The anger of the people speedily found a vent, and all the vast and massive outbuilding of the abbey, that is to say, the hostelry, kitchen, granaries and barns were burned to the ground; and when the royal troops arrived they found little save heaps of smoking ruins. It is recorded that several hundreds of horned cattle, hundreds of swine, one thousand horses and ten thousand sheep belonging to the abbey had disappeared during the tumult. Many hundreds of prisoners were taken, but as little adequate evidence could be obtained, no more than the thirty-two village priests and twenty-four of the townsmen were convicted, of whom but twenty were condemned to death. Two hundred persons who had sought safety in flight were, however, declared outlaws. When the troops were at length withdrawn, negotiations were opened with the abbot with a view of making some arrangement by which these persons would be permitted to return to their families. The abbot, however, proved obdurate and discarded every proposition tending to a compromise. At length the outlaws were advised to take the matter in their own hands and endeavor to devise a means of bringing the abbot to terms. Awaiting a favorable opportunity, the outlaws finally succeeded in secretly effecting an entrance into a mansion where the abbot was residing; they then seized, bound and gagged the prelate, carried him into the woods, and soon found the means of conveying their captive to London. In consequence of the hue and cry made throughout the land and the vigilant search everywhere, the abbots captors now decided to carry him across the seas to Holland. This was successfully accomplished; and here, at length, the abbot agreed to compromise the whole affair; upon which he was allowed to be discovered and brought home. In a short time thereafter the terms of the compromise were carried out. The sentences of outlawry were reversed, all prisoners implicated in the outbr[illegible] were released, and the immense fines imposed by the king's judges were remitted. On the other hand, the charter of freedom which had been extorted from the abbey five years before was surrendered. During the eventful years that followed this compromise; during the first years of the subversion of the trade unions; the terrible pestilence known as the "Black Death;" the unsuccessful attempt of the landholders to force their

Deutsches R...form the labor services ...red from them in the days of pure serfdom; and the organization of the brotherhoods to resist the encroachments of the lords; the relations between the abbots of Bury and their tenants had become more and more embittered. The abbacy was now temporarily vacant; and the abbey had been for some time in charge of a prior named John of Cambridge, a cunning and restless man, whose chief ambition it was to use the utmost rigor of the law in enforcing the "rights" of the abbey against the claims of the tenants of its fields and town for greater freedom.

It was then to the mansion of Prior John, outside of Bury, that the insurgents directed their steps on the morning of the fifteenth of June. The prior sought to save his life by flight, but was delivered up by his own servants. His head was cut off and borne to the pillory in the market-place, where it was placed side by side with that of Sir John Cavendish. The vast throng then swept onward to the abbey and demanded of the monks that they should forthwith bring all the charters of their house to the market-place, and there deliver them as a pledge that the future abbot should sign the charter of the town's liberties. Having secured the abbey charters, the insurgents turned their faces toward London, but information of the king's concessions at Mile End caused the Suffolk men, as it had those of other coun-

617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, B...
848. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schult...

469
487

COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPGS.—C. Geissler, 33 Fra...
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan a...
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127 NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.

d yet ren... ...
od faith, had arbitrarily arrested John ... Dyer and other leaders of the late ...urgents. The men of the villages ... in took up arms, but their efforts to ...centrate in any formidable numbers ...e baffled by the landholders' forces ...ch had now taken possession of the ...f strongholds. The royal army in ...x was again put in motion, but when ...rrived in Colchester, it found that ... Essex men had marched up the ...ey of the Colne with the intent to ...e with the Suffolk men who were ... more assembling. The Essex men ..., however, forced by the pressure ...e enemy's cavalry to turn and give ...e in a disadvantageous position at ...ury in Suffolk; and here, after a ...nd severe struggle, they were fin... outed.

...er this decisive advantage of the ... army the king visited the field of ...ell and established his court at ...nsford in Essex. He here appointed ...obert Tresilian Lord Chief Justice, ...ce of Sir John Cavendish executed ...y. Tresilian now followed in the ...t the army, and his first decisions ...n condemnation of the prisoners

679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitm... 1126 Hinman st.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Geo. Shoettle.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinoi...
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box ...
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnu...
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerso...
553. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. ...
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. Nort...
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ...
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ...
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chamb...
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th ... 740. Chicago.
245. ...E FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65
195. ...LLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour...
...Q.N—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
...OUTH—Frank Watson.
...ND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
...H. Boettcher, 138 Marengo st.
...D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
...rse, 421 7th st.
...huch, 206½ Hancock st.
...orge.
...denner, 220 N. Front st.
...Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.

...—
...DAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 ... ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
...OD—I. Thompson, 8621 Morgan ... eet, Chicago.

letters of emancipation and pardon—one of which is still in existence at Walsingham—and also a letter to the abbot of St. Alban's, commanding him to deliver up to the townsmen the charters which bound the town in bondage to the abbey. The abbot immediately declared the king's letters to be of no legal effect, but the townsmen burst into the abbey and compelled him to deliver up the charters. The chief justice now informed Grindcob that his life was forfeit by the terms of the king's late proclamation, but if he would persuade his fellow townsmen to restore the charters to the abbey, his life should be spared. Upon this Grindcob turned from the judge and addressed the assembled people: "Do to-day," he said, "as you would have done, had I been killed yesterday. I shall die for the cause of the freedom we have won, counting myself happy to end my life by such a martyrdom."

The army then penetrated into the midland counties; where, in Coventry, already celebrated for its textile industries and strong trade union organizations, John Ball was taken a prisoner. It is said that great efforts were made by Tresilian, and probably torture was frequently used as a means, to induce this grand apostle of labor to confess that the great revolt was instigated for political purposes. But this inviduous insinuation so pertinaciously made, was as steadily denied by the famous Poor Priest, who was soon condemned and hanged on a gallows, which, in consideration of his clerical character, was built somewhat higher than the one used for his fellow-sufferers.

In this way the royal army and the king's judge, the one arresting and fighting, the other insulting and assassinating, traversed several of the judicial circuits of the land. In London, Kent and Essex permanent special commissions were appointed for the detection and punishment of all who had taken part in the revolt. But we are justified in believing that the solidarity of the Brotherhoods was sufficiently strong to make the work of obtaining evidence very difficult. That the work of the circuits and commissions was not exhaustive we find evidence in the parliamentary roles, which contain a list of many leaders of the revolt who had escaped indictment. One-hundred and seventy-four of these were resident in Middlessex, of whom one hundred and fifty-one were London craftsmen; twenty-eight were men of Kent, of whom eight were of Canterbury; twenty, among whom were four clergymen, belonged to Suffolk; seventeen were in Norfolk; eleven in Essex; eleven in Somerset; eight in Winchester; eight in Sussex; four in Cambridge, and four in Hertford.

November, 1381, saw the assemblage of the Parliament which was supposed to decide the question of serf emancipation. Upon this subject the royal message said: "If you desire to enfranchise and set at liberty the said serfs by your common assent, as the king has been informed some of you desire, he will consent to your prayer." The answer adopted by the house in reply to this part of the royal message certainly has the merit of frankness. It declared that the king's letters of emancipation were null and void. Their serfs were their goods, they said, "and the king cannot take our goods but by our own consent; this consent we have never given and never will give, were we all to die in one day."

If, like most of the nominal historians, we should regard this great revolt as a local or national attempt to solve the social question of that age by political ...ans ...ISTE...d be forced to admit that ... not successful. This we ...d to admit because the ... gained during the first days of panic was turned to disaster when the insurgents attempted to withstand the charges of disciplined soldiers in battle array; and because during the summer and fall of that year seven thousand men of the Brotherhood, as estimated, gave up their lives on the battle field or the gallows. But the uprising in England, characteristic of that conservative but determined people, was not an attempt to abolish serfdom by royal fiat or legislative enactment; it was an appeal to the king, in his traditional capacity of supreme judge, to enforce real though unwritten contracts between the landholders and their tenants. And if the appeal was made with arms in hand it was because they believed that access to the source of justice would be denied by interested and corrupt counsellors who held the king in thraldom. In the light of our present experience the attempt certainly seems chimerical; but we should judge men according to the light of their age, and it was then believed that "there is a divinity which doth hedge a king."

Furthermore, it should be recognized that the uprising was not merely local or national in character, but was common to the countries of Western Europe where industry was most developed. The struggle for emancipation from military control, which had been inaugurated by civic populations, may be said to have become general during the latter half of the fourteenth century as witness the formidable insurrection of the Jacquerie, which broke forth in France, May, 1358. Froissart, the military chronicler, bears testimony to the universality of the uprising when writing of the events of June, 1381. "Now observe," he writes. "how fortunately matters turn out, for had they succeeded in their intentions they would have destroyed the whole nobility of England; after this success the people of other nations would have rebelled, taking example from those of Ghent and Flanders who were in actual rebellion against their lord, and, in the same year, upward of twenty thousand Parisians acted in a similar manner."

Serfdom, the secondary phase of the involuntary organization of labor, had now, in the most advanced countries, served the social purpose for which it had been instituted. From the time when serfdom succeeded to slavery, it had given the worker something like social right; it gave him that right which he did not enjoy as a slave—the right to family life. It had also given him the right to accumulate some little wealth, and thus he was enabled to proceed, though by extremely slow degrees, toward freedom. The landholders, suffering from a sudden scarcity of labor caused by the ravages of the Black Death, had attempted to reverse the natural tendency to independence, and the terrible insurrections of this period were the result. The king's irrational, if honest, action in granting emancipation, without regard to individual conditions, was supplemented by equally irrational legislation forbidding the children of serfs entering the priesthood or being bound apprentice in towns. But despite the passionate declamation of landholders and rabid legislation, emancipations, under pressure of economic conditions, proceeded with increased rapidity; until, eventually, the main conditions of modern industry were established. Serfdom was not destined to be violently overthrown; it gradually gave place to wagedom, with a more or less perfect hierarchy of landlords, legal, literary, artistic, medical, technical, financial, commercial, manufacturing, and extractive specialists and their professional and domestic laborers, personal and collective. And with this great social transformation, the greatest revolution in the history of our race, that period of one thousand years duration known as the Middle Ages is brought to a close.

togeth... ...
features in... ...H. Boettcher, 138 Marengo st.
within six years, ...
from his post (hol... ...
wise), nor has there ...
period one solitar...

100. MUSKEGO,
SAGINAW—...
N. Jeff...
163. J. J. Murp...
248. (Mill) L. M...
334. J. B. Char...
466. (Ger.) Wm. ...

561. DULUTH—...
87. ST. PAUL—A... ...

MISSISSIPPI

695. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 508 Jackson st

...E. 114th st.
...ger, 622 E. 156th st.
...J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
478. Wm. Trotter, 913 9th ave.
478. W. Chamberlain, 637 E. 138th st.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 346 W. 49th st.

...215...
...Web...
...Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th...
185. (E. End) F. A. Kinney, 6361...
...F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., I...
...(Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1210...
...PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Eva...
536. READING—T. Kissinger, 1112...
...ROCHESTER—A. N. Gub...

CONSTITUTION FOR BU... TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall b... as the Amalgamated Council of the ... Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed ... gates duly chosen from all societies in t... ing trades, who shall, before being a... produce credentials signed by the presiden... recording secretary of their society, and ... have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the ... their lodge attached shall be a sufficient gu... tee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall co... of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording ... retary, corresponding secretary, financial se... tary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman sh... be elected at each meeting, and shall be no... nated from delegates of different societies, ... shall any chairman sit in judgment on any ... affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, correspondi... secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and s... geant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the r... cording secretary shall receive such salary ... this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of thi... council shall be vested in the officers and dele... gates while in session, and in such committees as... this council may find necessary to conduct its... business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and... alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and... for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, who are employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected. When this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

ceedings of the G. E. B.

(Continued from Page 9.)

lso that the G. S. write Sec. of Union ertain if that union has complied with . dcion in filing copy of protest with k

ndles governing the retiring G. E. B. were she stied and adopted as the rules governing scount Board.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.—January 9.

inuation of audit of books and accounts) S General Office.

approved disability claim of John Duling, on 40, Wilmington, Del., referred to G. E. B. ndianapolis Convention. Upon thorough stigation the G. E. B. allows this claim, and An by instructs the G. S. to pay it.

et Isability claim of Robert Killonde, Union 76, I w Orleans, La. Owing to the unsatisfactory lence presented, the G. E. B refers the case Sx to the G. S. for a more thorough investiga- An .

t me disapproved death claim of O A. Cole, Union To. Findlay, O. After due investigation the he E. B. concurs in the decision of the G. S for Tasons explained by him in his communication lis the F. S. of Union 188.

We Disapproved death claim of D. W. Walters, Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa. G. E. B. on examin- o tion of card of deceased find erasures have been made. They therefore instruct the G. S. to order Union 287 to forward its books at once to this office for examination. Should they be found correct then claim can be paid.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 10.

Disapproved disability claim of John Bellas, nion 165, Pittsburgh, Pa. Evidence reviewed. eferred to Brother Cattermull of G. E. B. as feree to investigate and report back to the oard.

Disapproved death claim of Sarah E. Green, Union 108, Lynn, Mass. Evidence reviewed. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

Disapproved death claim of Rudolph Lebeau, Union 385, Chillicothe, O. Testimony examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. C. Pare, Union 407, Lewiston, Me. Evidence examined, and on new testimony the decision of G. S. and G. T. was overruled and claim ordered paid.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. Jane Clapperton, Union 269. Chicago, Ill. Evidence reviewed. Case referred to Brother Cattermull of G. E. B. as referee to investigate and report k to G. E. B.

Claim of Boston D. C to $15 00 now in hands of Treasurer of lapsed Union 558 of Boston. G. E. B. finds said union was justly indebted to the Boston D. C. to the amount now held in the hands of Treasurer of late Union 558. Therefore the G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to order these funds turned over to the Boston D. C. in line with above decision.

In the appeal of H. Thornton, Union 383, New York, vs. the decision of the Grievance Committee of the D. C. of New York, after careful and exhaustive examination of all the evidence, the G. E. B. reverse the verdict of the Grievance Committee, and the decision of the D. C., and are Brother Thornton is still entitled to all rights and benefits as a member of Union and he shall not be required to pay the fine posed on him by the Grievance Committee of the D. C. From the evidence it is plain the D.C. or Grievance Committee has not complied with previous decision of G. E. B. and has not granted Brother Thornton a new trial, as ordered. The Grievance Committee simply accepted the minutes of the first trial, and went further in a new trial than to call on Brother to present new evidence. This does ... until the decision of the G. E. B. of July 21, 1894, which required a complete new trial, because at the first trial Brother Thornton did not have sufficient time and opportunity to present his case. The G E. B. have this day reviewed the entire case and all the evidence, and decide the testimony does not warrant the findings of the Grievance Committee against Brother Thornton, nor the imposition of the fine levied. And further, the G. E. B. do not consider the D. C. of New York justified in refusing to entertain the appeal of H. Thornton because he had not paid the fine imposed. The non-payment of an excessive fine ($50.00 in this case) should not act as a bar to the right of appeal. In addition the G. E. B. respectfully suggests that the D. C. of New York should amend Sec. 18 of its By-Laws and Rules governing trials of members under charges, so that the report of the Grievance Committee should be passed on by the D. C.

Appeal, Union 162, Chicago, against decision of Chicago D. C., on question of initiation fees paid to Union 162, and claimed by Union 758. Placed in the hands of Brother Cattermull as referee to investigate and report to this office.

G. S. submitted accounts as sent this office showing expenditures of moneys under appropriation made by G. E. B. to assist in overthrowing the lumping system in New York. The account shows that $617 of the $1,500 appropriated, remains unaccounted for by the D. C. of New York up to date. The G. E. B. hereby instructs the G. S. to at once demand of the New York D. C. that it immediately sends to this office this balance of $617.

Claim of Jas. Duguid, Jr., against Union 119, Newark, N. J., for strike pay due him while on strike in New York, submitted to G. E. B. for decision. G. E. B. decide that where a member working in New York, but belonging to an outside Union, is called out on strike, he comes under the trade rules of the New York D. C., which does not allow strike pay to outside members. Therefore, Brother Duguid is not entitled to strike pay from the New York D. C., nor can Union 119 be held for the same. It is only just that where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 11.

Appeal of Jas. McDonald, D. J. McDonald, Hugh McDonald and J. J. Fitzpatrick, Union 382, New York, vs. the New York D. C. and Union 382. The defendants were found guilty of lumping, and expelled under Sec. 70 of our laws. The G. E. B. hold the action of the New York D. C. and Union 382 is legal under the above section, and sustain the verdict of said bodies in this case.

Appeal of Peter Morch, Union 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., against decision of the Kings county. D. C., repayment of local sick benefits. Laid over for further evidence.

Appeal of P. Morin, Union 21, Chicago, vs. the D. C. of Chicago, in claim for sick benefit, evidence furnished, the G. E. B. sustain the decision of the Chicago D. C.

Communication from Secretary of Union 22, San Francisco, requesting decision of G.E.B as to whether or not a carpenter whose wife is engaged in the sale of intoxicants can be admitted to membership. The decision of G. E. B. in this case is in line with a former decision, viz.: that no carpenter can become a member of the U. B. who himself, or any member of his household, is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Appeal, Union 270, St. Louis vs. decision of the St. Louis D. C. The evidence shows Union 270 preferred charges against Union 257 for violation of trade rules, and then withdrew said charges. Controversy pending is over payment of costs in this case adjudged against Union 270 by the St. Louis D. C. Upon review of the evidence submitted, the G. E. B. are of opinion said charges were made by Union 270 in good faith. Appeal sustained, and the St. Louis D. C. held to be liable for the costs in this case.

Appeal, Union 257, against decision of the St. Louis D. C. Evidence shows Union 270 preferred charges against Union 257 for initiating a suspended member. Upon trial of the case by the D. C., Union 257 was ordered to pay six months' back dues to Union 270, and all costs in the case. The G. E. B. hereby sustains the decision of the St. Louis D. C. in this case as far as it relates to the six months' dues, but reverses that part as to costs.

Consideration of bill of Wise and McNulty for attorney fees of defense in suit of Mrs. Ellen Fields vs. the U. B. Referred to the G. S. with power to act.

Protest of Unions 382 and 468 of New York against granting charter to Cabinet Makers' Union 7 again considered. The grounds of protest are: That Union 375 was not entitled to vote on the subject, and that the vote of said union be not counted; that the votes of Unions 478 and 509 were not counted when they should have been. The G E. B. finds that Union 375 was legally entitled to vote on this question, as it was at the time the vote was taken a bona fide chartered Union of the U. B., and its members were entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Order. G. E. B. further finds that the D. C. set a certain date for the return of vote on the proposition to admit Cabinet Makers' Union 7 and Unions 478 and 509 did not submit their returns within the prescribed time. Therefore the G. E. B. do not feel they can do other than approve the action of the New York D. C. in the case of Cabinet Makers' Union 7. The G. E. B. further approves the agreement made by the Conference Committee, representing Cabinet Makers' Union 7 and the U. B., as to the conditions under which Cabinet Makers' Union 7 becomes a Local of the U. B.

Communications looking towards a Federation of the International Furniture Workers' Union, the Machine Wood Workers' International Union and the U. B., placed before the G. E. B. by the G. S. for their consideration. The G. S. of the I. F. W. U on behalf of that organization, proposes a meeting between representatives of the I. F. W. U., the M. W. W. I. U. and the G. E. B. of the U. B., and requesting that the G. E B. set a time and place of meeting. The G. S. was instructed to set the time for the proposed conference at 10 A. M., January 13, at General Office of the U. B.

The G. E. B. went into consultation with the G. S and G. P. to consider the advisability of conferring with representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, looking toward a settlement of existing grievances between the Amalgamated Society and the U. B.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—January 12.

G. S. was instructed to print in circular form the preamble and resolutions adopted at the Indianapolis Convention concerning a concerted movement for an eight-hour day. Said circular to call attention of the Locals and members to the desirability of starting a thorough agitation all along the line, and also inform the Local Unions that no application to strike for anything but an eight-hour day will be considered by the G. E. B.

In conformity with action taken by the Indianapolis Convention in adopting Section 6 of the committee's report on G. S. report, the G. E. B. have framed a set of D. C. By-laws for publication in our official journal. The adoption of these laws is in no sense obligatory; but it is recommended that they be followed as closely as practicable, as uniformity in D. C. laws is very desirable.

G. E. B. took up and completed the audit of the books and accounts of the G. S., from which the following summaries are drawn:—

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1894	$5,275.54
Receipts, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.	30,560.74
Total	$35,836 28
Expenses for same period	35,388.41
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895	$447.87

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1894	$5,156.40
Receipts, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.	8,206.55
Total	$13,362 95
Expended on strikes and lockouts for period ending Jan. 1, 1895	2,320.69
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895	$11,042.26
Less amount loaned to General Fund	4,000.00
True balance on hand	$7,042.26

Communication Union 474, Nyack, N. Y., asking for support in resisting reduction in wages. Laid over, and G. S. instructed to notify said Union to fill out schedule of inquiries and proceed as required by Constitution, pages 18 and 19.

From an audit of the books of the G. S., the G. E. B. finds it necessary to levy three assessments of ten cents each per capita on all members of the U. B. in good standing February 1, 1895. These assessments are levied to cover our liabilities caused by an increased disability and death rate. The G. S. is hereby instructed to notify all Local Unions to pay said assessments by March 18, 1895. A Local Union in default of payment of these assessments by that date will be liable to suspension from benefits under Sec. 111 of Constitution. These assessments are levied under Sec. 60.

The G. S. was instructed to draw on the Gen. Treas., James Troy, for the sum of $481.46 U. B. funds now in the Fidelity Bank, Philadelphia.

By agreement with the G. P., it was decided that the amendments to the Constitution of the U. B. be declared in full force and effect on and after Monday, January 14, 1895.

Appeal Union 108, Lynn, Mass., for donation of $100 to assist in organizing outlying cities in Mass., also an appeal for donation of $200 from Union 33, Boston, for same purpose. G. E. B. are of the opinion that organizing in New England district should be done under the direction of the Massachusetts State Council, subject to provisions of Sec. 32 of Constitution. G E. B. therefore refer these appeals to the Massachusetts State Council and recommend that it devise a plan for organizing Massachusetts, and submit same to this office.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 13.

According to previous agreement, a delegation, Messrs. Edward Cuppinger of Philadelphia, and Chas. F. Gebeline of Baltimore, representing the International Furniture Workers Union, arrived and went into conference with the G. E. B. G. S. read all the correspondence between the officials of the three organizations, the I. F. W. U., the M. W. W. I. U. and the U. B., relating to a proposed amalgamation or federation of the three bodies. After a mutual exchange of views, Messrs. Cuppinger and Gebeline submitted a proposition to amalgamate the three organizations. No action was taken however, on this proposition, as it was not deemed practical at this time. The latter gentlemen then submitted another agreement for discussion, and asked its adoption or approval, by the G. E. B., with the understanding the same should be submitted to the Locals of the three bodies for ratification. The intent of the agreement is to bring about more harmonious relations between these sister bodies. After the delegation from the I. F. W. U. had retired, the G. E. B. went into executive session, and considered the proposed agreement. They decided that while disposed individually to accept the propositions, presented by the visiting committee, as a basis for a future ... officially they are bound by ... the Indianapolis Convention, ... sult the unions and districts ... they can enter into any fin... these reasons the G. E. B. a... defer definite and final acti... quarterly meeting in April. Meanwhile the G. S. is hereby instructed to consult the unions and districts directly interested, and procure written statements from them to present to next meeting of the G. E. B.

EIGHTH DAY'S SESSION.—January 14.

Appeal Union 186, Steubenville, O., for support against a reduction in wages. Laid over until union sends schedule of inquiries, and complies with Constitution.

Appeal for similar support, Union 640, College Point, N. Y. Same action taken.

Communication, Charles Higgason, Tipton, Ind., submitting proposition for organizing. Placed on file.

Appeal D. C. of Chicago for donation of $1500 to assist in strike on the Marquette Building. G. E. B. hereby appropriates the sum of $1500 for above purpose.

Appeal San Francisco D. C. for $500 for organizing purposes. In the present state of finances of U. B., the G. E. B. cannot grant the request in full, but will donate the sum of $150 later on to be used under supervision of G. S-T.

Appeal D. C., Milwaukee, Wis., for funds for organizing. Referred back to G. S-T, with instructions to procure more definite information in regard to local conditions in Milwaukee.

Union 257, St. Louis, submitted set of resolutions, passed on by that body, and signed by a committee, praying the G. E. B will refer to the unions for vote a proposition to abolish conventions, and introduce the initiative and referendum instead. G. E. B. are of opinion they are without jurisdiction to do so, but will refer the matter to the next convention for action.

Appeal D. C. Brooklyn N. Y., for support in resisting a reduction in wages. Laid over, and G. S-T. instructed to procure more definite information from said D. C. as to amount of assistance needed, etc. G. S-T. to communicate the necessary information to G. E. B. as early as possible, that they may act ... ground; and when ... royal troops arrived they found little ...ve heaps of smoking ruins. It is ...corded that several hundreds of horned ...ttle, hundreds of swine, one thousand ...orses and ten thousand sheep belonging ... the abbey had disappeared during the ...mult. Many hundreds of prisoners ...ere taken, but as little adequate evi...ence could be obtained, no more than ...e thirty-two village priests and ...wenty-four of the townsmen were ... The G. S-T. was instructed to compile the d... sions of the G. E. B. covering a reasonable ti... for insertion in THE CARPENTER, and for appendix to the Constitution.

As per previous arrangement, the G. E. ... met a delegation, Mess. Middleton and Fr... lin of New York, representing the Amalgam... Society of Carpenters. A long conference ... held, and after preparing a few general pro... tions upon which the two bodies might u... the Board adjourned 5 P. M.

NINTH DAY'S SESSION—January 15.

Board convened 8 A. M., and in abse... Brother Shields elected Brother Catter... temporary chairman.

G. E. B. again met in confererence with representatives of the Amalgamated So... Entire morning was consumed in deliber... on mutual propositions. G. E. B. and G. ... had a long consultation, and at 2.30 P. M. ... met the delegates of the Amalgamated ... informal agreement was drafted, but no de... action was taken. It was the sense of the... ference that the Amalgamated should first ... a representative to Chicago to investiga... troubles now pending. And G. E. B did, that if the Amalgamated takes such ac... member of the G. E. B shall watch the in... of the U. B. during the investigation.

After discussion of the advisability of st... an agitation throughout the U. B. for an ... hour day, the G. E. B. instructs the G. S-T. ... out a circular to all the locals, calling for ... ascertain the sentiments of the general m... ship on making a concerted move for ina... tion of the eight hour-day, in cities wh... not now the rule.

G. E. B. held a conference with the G. S. ... matters pertaining to the good of the ... G. S-T. presented his bond, given by t... zens' Trust and Surety Company of Phila... for $30,000, and the same was signed ... proved by the G. E. B.

...ulair; upon which he was allowed ...e discovered and brought home. In ...ort time thereafter the terms of the ...promise were carried out. The sen...ces of outlawry were reversed, all ...oners implicated in the outbreak ...e released, and the immense fines im...ed by the king's judges were remitted. ... the other hand, the charter of free... ... which had been extorted from the ...ey five years before was surrendered. ...ing the eventful years that followed ... compromise; during the first years ... the subversion of the trade unions; ... the terrible pestilence known as the "Black Death;" the unsuccessful at...tempt of the landholders to force their

...embly, yet ... was con... ost galling

THE CARPENTER.

GENERAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

LE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
(Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.
PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
645. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Eucalyptus ave.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegnori. Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. J. E. Neiswender, 115 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
316. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.

CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
666. " (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 3 D Chambly Ave.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, 122 Adelaide street.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPGS.—C. Geissler, 33 Franklin st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P.O. Box 902.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedring.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 630.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner. 1001 R st.. N. W.

FLORIDA

124. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
605. JACKSONVILE.—G .T. Hood, 825 W. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettiway. 313 E. Chase st.
496. TAMPA—J. Hudnall, Box 44, Ft. Brook.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

ILLINOIS

433. BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. BRIGHTON P'K—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
23. J. H. Stevens, 5058 Dearborn st.
28. Wm. Mead, 7154 S. Chicago ave.
54. (Bohem.) Vaclav Sorna, 973 W. 18th st.
73. (Ger.) Aug. Reiche, 4068 Atlantic st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3243 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
555. (Polish) I. Masiak, 125 W Blackhawk st.
623. (Bohem)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
679. Jas. T. Bennett, 1163 Wilcox ave.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Geo. Shoettle.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.
553. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. 103d
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.
[illegible] FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.
[illegible]LE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour st.
[illegible]N—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
[illegible]OUTH—Frank Watson.
[illegible]ND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
[illegible] H. Boettcher, 138 Marengo st.
[illegible] ROCK.
[illegible] ROGERS, Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
[illegible]rse, 421 7th st.
[illegible]uch, 206½ Hancock st.
[illegible]denner, 220 N. Front st.
[illegible] Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
[illegible]OD—I. Thompson, 8621 Morgan [illegible]reet, Chicago.

together with its features it has ROGERS within six years from his post [illegible]orge. wise), nor has period one s[illegible]

16. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Freund, 1613 S. Grand av.
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
148. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 104 6th ave.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 915 Sycamore st
EVANSVILLE—
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. (Ger) P. F. Nau. 1601 Fulton ave.
742 (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, Howell.
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag. 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South streets
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) H. Brandt, 100 S. Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle. 133 Union st.
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten. 312 S. 14th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N 8th st.
631. WABASH—R. P. Macy, Box 812.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
348. OSKALOOSA—J. H. Parker.
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
7. LOUISVILLE—S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.
103. " H. S. Huffman. 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
729. " (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—Jas. Powell.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. F. D. Ross. 3609 Constance st.
704. T. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. W. Smith, 6 Willow st.
596. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle 237 Central Park av., Hyde Park.
33. BOSTON—W. J. Shields. 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 5 Burnside ave., Somerville.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 5 Holly ave.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 225 London st.
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—C. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis. Box 443.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass. 100 Locke st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—F. Hammond. Box 106.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G Francis, 14 Spruce st.
NEWTON—Secretary of District Council, C L. Connors, West st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners. Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown. Box 136, Wollaston.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 1 Smith ave.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.
654 " A. F. Russell, 66 Essex st.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 1068.
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.
216. WALTHAM—John Reilly, 254 River st.
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske. 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—N. K. Nichols, 114 Upton av.
421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. " C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st.
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—A. Lanctot, P.O. Box 405.
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibblo, P.O. Box 596,
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKEGON—Henry Katz. 230 Southern ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Craigan, 121 N. Jefferson ave., E. S.
163. J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell st.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. J. B. Charlebois, 923 N. Fayette st., W. S.
466. (Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 231 S. 11th st., E. S.

MINNESOTA

561. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 233 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st

MISSOURI

519 BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank. 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Rudolph Gloor, 409 Sidney st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
113. James Shine, 4254 Blaine ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1417 Benton st.
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.
270. A. N. Wolff, 5325 Theodosia av.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linten av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
699. C. H. Guipe, 1528 Olive st.
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
135. BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.
256. BELT—Wm. E. Riley.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.
330. KALISPELL—P. R. Nelson.

NEBRASKA

378. LINCOLN—W. H. Kingery, 1612 N. 28th st.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhart, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 553.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussy, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter. 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C., Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City
483. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220½ 3d st.
564. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.
429. MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st.
[illegible] MORRISTOWN—C. V. Dean, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 270 Norfolk st.
306 " A. L. Beegle, 811½ Orange st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
1,3 PATERSON—(Holl) Al. Meenen, 35 N Main.
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 153 Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council, D P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert. 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council T, B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.
65. CONEY ISLAND—H. E. Young, Box 148, Gravesend, L.I.
109. M. A. Maher. 51 Irving Pl.
147. W. F. Gregory, 1515 Atlantic av.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C Thiemsen, 34 Dittmars st.
381. S. E. Elliott. 89 Rockaway ave.
387. C. H. Richardson, 94 E Broadway.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Ullmer. 674 Genesee st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 127 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. C. Weigel, 26 Waverly st
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam. 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—E W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
923. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE. L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith. Box 187.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 38 Lake ave.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan. 529 Garden st.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley. 131 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURGH—D. C. Healy, 46 Johnson st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—J. B. Way, Corona P.O., LI.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. H. Wright, 220 W. 44th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger Framers) C. Kaechele, 2087 2d ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
464. (Ger.) H Malberger, 622 E. 156th st.
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 913 9th ave.
478. W. Chamberlain, 637 E 138th st.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 346 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave. A.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry [illegible] 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elm ave.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E E.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 83.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May P.
159. ROME—D. Parry, 111 N. Madison street.
479. SENECA FALLS—F. A. Hillmire.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Cour C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 285 Jersey New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 794 Butt
814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytow
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Arsanel st.
233. WAVERLY—I. M. Terry, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of trict Council, James Gag[illegible], 22 L[illegible] st., New Rochelle, N. Y.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 171 3d st.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box
278. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburto
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm st

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. 3d s

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.
886. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. M
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Coun D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Wal Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st., W. H.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Fro
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg 427 Milton st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station O.
667. M. A. Harlow, 284 Eastern ave
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.
683. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of Di Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superi
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 124 Carr
234. (Ger.) Wm. Kempke, 52 Norw
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Par
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conra
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, C. Farley, 558 Boon st.
C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
61. A. [illegible]n Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
326. John[illegible]TON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
104. DAY[illegible]TON—(Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
346. " C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
677. DELAWARE—[illegible]ney, Home City.
775. DELHI—James Slatte[illegible]Stevenson.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—R. B. Sm[illegible]dame.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 A[illegible] st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. stre
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Arlington
360. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 203.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
779. MARION—J. R. Smith, 910 N. State st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, B
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandever
745. MT. WASHINGTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—A. H. Miller.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
107. SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 49 Vance st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwi
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, 291 Bond st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 41

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
411. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th av
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
346. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box Brighton.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chall
738. CARBONDALE—Theo. E. Crain, 56
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 But
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 K Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 58 V
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 235 C
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228
388. HOMESTEAD—T. H. Wilson, Box
253. JEANNETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn S
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New
177. McKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010
431. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, C Box 105.
278. MERCER.—J. D. Boyd.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shaf
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangle
238. (Ger.) Jos Oyen, 1029 N. 4th
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 S
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of D W. F. Willock, Box 215.
142. H. G. Sch[illegible]er, 126 Web
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th
165. (E. End) F. A. Kinzey, 6361
282. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., I
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Panker, 1310
148. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Eva
526. READING—T. Kissinger, 111
535. ROCHESTER—A. N. Guiterman

Acts
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Organi-
Legislature of

eedings of the G. F. ... York D. C. that it immediately sends to ... SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—January 12. G. S. was instruct... to print in circular form ... at the ... they can enter into any fin...usmen in past ... these reasons the G. E. B. a... to perform had defer definite and ... tio... the next ...eanwhile the ...olt the ...

THE CARPENTER.

ertaSCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
...co. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
... SCRANTON-(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
SHARPSBURG—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown
WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.
WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st
PAWTUCKET—J. J. Leedham, Box 22, Valley Falls.
PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

5. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.
16. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.
4. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
6. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS

0. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.
. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
13. FT. WORTH—J. B. Boldock.
17. " A Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
11. GAINESVILLE—A. A. Laird, 847 E. Truelove.
26. GALVESTON—C. E Ballard, Box 396.
111. " (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M½ and 27th sts.
711. HILLSBORO—McClure H. Parker.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 703 Walker av.
867. SAN ANTONIO—G W. W. Smith, Rubioio Store, Rock Quarry Road.
" (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111. E. Commerce
" A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
. TAYLOR—W B. Pybas P. O. Box 696.
. TERRELL—L. E. Walker.
42. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—Geo. B. Stum, 813 W. 4th, So. St.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.
RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st.
RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.
" (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

WASHINGTON

351. SEATTLE—J. C. Heymer, Box 1450.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Pal... Palatine.
... HUNTINGTON—T. ... Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.
... MARTINSBURG—Geo. L. Schoppert.
... WELLSBURG—Saml. Patterson, Box 243.
... WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.
Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

G. B... GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
... LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
... MADISON—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
... MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th av.
(Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
(Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
(Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
(Ger.) John Hassmann, 695 32d st
... Julius Rahke, 431 15th st.
... Oliver Taylor, 1191 8th st.
NO. LACROSSE—O. Leveraus, 2105 Kane st.
OSHKOSH—Joseph Tuttle, 404 Mt. Vernon st.

...pers' Views on Politics in Trade Unions.

IN his annual address as President at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers took very decided and eminently practical ground on the introduction of politics in trade unions. We commend

1894, cause have his ca... the en... the test... the Gri... ton, nc... further... New Y... appeal... the fi... excessi... as a bar... G. E. B... New Yo... and Ru... charge... mittee...

Appe... of Chico... paid to... Placed... referee...

the attention of our readers: ...st convention a political pro... submitted to our affiliated ... for discussion, to be re... G. S. ... showing ... at this convention. In con... priation ... this matter it is but proper ...ing the l... the submission of this pro... account ... organizations was largely ... New York ... the membership as an in... instructs th... by the Federation.

... the demands contained in ...ave been promulgated in ...rade union throughout the ...ly dovetailed and almost hidden there is one declaration which is not only controversial, but decidedly theoretical, and which even if founded upon economic truth, is not demonstrable, and so remote as to place ourselves and our movements in an unenviable light before our fellow-workers, and which, if our organization is committed to it, will unquestionably prevent many sterling national trade unions from joining our ranks to do battle with us to attain first things first.

It is ridiculous to imagine that the wage workers can be slaves in employment and yet achieve control at the polls. There never yet existed co-incident with each other autocracy in the shop and democracy in political life. In truth, we have not yet achieved the initial step to the control of public affairs by even a formal recognition of our unions. Nor does the preamble to the program outline the condition of the labor movement of Great Britain accurately. In that country the organized wageworkers avail themselves of every legal and practical means to obtain the legislation they demand. They endeavor to defeat those who oppose, and elect those who support, legislation in the interest of labor, and whenever opportunity affords elect a bona fide union man to Parliament and other public offices. The Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress is a labor committee to lobby for labor legislation. This course the organized workers of America may with advantage follow, since it is based upon experience and fraught with good results.

He would indeed be shortsighted who would fail to advocate independent voting and political action by union workmen. We should endeavor to do all we possibly can to wean our fellow-workers from their affiliation with the dominant political parties, as one of the first steps necessary to insure wageworkers to vote in favor of wageworkers' interests, wageworkers' questions, and for union wageworkers as representatives.

During the past year the trade unions in many localities plunged into the political arena by nominating their candidates for public offices, and sad as it may be to record, it is nevertheless true, that in each one of these localities politically they were defeated and the trade union movement more or less divided and disrupted.

What the results would be if such a movement were inaugurated under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, involving it and all our affiliated organizations, is too portentous for contemplation. I need only refer you to the fact that the National Labor Union, the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor, entered the so-called independent political arena in 1872 and nominated its candidates for the presidency of the United States. It is equally true that the National Labor Union never held a convention after that event. The disorganized condition of labor, with its tales of misery, deprivation and demoralization, from that year until the reorganization of the workers about 1880, must be too vivid in the minds of those who were trade unionists then and are trade unionists now to need recounting by me.

In view of our own experience, as well as the experience of our British fellow-unionists, I submit to you whether it would be wise to steer our ship of labor safe from that channel whose waters are strewn with shattered hopes and unions destroyed.

Before we can hope as a general organization to take the field by nominating candidates for office, the workers must be more thoroughly organized and better results achieved by experiments locally. A political labor movement cannot and will not succeed upon the ruins of the trade unions.

This convention is an important one, more important than any previously We require a comprehensive view of the field, close discrimination, wise and deliberate counsel and aggressive action, so as to enable us to overcome all obstacles in the way and achieve all the rights of labor.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

UNION BREAD.

This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

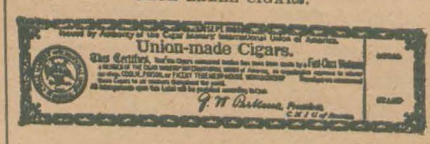
UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

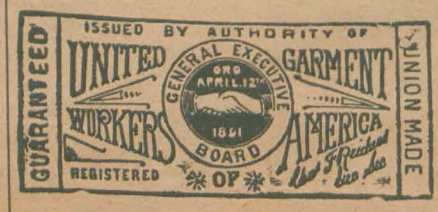
BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

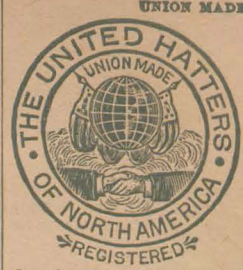
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.

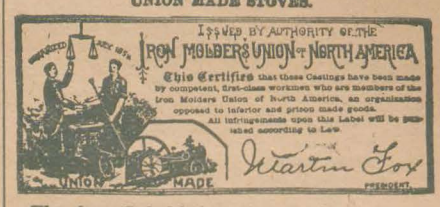


This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

UNION MADE STOVES.

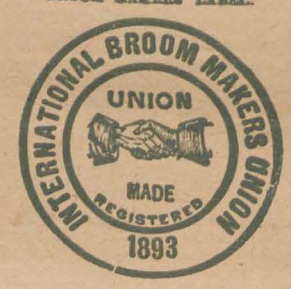


The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

LASTERS' LABEL.

The Lasters' Protective Union of America has copyrighted the above trade-mark, which when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is hand lasted by union men. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the lasters deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manu...t years The hand lasted shoes and boots ... unions; cheap as the inferior lasted article.

...n as the ...successful at... ...rs to force their

Labor organizations ... truth of the principle ... should "beware of ent... rel,"—but if he has got to ... good enough training to d... fellow.—*Boston Labor Lead*

Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.

Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)
Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Während fast alle Arbeiter-Organisationen des Landes im vergangenen Jahre zurückgegangen sind, indem sie Tausende von Mitgliedern verloren, welche infolge von Arbeitslosigkeit keine Beiträge mehr bezahlen konnten, macht die Brüderschaft der Carpenters stetige Fortschritte. Die letzte werthvolle Acquisition, welche gemacht wurde, ist der Beitritt der New Yorker Cabinetmakers, deren seit mehr als 20 Jahren bestehende Union No. 7 nun ebenfalls unter unserem Charter an dem großen Einigungswerke mitarbeitet. Es hat zwar etwas lange gedauert; aber, was lange währt, wird ja bekanntlich gut und mit Freuden heißen wir die neuen Brüder willkommen in unseren Reihen. Sie sind im Kampfe erprobte Männer und mit ihrer Hülfe wird es hoffentlich gelingen, auch die übrigen Carpenters von New York, welche sich noch darin gefallen, kleinen Sonder-Organisationen anzugehören, unter unser Banner zu schaaren, sowie die Brooklyner und Jerseyer Framers zu veranlassen, dem Beispiel ihrer New Yorker Fachgenossen folgend, sich uns ebenfas anzuschließen.

* * *

Der Rückgang, soweit die Zahl der Mitgliedschaft in Frage kommt, ist ganz besonders stark in den Organisationen der Eisenbahnangestellten und Telegraphisten. So hat sich die Brüderschaft der Letzteren von 13,000 auf 5,000 reducirt; die Brüderschaft der Trainmen hat 130 Lokalorganisationen mit mehr als 4,000 Mitgliedern verloren, die Brüderschaft der Lokomotivführer und diejenige der Heizer verloren ebenfalls mehrere Tausend Mitglieder und die Mutual Aid Association der Switchmen ist ganz und gar von der Bildfläche verschwunden. Diese Erscheinung des Rückganges ist indessen nicht nur durch die Arbeitslosigkeit zu erklären, sondern theilweise durch die Vereinfachung des Betriebs, die Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit und die Einführung von elektrischen Motoren, welche an die Stelle der Dampf-Lokomotiven getreten sind. Und mit dieser Reducirung der Arbeitskräfte geht allenthalben eine Verringerung der Arbeitslöhne Hand in Hand, so daß der Durchschnittslohn im ganzen Lande jetzt auf weniger als $1 per Tag gefallen ist. Wer da glaubt, daß dieser Zustand sich im Handumdrehen zu Gunsten dieser Arbeiter bessern werde, ist schief gewickelt. Diesen Leuten kann nichts mehr helfen, als die Verwandlung der kapitalistischen in die gewerkgenossenschaftliche Produktionsweise.

Auch die strammste Organisation kann auf diesem Gebiet nichts mehr ausrichten, weil hier das Kapital derart centralisirt und organisirt ist, daß man ihm nur noch durch die gesetzgebende Macht des ganzen Volkes beikommen kann, die, wenn sie den Arbeitern nützlich sein soll, auch von den Arbeitern in ihrem Sinne kontrollirt werden und vorher, selbstverständlich, von ihnen erobert werden muß. Ein schlagendes Beispiel hierfür haben soeben die Trolleybahn-Angestellten Brooklyn geliefert, welche, obwohl 000 Mann in strammster Weise ausgezeichnet inscenirten sämmtliche Bahnen der Ausnahme, lahmgelend welche Vortheile werden auch in Zu-

350. Lar
394. La Sa
568. Lincol
762. Monm
80. Morela
586. Oak Park (Harlem).
661. Ottawa—John
740. Pekin—Chas. E
245. Peoria—R. W. S.
196. Peru—David Ge
Quincy—Wm.
Rock Island—
Rogers Parken

deren Ländern, es in unserem Jahrhundert gebracht haben. In Frankreich resignirte nicht nur das Ministerium und der Präsident der Republik, weil sie bei einer einfachen Eisenbahn-Kontrakt-Manipulation die Majorität der Kammer nicht mehr auf ihrer Seite hatten. Aber in Washington blieben sowohl die Minister wie ihr Boß, der feiste Cleveland, gemächlich auf ihren Posten, als ihre gesammte Finanz- und Zollpolitik von ihren eigenen Parteigenossen mit Schimpf und Schande und Hohngelächter über den Haufen geworfen wurde. Die amerikanischen Politiker sind ebenso schamlos geworden, daß sie, so lange man sie nicht am Kragen nimmt, um sie mit Fußtritten aus dem Amte zu werfen, bleiben, wo sie sind, auch wenn ihnen hundertmal nachgewiesen wäre, daß sie nicht nur unfähige Jammerburschen, sondern sogar offenkundige Verbrecher sind.

* * *

Nach dem Süden, nach dem schönen Süden möcht ich ziehen, wo die Palmen wachsen und Orangen blühen! So singen jetzt plötzlich eine Menge amerikanischer Kapitalisten. Um die Palmen und Orangen ist es ihnen dabei allerdings nicht hauptsächlich zu thun; denn die können sie sich ja auch hier im Norden in ihren prächtigen Gewächshäusern ziehen. Es hat bei ihnen mit diesem Drang nach dem Süden ganz Etwas anderes auf sich. Dort sind nämlich die Arbeitskräfte viel billiger. Es giebt dort mehr Neger und verarmte Weiße, welche froh sind, wenn sie für 50 bis 80 Cents per Tag und, wenn möglich noch weniger, arbeiten können. Auch braucht man dort im Winter die Shops nicht zu heizen und die Arbeiter können mit weniger Kleidern und billigerer Nahrung auskommen. Eine große Menge Kapitalisten hat dies längst gewußt, und sie haben daher im Süden Fabriken etablirt, die bedeutend billigere Waaren liefern, als diejenigen im nördlichen Theil des Landes. Die Spekulanten im Norden können also mit denen im Süden nicht mehr konkurriren. Hauptsächlich ist dies vorläufig in der Textil-Industrie der Fall und letztere wird daher bald gänzlich aus dem Norden verschwinden. Die Textilarbeiter, welche unter uns leben, werden demgemäß sein, auf ein tieferes Niveau den gezwungenermaßen schlechteres Essen und hinabzusteigen, [illegible] gewöhnen, d. h. schlechtere Kleidung anzuziehen, wiederum dem Zustand der Leib-Sklaverei [illegible] um eine gewaltige Strecke näher zu rücken und so wird es, wenn die organisirten Arbeiter nicht einschreiten, mit allen übrigen Industrien ergehen. Unter dem jetzigen System giebt es dagegen kein Mittel und deshalb ist es unsere Pflicht, dieses System durch ein besseres zu ersetzen. Es giebt keinen anderen Ausweg und daher sage ich, wo immer dieser Gegenstand zur Sprache kommt, wie der alte Cato, dem die Gefahr der Konkurrenz von Carthago mit Rom früher einleuchtet hatte, als den übrigen Senatoren des alten Roms: "Caetero censeo, Capitalismum esse delendum" — Fort mit dem Kapitalismus!

Die Bruderschaft der Bausc

(United Brotherhood of Carp
Joiners) hat seit den 13 Ja
Bestehens 873 Strikes inscenir
waren 761 erfolgreich, 54 ginge
und 58 wurden durch Compr
gelegt. Seit 1. November
welcher Zeit an die allgemein
Unterstützung existirt) wurden f
$210,583 aus der Allgemeinen K
$120,000 aus den Local-Kassen
derschaft verausgabt. Der A
dentag wurde in 54 Städten,
grösseren, eingeführt und der N
dentag in 425 Städten. Ebenso
die Bauschreiner seit 1886 in 568
eine Erhöhung der Löhne, vo
schlechten zeiten, die sich im
schnitt auf 50 cents pro Tag und
beläuft.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoro
prove of the objects of the American F
of Labor and pledge ourselves to gi
earnest and hearty support.

age

Resolved, That members of this or
should make it a rule, when purchas
to call for those which bear the trade
organized labor, and when any indivi
or corporation shall strike a blow at lab
zation, they are earnestly requested
that individual, firm or corporation th
consideration. No good union man c
rod that whips him.

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KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatical
courage carpenters and joiners from orga
as carpenters under the Knights of Labor
believe each trade should be organized un
own trade head in a trade union. This do
debar our members from joining mixed
blies.

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s

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest impor
that members should vote intelligently; he
the members of this Brotherhood shall striv
secure legislation in favor of those who pro
the wealth of the country, and all discussions
resolutions in that direction shall be in orde
any regular meeting, but party politics mu
excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our
all who come with the honest intentio
coming lawful citizens, we at the same tim
demn the present system which allow
importation of destitute laborers, and we
organized labor everywhere to endeavor
cure the enactment of more stringent im
tion laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred pri
that Trade Union men, above all others, s
set a good example as good and faithful
men, performing their duties to their emp
with honor to themselves and their organi

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day'
increases the intelligence and happines
and also increases the demand f
rice of a day's work.
labore. Any or
and the State or of any Municipal

or

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests o
labor are identical, regardless of oc
nationality, religion or color, for a wr
to one is a wrong done to all.

all openly
ions
of

We object to prison contract labor, bas-
puts the criminal in competition with h
labor for the purpose of cutting dow
and also because it helps to overstock the
market.

Resolved, That we most earnestl
the practice in vogue in many citi
especially in the West, that of a
factitious building booms, as it has a te
demoralize the trade in such localities.

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An Excellent Form of Indenture for Carpenter Apprentices.

This Indenture, Witnesseth that.....by and with consent of .....hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice unto ..... to learn the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner; and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve the said..... for and during, and to the full end and term of ..... years next ensuing. During all of said term the apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve.....faithfully, that he will not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby the said.....may be damaged. That he will not absent himself from work during the recognized hours of labor without leave, nor frequent saloons, hotels or play houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to during said term.

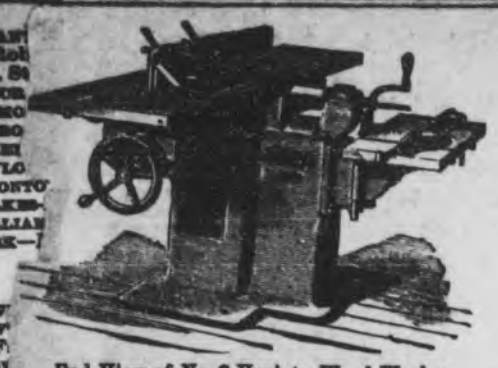
And that the said .....on his part, doth covenant and agree that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught and instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner. Said apprentice shall not be required to work more than the regular hours of labor. The said.....further agrees to pay said apprentice by Carburgh, aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Executed and delivered before .....

THE CARPENTER.



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86 Chambers St., N.Y.

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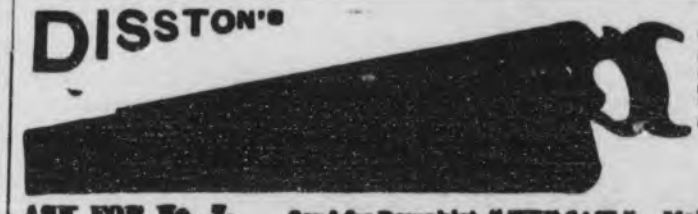

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FULLY WARRANTED.

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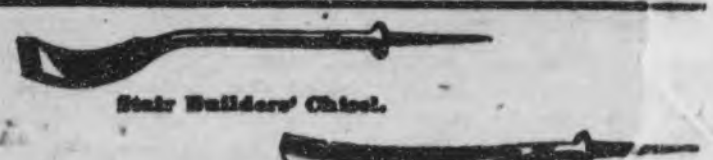

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[illegible] training to do [illegible]

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 4. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Stand Upright.

There are those who, bending supple knees,
Live for no end except to please;
Rising to fame by mean degrees,
But creep not thou with these.

They have their due reward; they lend
Their lives to an unworthy end—
On empty aims the toil expend
Which had secured a friend.

But be not thou as these, whose mind
Is to a passing hour confined;
Let no ignoble fetters bind
Thy soul as free as wind.

Stand upright, speak thy thought, declare
The truth thou hast, that all may share;
Be bold, proclaim it everywhere,
They only live who dare.

—*Retail Clerks' Advocate.*

Secretary Chandler of the Amalgamated.

Several branches of the Amalgamated carpenters in England have sent in protests to the Executive Council of that society against their General Secretary, F. Chandler, accepting the office of Poor Law Guardian and Justice of the Peace. The protests are on the grounds that to accept the office will commit the organization to partisan politics and take up the time of the Secretary which should be given to the society. The Executive Council in their reply raises these points;

"Our G. S., desirous of seeing our society abreast of other important organizations, allowed himself to be elected as a guardian on one of the largest Poor Law Unions in this country about to expend thousands of pounds in building operations, in the arrangement of which he will now have a voice in regard to the contractors conforming to trade union conditions of labor. We are thoroughly agreed that to introduce party politics of any description into the affairs of our society is a proceeding calculated to retard our progress as a trade union, and should therefore be discountenanced.

We contend that the political views of our G. S. have no more to do with us than his religion, and therefore in common fairness let us concede to him equal rights to those claimed for ourselves, as we are confident that whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the political sagacity of our G. S., his life-long career as a trade-unionist should be sufficient assurance to us that his efforts and sympathies will be on the side of labor and in the interest of his class. The question of time is raised in two of the resolutions, but has it occurred to the supporters of same that our G. S. is not a clerk, whose hours can be regulated to a nicety, but an official of our society with the full responsibility of his position set forth in our rules, and that the only guarantee we have that he devotes his time to our work is that notwithstanding our branches and membership have increased during his term of office, together with the introduction of new features involving increased work, never within six years, has he been absent from his post (holiday time or otherwise), nor has there been during that period one solitary complaint to reach us from any branch that he has neglected a single duty; and the reasonable inference is, that he has not spared his time when work was required to be done, nor strictly confined his working hours to even that of joiners in the Manchester district. We think, therefore, that having furnished such evidence of devotion to duty on behalf of our society in the past there need be no apprehension for the future, but rather ought we to rejoice that our efforts to secure the representation of our class upon these public bodies have been so satisfactorily attained by one of our members, involving neither loss of wages nor employment, which we all know is one of the greatest hindrances to a more general application of the principle we advocate, because it too often relegates to private life working men able and willing to serve us in these public capacities, but who find the sacrifice too great for them to bear."

Montreal Labor Organizations.

Montreal is very well organized in all branches of labor except among the carpenters. The latter trade, however, last May had a District Council and five unions—one English and four French—and a membership of 2,200 men, where in January previous there were only 350 organized carpenters.

The carpenters had organized very rapidly to inaugurate the nine-hour day, and entered into a precipitate strike May 1, through the impetuousness of a few local leaders. The strike was in a fair way of success. But the great coal miners' strike that month, closed up the Grand Trunk railroad shops for want of coal. This threw hundreds of carpenters idle who went to work in place of the strikers. That finally resulted in the defeat of the men.

The Building Trades' Council is a live body and is composed of 14 unions. The Local Trades and Labor Council has 33 trades unions and K. of L. Assemblies represented therein. There are in all 41 trade unions in Montreal. The K. of L. has 15 Assemblies divided in 2 District Assemblies, D. A. 18, French and D. A. 19, English.

Montreal has a Mechanics' Lien law, which in the past few years has been so amended as to give the workman a priority of lien. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is a powerful factor in influencing labor legislation and meets annually in September—usually at the Dominion capital in Ottawa.

EXPULSIONS

Geo. Drolinger from Union 779, Marion, O., for misappropriating funds.

Ed. Drolet from Union 21, Chicago, for working piece work and obtaining money fraudulently.

William J. Shields.

William J. Shields was General President from 1886 to 1888. He was born at Milford, Mass., July 16, 1854. His first connection with any society dates back to May, 1882, when he became a charter member of Union 33, of Boston, Mass. He was the first corresponding secretary of that Local. After serving two terms he was elected president. In this position he served the Local three years. In the year 1885 he was again elected president, and held this position until after the memorable eight-hour strike of 1886. In this strike, also in the eight-hour strike of 1890, he was chairman of the strike committee. He was the first president of the Massachusetts District Council of Carpenters, and served two years in that position, and represented Union 33 in that Council since its formation. He was treasurer of the Central Labor Union for over three years, and a delegate for about seven years. He has represented Union 33 at the conventions of the United Brotherhood in Cincinnati in 1886, at which place he was chosen second vice-president; at Buffalo, in 1886, and at this convention he was elevated to the presidency of the Brotherhood.

He attended the Detroit convention in that capacity, and attended the Chicago convention as delegate and served on the committee on constitution, and has represented the United Brotherhood as delegate at various conventions of the American Federation of Labor and served on the conference committee with the United Order of Carpenters to secure consolidation in 1888. He has also been one of the board of vice-presidents of the United Brotherhood, and has held various other positions in the labor movement.

As one of the delegates of the Massachusetts Carpenters' Council, he attended the Indianapolis convention last September and there acted as chairman of the committee on constitution, and was subsequently elected a member of the General Executive Board, of which he is now chairman. Last October he was chosen business agent of Union 33, Boston, Mass.

W. J. Shields has been a zealous, energetic worker and organizer for years, and is very justly popular.

An Act

To regulate the hours of labor for mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State or Municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged in public works.

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this Act, eight hours out of the twenty-four of each day shall make and constitute a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers, while in the employ of the State, or any Municipal Corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on Public Works.

SEC. 2. This Act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers, now, or hereafter employed by the State or said Corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State, or said Corporation for the performance of Public Work, and all mechanics, workingmen and laborers so employed, shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings, in which such mechanics, workingmen and laborers are employed in said locality, and in all such employment, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the State or any Municipal Corporation therein, or by any person or persons contracting with the same, and every contract hereafter made for the performance of Public Work, must comply with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 3. Any officer or officers or agents of the State or of any Municipal Corporation therein, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of malefeasance in office, and liable to suspension or removal accordingly, by the Governor or head of the department to which said office is attached.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons contracting with the State or any Municipal Corporation therein, who shall fail to comply with or attempt to evade the provisions of this Act, shall on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor exceeding one thousand dollars, and in addition thereto, shall forfeit such contract, at the option of the State or said Municipal Corporation therein.

SEC. 5. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED BY . . . . . .

. . . . . .

[SEAL.]

The above form was approved by Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, on March 19, 1895, and is respectfully submitted to the various Trade Organizations of the State for endorsement, and to be presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for enactment.

Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

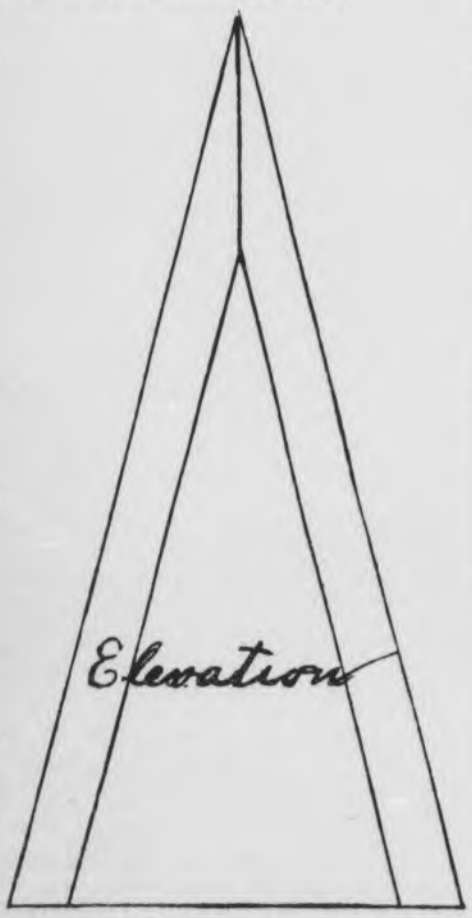
Framing a Tower Roof.

CHICAGO, February 25, 1895.

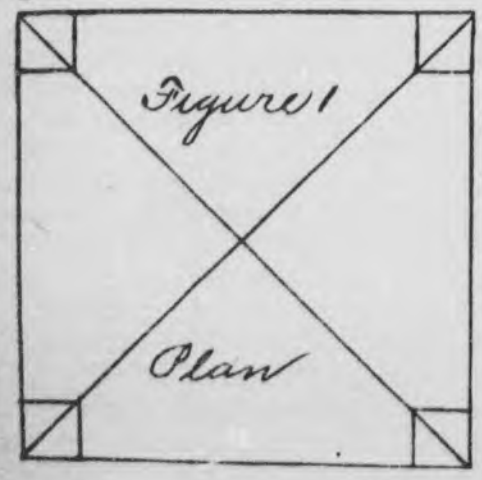
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:—

Could I have the assistance of some of the brothers in framing this tower? There may be several ways to do the work, therefore I would ask some of our brothers to submit their methods to be published in THE CARPENTER, so that we may all be benefited thereby.



The base of tower is 4x4 ft., the frame of roof is made up of 4 posts 6x6 placed 1 on each corner, as shown on plan, inclined so that they meet at top as 4 ordinary hips, it will be noticed that if they were placed like ordinary hips, as in Fig. 2, there would be so much backing to come off that the post would be weakened considerably, hence we place them as in Fig. 1.



Now what I would like to know, is the best way to lay out those posts so that they will fit at top and on plate, when cut. It will be noticed that placed as they are, it will be necessary to have a line drawn across two faces to be followed in making the cuts. How to set the bevel and how to place it on the stick, is the answer I would be glad to receive.

Yours fraternally,

J. D. McK.

Englewood, Chicago, Ill.

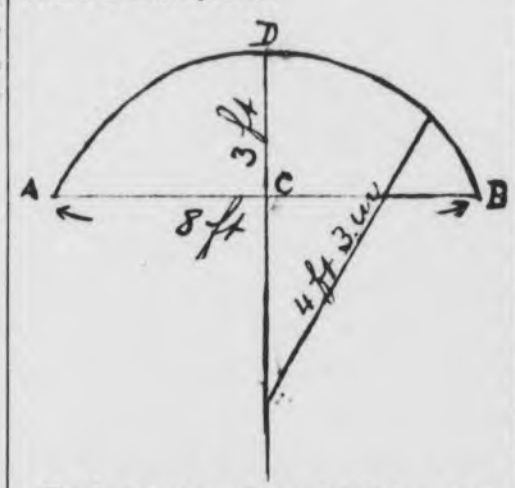
How to Find The Radius of a Desired Segment of Circle.

AUBURN, N. Y., January 28, 1895.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:—

In the December number of your valuable paper is given a method of finding the radius of a desired segment of a circle, of which the height and length of chord are given. I will give a method which I much prefer.



To the square of one-half the chord, add the square of the height, and divide by twice the height.

Thus:— A, B being the chord and C, D the height; the square of half the chord is 16; add to this the square of the height (9) and we have 25. Divide by twice the height (6), and we have 4 ft. 3 in., which is the radius of the desired segment. Yours respectfully,

Union 453. R. WHITE.

Why Not Answer Queries In This Department?

CHICAGO, ILL., March 19, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—

I believe that the articles on "Craft Problems" must be very interesting to the readers—at least they are so to me.

In the September issue last year, there appeared an article and a diagram on "Roof Framing," from "Philo," N. Y. After explaining his method of doing the work he asked the brothers who had published diagrams (or I presume any others,) what they thought of his method.

So far I have not seen any reply to his request. Now I am sorry that this should be the case. I do not know who "Philo" is. It may be he is an expert or he may be a seeker after knowledge. If one of the latter class, he must have felt discouraged to find that his communication was treated with indifference by the brothers.

AN INTERESTED READER.

A Criticism of Mr. Maginnis' February Problem.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:—

All Union men, (and for that matter every craftsman whether union or non-union,) ought to be deeply interested in all matter published in the columns of THE CARPENTER, (and I believe all are,) especially that which pertains to draughting and laying out the work of roof construction, as efficiency in that line should be one of the requirements of every union man admitted to full membership.

I have been reading with a great deal of interest the articles of Bro. Maginnis on roof framing, and admire his easy simple manner of putting such problems and don't wish to be considered a critic; but as he is offering himself as a standard authority on such work, he should be very careful of diagram and explicit in detail, for by close scrutiny of diagrams of complicated roof framing given in February issue, 1895, we may find some little error that is very trivial within itself, yet may mislead some one.

In comparing bay window in diagrams 1 and 2 of plan and projection, we find that base line and ridge line are of unequal length, which would be altogether proper if the window was a true octagon, but as the plan, Fig. 1, shows a *twelve* angled polygon instead of an eight angle, the point of centering is shifted so that the hips as shown are of unequal length, and I believe it would be proper to state that the point of centering the hips of a bay window of any angle, may be found by placing one point of dividers on the ridge line so that the other point will pass through the points E, F, G, H, in describing the circle of which the window is a fractional part.

I also believe it would be a very excellent practice, both in making diagrams of and referring to certain bevels, to designate what numbers to be used on both tongue and blade of square to lay off such bevel, as a great many readers would, in reading the articles and studying the diagrams, memorize them and thus be able to use them often when circumstances necessitated without the delay of draughting, and who never take the trouble to ascertain such things until it is compulsory, and still they may be great readers.

In laying out the roof under consideration (complicated roof), many foremen who boast of their ability as framers, never use but two sets of figures, twelve and twelve and twelve and seventeen, asserting that the lay of the square twelve and seventeen, will cut not only the heel of a hip or valley rafter, and the bevel of jack rafters, but the top bevel of hips and valleys as well.

I trust that Bro. Maginnis will not take exceptions to the friendly criticism, remembering that in teaching the public we must not only make our lessons plain enough to be understood by those who are apt and diligent in research, but bring them within the conception of the novice as well.

Anderson, Ind. G. N. W.

A Word of Praise for the U. B.

MUNCIE, IND.

How can any one be otherwise than pleased with the U. B., which fulfills all promises and requites every obligation. If such magnificent benefits, trade benefits, during life and disability or death benefits, when activity or life is gone, could be understood by all carpenters as we see them, there would be no non-union carpenter, and no union carpenter would allow his dues to become delinquent.

The U. B. is so far superior to most benevolent associations, wherein the dues required are as high and even higher that carpenters should prefer it above any other and stick to their union and union principles to the last.

Fraternally, J. D. CLARK.

Out-of-Work Benefits.

In a report of the German-American Typographia we find that in the latter half of 1893 that society paid out $8,981 for out-of-work benefits on a membership of 1,341. At that rate the benefit would cost over $13 per year or over $1 per month. This was due to the vast number of compositors thrown idle by typesetting machines.

WHAT is understood to be the heaviest and the largest log of wood that has ever been shipped by sea was landed recently at Liverpool, England. It was brought from the West Coast of Africa, and weighed no less than 15 tons.

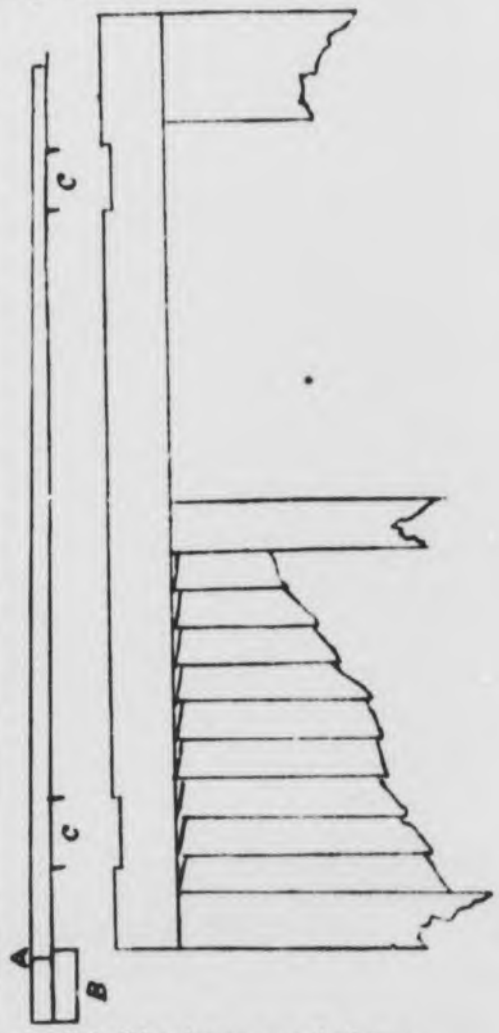
Hanging Outside Blinds.

DAYTON, KY., February 28, 1895.

P. J. McGUIRE,

DEAR SIR:—

I herewith give an idea for the hanging of outside blinds. It is a very speedy way and one that I have never seen used by any one but myself, although others may have used it.



A.—Cut off for clearance on the frame.

B.—Block screwed on for stop to hook over top of blind.

C.—Sharpened brads for marking gains.

In the first place I fit all the blinds throughout the entire house. I then select a rod of proper length for a marking stick, on the top of this I screw a small block to hook over the blind (similar to the enclosed sketch). Then drive small brads and sharpen them to mark the hinge gains, by laying this on the blind and striking with the hand, the marks will be plainly seen, mark all the blinds in this manner.

The next move is to saw the rod off at the block after allowing for the necessary clearance, proceed through the house and by standing on the floor, mark all the hanging stiles by striking the rod lightly with a hammer or piece of wood, now we have no farther use for the rod and proceed to bedding the hinges on the blinds, after which we do the same with the hanging stiles, thus making a separate business of each part and doing away with the knife in marking,

I would like for some of the members to try the scheme and report or find a better one.

Dayton, Ky CHAS. ROPS

The Value of Nails.

The cost of wire nails is so little that it does not pay a carpenter to pick one up when dropped. Assuming that it takes a carpenter 10 seconds to pick up a nail which he has dropped, and that his time is worth 30 cents an hour, the recovery of the nail would cost 0.083 cent. There are 200 six penny nails in a pound, which is worth at 90 cents base and 65 cent average per keg 1.55 cents per pound. This would make the money value of the individual nail 0.0077 cent. Or in other words it would not pay to pick up ten nails, if it took ten seconds of time worth 30 cents an hour in which to do it. Not more than four-fifths of the nails made are used, the other one-fifth being lost, allowed to rust and disappear.

How to Frame a Conical Roof Intersected by a Pitched Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

AS this is a roof which occurs in many cases, especially in railroad work it will be found both interesting and useful by practical carpenters.

Let A E F B V be the plan or wall plate of the conical dome, and A D B, the diameter, also D C, the rise or pitch. Join A C, to obtain the lengths of the common rafters which will radiate from the centre C, round the circular plate A E F B V, with the top and bottom bevels as represented at C and A.

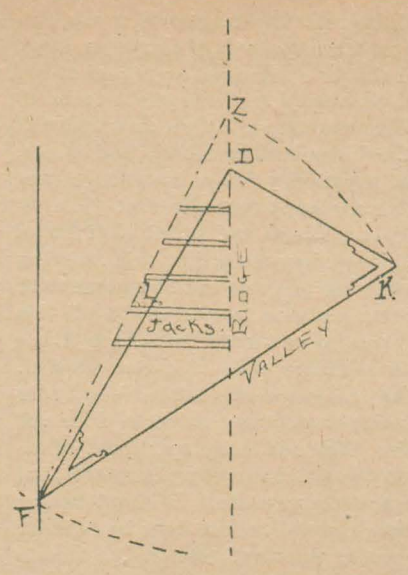


FIG 2.

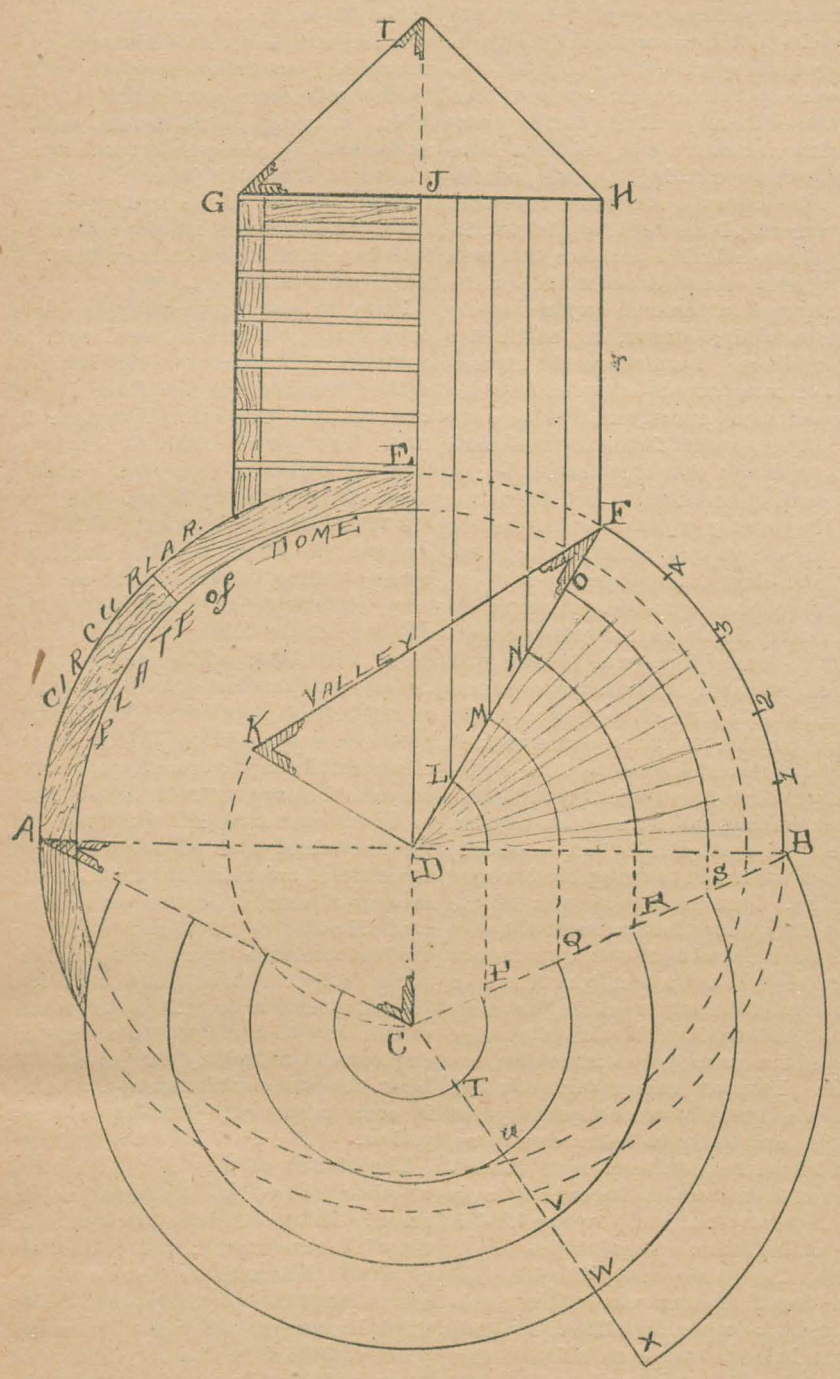


FIG. 1.—LAYOUT OF ROOF.

On account of the pitched roof C H F, the gable end of which is G I H, with pitch J I, equal in height to D C; intersecting or cutting into the conical dome: there will be a valley rafter. The seat of this valley will be D F, because J I, being equal to C D, the ridge J E, will be the same height as the conical apex or peak D.

To obtain the length of the valley rafter, square up from D, and with D, as centre and D C, as radius, cut off the length D K, equal to D C. Join F K. F K, will be the length of valley, and as D B, is equal to D F, and the pitches D C, and D K, are equal, therefore the valley will be the same length as common rafter.

To find the lengths of jack rafters, proceed to Fig. 2, and lay out the ridge and valley rafter as before. With F as centre, and F K, as radius, describe the curve K Z, cutting the ridge at Z. Join F Z. The lengths of the jacks will be as shown on the left side of the ridge.

The final process is to determine the shape of the covering or roof boards which are laid horizontally. To do this take C, Fig. 1, as center, and with equal spaces up the common rafter as P Q R S, strike the parallel curves P T, Q U, R V, and S W. The exact length of the boards is found by dividing F B into five equal parts and setting them off on B X. Join C X, to determine the length of all to the apex. A very successful cardboard model can be made of this roof.

The Uses of Tanite.

While the grindstone still remains, and possibly always will remain a popular and useful tool in the manufacture of iron and steel goods, the mechanical public were quick to see the value of an artificial wheel whose emery grains were harder and sharper than those of natural and sometimes rounded sand. Hence the solid emery wheel soon made its way into public favor. It seems strange that a similar material and process was not at the same time successfully applied to the production of honestones, oilstones and whetstones. Early attempts were made to introduce such articles, but, for various reasons, failed. The peculiar properties of Tanite, which fit it for a base in emery wheel manufacture, have been applied by The Tanite Co., of Stroudsburg, Pa., U. S. A. to the production of Solid Emery Whetstones. The result has been a great practical success, though the prejudice of the trade and the novelty of the article have conspired to make the demand irregular and scattering. That this state of the trade is not due to the quality of the artificial whetstone is evidenced by the fact that in quarters where it has once been introduced the demand is regular.

The Tanite Whetstone is adapted to the mill pick, the carpenter's and stone cutter's chisel, the bit of the moulding mill and the axe of the woodman.

Valuable Woods.

Many of the finest woods in existence are yet unknown, or only slightly known, to the manufacturers of wood in the civilized world. The woods of Central and South America are, perhaps, the most remarkable as well as the least known. In the yet untouched forest of this continent are many woods far finer than any of those now in use. These woods range from pure white to jet black in color, and many of them are most beautifully marked and veined. Some of them are so hard that they turn the edges of axes, chisels and other tools, while the band saw cuts them only slowly. In the Columbian Exposition there were many displays of little known woods, and the finest of them were those from the Argentine Republic, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these southern woods yielded to the teeth of the band saw, not the ordinary sawdust, but fine powder; fine as the finest flour, so hard were the woods. Some of them burnt but slowly. Others possess qualities that keep them free from insects. Some of them seem to be practically indestructible by air and water. All along the eastern slopes of the Andes, up to the snow line on those great elevations, throughout all the great river valleys, and in some of the wide areas of level country, in South America, are great forests of fine woods that are especially fit for the finest cabinet and furniture work, and also for shipbuilding, carpentry and other industrial arts in which wood is the "raw material." These great forests are now an unknown quantity in the commercial world, but they will come rapidly into the knowledge of men and into industrial use when once the railroad has reached them. Before many years, it is safe to predict, the South American and Central American republics will be threaded by railroads, and then those wonderful woods will be drawn upon to supply the demand for new and fine woods in all the civilized countries.—*The Lumber World.*

THE mistake of the best men through generation after generation has been the great one of thinking to help the poor by almsgiving, and by preaching of patience, or of hope, and by every other means, emollient or consolatory except the one through which God orders for them—justice.—*John Ruskin.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC., During the month ending February 28, 1895.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$423 50	146	$1 25	306	$16 85	501	$4 40
2	36 60	147	23 20	308	5 20	507	5 00
3	7 60	149	4 40	309	40 40	510	2 80
4	140 00	151	29 20	314	4 20	511	5 20
5	24 40	153	3 00	316	4 20	513	32 60
6	1 80	154	9 60	319	4 50	515	20 40
7	2 40	155	35 25	322	4 40	518	18 00
8	18 80	157	1 60	323	2 20	519	2 60
9	26 00	158	5 65	324	3 80	521	12 60
11	26 00	160	14 10	325	8 20	522	3 60
12	38 50	162	5 00	326	12 20	526	106 00
14	2 90	164	3 00	327	15 10	534	4 00
15	16 20	165	19 60	328	19 00	549	10 60
16	61 50	166	6 60	332	39 20	550	2 00
18	14 70	167	18 20	334	6 70	551	2 80
20	15 95	168	12 30	336	4 20	553	1 60
21	25 90	169	17 20	336	9 20	554	6 25
22	45 40	170	2 20	339	5 40	555	7 00
23	41 40	171	12 10	340	2 00	557	4 00
24	8 00	173	7 50	342	12 40	560	5 60
25	22 10	175	24 80	343	7 80	563	132 25
26	6 20	176	30 10	344	9 00	564	6 60
27	7 40	177	6 60	345	4 20	567	14 00
28	114 40	179	35 00	346	6 40	568	3 40
29	68 00	181	250 50	348	10 00	572	9 00
31	2 40	186	16 00	349	5 00	574	2 40
33	77 40	188	2 60	352	3 20	575	4 80
35	5 20	190	20 50	355	29 40	578	8 55
37	8 00	191	14 50	356	2 00	581	7 00
38	5 00	192	14 80	359	12 60	585	5 20
39	9 95	193	7 60	360	5 60	591	4 00
40	6 40	194	2 60	367	50	593	6 40
42	9 80	195	8 40	368	2 00	596	3 20
43	80 75	198	11 70	369	6 00	602	1 40
44	13 15	199	9 20	370	15 60	603	9 30
45	1 40	201	5 50	371	2 80	604	12 95
46	3 80	203	53 25	374	44 80	605	10 60
48	2 60	204	6 40	375	305 90	606	4 20
49	10 00	207	14 80	376	7 80	617	3 60
50	4 20	208	18 50	377	1 80	619	16 40
51	91 80	209	19 20	378	5 60	628	8 80
54	36 60	211	23 00	380	5 20	629	3 70
56	8 40	215	13 00	381	22 20	631	1 60
59	3 00	218	5 20	382	55 00	636	2 90
61	59 00	221	25 00	386	23 00	637	9 60
62	85 00	224	15 40	388	1 80	638	13 60
63	23 40	225	6 80	390	10 25	639	16 25
64	26 20	226	3 80	391	7 60	640	10 30
68	3 20	227	8 40	393	3 80	641	1 80
70	7 60	229	4 60	394	7 00	645	9 10
72	75 00	230	6 60	400	12 50	647	11 20
73	50 00	231	2 60	402	2 00	649	5 15
74	5 00	232	2 00	403	1 40	651	3 20
76	4 70	233	1 80	407	131 40	658	12 90
78	6 00	234	10 20	409	3 45	659	10 80
80	5 20	235	4 80	416	33 90	661	2 30
82	6 60	236	2 60	419	8 20	667	10 80
83	19 00	237	16 00	421	5 00	676	21 00
84	10 00	238	10 40	426	9 30	678	12 75
87	13 80	239	14 20	427	9 20	681	12 60
88	46 70	240	14 60	428	14 50	685	7 40
89	20 70	242	10 00	429	8 75	687	6 95
90	47 30	243	21 60	431	9 25	689	4 60
92	7 60	244	5 60	432	3 40	692	9 20
93	4 00	246	6 20	434	4 60	696	6 00
94	16 75	247	76 25	437	2 20	699	6 00
97	3 30	249	6 50	438	5 00	701	2 40
99	3 00	250	4 70	440	10 20	703	7 20
101	28 00	251	7 20	442	5 40	704	8 20
102	23 00	253	22 00	445	3 90	707	6 40
103	2 40	254	6 20	446	10 80	714	10 40
104	15 40	256	19 00	449	9 40	715	25 00
107	3 45	257	35 20	450	2 80	716	19 50
109	67 60	258	39 50	451	18 40	717	8 30
111	14 90	260	9 20	453	20 00	723	3 40
112	28 00	261	1 40	456	2 00	725	40
113	3 60	262	3 60	460	8 00	726	10 80
114	12 00	265	1 80	461	9 25	728	4 50
115	7 40	266	3 15	464	30 35	729	1 80
118	14 80	267	2 80	466	18 00	731	3 95
119	18 00	268	11 20	469	14 60	734	1 80
121	29 00	269	38 60	470	4 40	736	3 95
122	15 00	273	26 60	471	45 20	738	4 00
124	12 00	274	56 00	473	25 90	739	5 80
125	38 80	275	11 50	478	8 25	740	1 40
126	3 60	276	1 40	479	5 20	750	10 80
130	7 30	277	7 95	482	10 50	752	10 80
131	11 60	281	17 00	483	21 20	756	4 60
134	5 20	284	8 80	484	8 00	758	3 60
135	4 00	286	17 00	486	27 00	760	1 80
136	6 60	288	9 40	487	7 40	766	3 80
137	6 60	290	22 50	490	20 80	779	8 40
138	7 70	294	8 00	493	14 60	783	4 00
142	18 00	300	5 60	496	8 50	785	5 50
143	4 00	301	23 70	497	29 80	786	6 60
144	20 50	304	5 40	499	7 10	799	10 50
145	1 60	305	4 00	500	2 60	805	2 20

Total received,	$6,555 65
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	1,544 70
Total for Tax and Supplies,	$5,010 95

Plenty of Wealth for All.

Eminent economists have estimated that the capacity of mechanical and other scientific instrumentalities even now existing is sufficient, if thoroughly utilized, to supply all mankind not only with the necessities of life, but also with reasonable luxuries. It may well be asked: Why, then, is this not done when all the facilities exist for doing it? The answer is: Because the instruments of production are chiefly monopolized by those whose primary aim is not the service of mankind, but their own selfish advantage, and who operate them only so long as they find it profitable to themselves to do so.—*Labor.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1895.

Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Shields, 724 Washington Street, (Room 3.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 49 La Salle Street.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.

NEW YORK.—Benj. B. Hart, 931 Columbus Ave., and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.

NORWOOD, MASS,—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424

SHARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

A Fearless Clergyman.

The Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, is a man of stalwart principles and stern convictions, and is out-and-out in line with Organized Labor. For the expression of his honest sentiments he has lost more than one pulpit, still he never winces or murmurs. In Indianapolis he had charge of a leading church and commanded a high salary, but was ousted for proclaiming himself on the side of the oppressed workers. Again, last year, in Denver he went through the same ordeal; but it is now being arranged that he is to preach Sunday evenings in the leading theatre of that city. Men of the metal and stamp of Myron Reed can not be crushed or brow-beaten into silence.

At the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, last December, in Denver, his address was a masterpiece, and this part of it, in particular, will be a treat to our readers:

"The question of poverty was a novel one until I was seventeen. I never heard of a tramp or a millionaire until I was nineteen years old. Horace Greeley would not say to-day: 'Go West, young man.' The fact is there is no West; our friends of to-day must either go up or go down. Thomas Carlyle says the saddest sight is to see a man who wants work and can't get it. The genuine tramp is a rare bird, he has been developed by this country. It only takes nine days for a man to starve to death, and he can't learn a new trade in that time. Such transitions make men tramps. I want to see a nation here upon which George Washington, asleep by the Potomac, can gaze and say: 'I am satisfied.' No man who has suffered for the nation can yet say he is satisfied. If George Washington is permitted to gaze upon the men, women and children who are suffering for food, clothing and shelter in the United States, he must think that he is once more at the head of a ragged, half-starved and half-fed army at Valley Forge, while an army of plutocrats, more cruel than the British army, is after him. These plutocratic robbers are satisfied. When the Union was at stake, they robbed the Government and the soldiers; when the Union was saved, they began robbing workingmen, and are still doing business at the old stand."

Facts and Figures about Bonus Building in 1894.

IT is stated on the authority of the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, for November, 1894, that the number of 2-story houses that were built in Philadelphia for the 1st ten months of 1894, was 3,452, or about 345 per month, at a cost of $6,904,000, and the number of 3-story houses 1,849, or about 185 per month, or a total cost of $13,940,000 for both 2 and 3 stories, exclusive of the value of the land. Assuming this then to be the cost of building them only, the value of each 2 story house is about $2,000, and the 3-stories, $3,800, taking the two together the average cost about $2,900 each, and the total number built, 5,301 in ten months. My object on the present occasion is to show approximately what I consider to be the value of the carpenters' work (labor only) under the existing system of piece work, and the execution of the same work on the basis of the standard wage with the same amount of labor.

I think it may be regarded as a conservative estimate when I say it would take two men 4 weeks to do all the labor in one of these houses from start to finish, this on a standard wage of $16.50 per week would be $132.00 per house.

Now if we take the same house with the same men, at the price now offered and eagerly accepted, the labor *can be and is done* for about $72.00 or even less. This makes a difference of $60.00, or say $30.00 each man in 4 weeks. There are 5,301 houses of both kinds, and the loss on the whole number would be $318,060, or in other words the men would place at the disposal of the bonus builders this enormous sum, because of their folly in doing this on a piece work basis when it ought to be theirs by right on a standard wage. This is a startling statement to produce but is true both in calculation and results. It is not the province of the writer to enquire who gets this money, the answer is too obvious. The men who earned it don't get it, and I feel justified in saying that whoever does, gets it only by the medium of a system based on chicanery and fraud. When we look at these facts, think of them, reduce them to actual experience in connection with our homes, our living, our apparel, our pleasures and our enjoyments, we acquire a knowledge of what we are deprived of, we become conscious that we are the victims of a system that is to all intents and purposes nothing less than robbery. A system that will deprive us of such a sum as $318.060 in 10 months, would, if it could be abolished, bring that money into a proper channel and bestow untold benefits on the poorly paid mechanic who is now robbed of them. Every nail he has driven, every door, sash, blind or shutter he has hung, every foot of finish he has put up, every piece of hardware he has applied, every board, every joist, and all the labor ex pended on them would, if they could be imbued with the power of speech, proclaim in trumpet tongued tones: This money is yours! You are entitled to all the benefits accruing from its possession, it's yours by right, yours by a legitimate and fixed principle of justice and no earthly power ought to deprive you of it. Public opinion would endorse that view if it was made known as widely as other evils are, but so long as he acquiesces and tacitly remains silent under its tyrannical and oppressive influence, the public labors under the impression he is as well paid as others.

It is no disparagement to him who uses the trowel, nor him who coats the walls with plaster, nor the painter, nor the artisan in the building trade, to say, any carpenter needs tools of a superior kind, and skill of a superlatively higher order, and as a logical sequence ought to be as well remunerated. It is a clear and well defined idea both in morals and ethics, that superiority takes precedence over either crudeness or mediocrity. The intelligent, liberal and broad platform of public opinion, recognises this as being essential to progress and advancement in all that pertains to civilization If this were not so we should have been living in a primitive state of barbarism still. At any rate we should not be living under existing conditions; of course I do not claim that any one department of industry or skill has accomplished this, but the united action of all. Without wading through what has been done by superior methods, improved systems, scientific research and discovery, innumerable inventions, and social, moral and industrial reforms, it suffices to say these are the agencies that have emanated from superiority in every walk of life, and all who have accepted their teachings have been improved thereby. Every decade organization, federation and unionism have discovered something that was needed in this onward progressive industrial movement. It has been by their untiring efforts, inflexible purposes, that men have been educated and fitted for the work, until at last it requires astute statesmanship, almost, to administer their affairs. I am aware the necessities of men affords opportunities for aggression and attack, and that the want of unity is a patent factor in these matters, and also that organization is not intended to be offensive but defensive, and its primary object to weld together all who embrace its principles into one common body to resist tyranny and oppression and except under extraordinary circumstances, this is its objective point. I am not one of those who believe that capital is the only opponent of organization, but I am one of those who would labor to make capital respect organized bodies of men and concede them rights and privileges they are justly entitled to. I am not arguing for such an Utopian idea as an equal distribution of wealth, or communism but for the brotherhood of man. I am one of those who believe that if every man had an equal share of this world's wealth, to-morrow some one would be wanting a loan from friend or collateral from usurer before the week ended, and that it would take quite a large corps of men to keep distributing the same. I am not vain enough to think even that I could advance any theory that would tend to create better conditions, but I hold the doctrine of unity will enable us to live and let live and that man to his fellow man should ever be kind is one of its fundamental principles.

Now I want to convey the idea if I can that if the men who willingly submitted to *subscribe* this $318,060 for these bonus builders ever even reflected that unanimity of thought and action would have given it to those who did the work, and if any of them who may read this article who were amongst that number do not think they acted very much against their own interests, when by becoming members of a strong union they would have been prevented from becoming the victims of such rapacity and greed. It strikes the mind very forcibly that he who works under such an abominable system is trying to gather figs from thistles, or grapes from thorns, or to pursue the simile a little further, he is content with the crumbs that fall from the master's table, when by recognizing and embracing the principle that union is strength, they would find supplies on their own. But there are other ideas in connection with this cheap labor system that are worth a thought, it is quite as important to the mechanic that he should possess more than he needs for present wants as it is that the capitalist should keep adding to his banking account. This is the acquisition of something in both instances, but where very cheap labor is found the one flourishes at the expense of the other and makes it impossible. It is just here that united influence does what individual effort fails to accomplish. Individual effort manifests its weakness so palpably as to convince the most sceptical that it is utterly incapable of defending its position. United influence, on the contrary, inspires, strengthens, invigorates, aids and assists in creating, maintaining and exercising a power which commands respect. If we analyze this thought we find that each and every one of the united become participators through its agency; it sheds its light, it reflects its power on each, on all, but it is the *on all* idea that preponderates. One man may complain, remonstrate against a wrong and no notice be taken of it; twenty may cause some attention, but when a great organization speaks authoritatively, the public mind is attracted, it listens, it judges, it sympathizes, because of its representative character, its vitality, its scope, its force and its combined power to subject the grievance or wrong to a test.

I may on some future occasion dilate more on this, but at this time I wish to quote again from the authority I named at the beginning, the *Real Estate Record and Builder's Guide* for November 7, 1894. The grand total of expenditure for buildings, operations, alterations and additions in Philadelphia was $24,547,800 for ten months. This sum suggests the idea that house building, bonus building, has been in the ascendancy, that there has been more than one-half cheap labor employed compared with labor at the wages of the unions, which indicates that it is making rapid strides in opposition; these figures pre-suppose a condition that is by no means satisfactory to properly paid labor, they are the exponents of the fact that to throw up houses and buildings by means of cheap labor will never advance the cause of unionism, but undermine it to a great extent, because one of the cardinal points of unionism is to secure the best results for the greatest number, while in the instance before us it has been in inverse ratio. Doubtless much of this may be attributed to a want of employment of highly paid or skilled labor, but even on this assumption it still is conspicuous as a formidable competitor.

The writer of this is not positive whether there is any organization amongst bonus builders, but concludes there is to some extent; their ideas, their prices and their methods are so uniform as to warrant that conclusion, and I also think I have seen the title of it in the press, and the name of a very extensive bonus builder as its president. Anyhow these men assume to be respectable, doubtless some are religious, attend divine service, pass before the public as men of rectitude and honor and yet pay their men starvation prices. Of them it might very appropriately be said:

"Ye hypocrites are these your pranks,
To murder men and then give thanks?
Forbear with this, proceed no further
For God delights in no such murder."

Yours respectfully,

Philadelphia, Pa. JUSTITIA.

SAYS the *Pittsburgh Kansan:* "The banks are great, the syndicates are great, the corporations are great, the army with its banners and guns is great, Congress with its millionaire lobby is great; the President with the defiant capitalism of the world behind him, all the other powers enumerated and unenumerated are great; but greater than any one, greater than all banded together is the wrath of an aroused people."

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—FEBRUARY, 1895.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	$5,010 95
" Advertisers	63 75
" Citizens Trust Co., (bal. returned)	21 00
" Subscribers and Clearances	4 20
" Union 141, Debs Fund	5 00
" Rent	20 00
" Union 25, (strike money)	11 65
" " 168, " "	4 80
Total	$5,141 35

DIVISION OF FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.
(As per Section 58).

*General Fund, seven-tenths	$3,598 96
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,028 26
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	514 13
Total	$5,141 35

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

*February Percentage	$3,598 96
*Organizing Fund	514 13
*Special Assessments, (see page 3 this issue under head of moneys rec'd.)	1,544 70
Cash Balance Feb. 1, 1895	121 79
Total	$5,779 58

EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1895.

For Printing	$609 86
" Office, etc.	541 07
" Organizing	33 51
" Expressage and Clasp Envelopes	59 05
" Tax to A. F. of L.,	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3,114 to 3,147	3,775 00
Cash on hand March 1, 1895	711 09
Total	$5,779 58

Detailed Expenses—February, 1895.

Printing 750 extra copies Feb. Journal	$8 25
Comp. on new Const. and Electrotyping	66 36
Printing 1,600 letter heads with change	7 75
" 5,000 note heads	12 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 600 assessment and eight-hour circulars	12 75
" 600 eight hour voting slips	4 00
" 15,000 constitutions	150 00
" 17,250 copies March Journal	334 25
Expressage on March Journal	1 00
Postage on March Journal	18 04
Special writers for March Journal	17 00
Engravings for March Journal	12 90
Postage on supplies, etc.	23 82
500 postals and 500 one cent stamps	10 00
Seven telegrams	3 05
Expressage on supplies	37 20
Office rent for February	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	401 66
Tax to A. F. of L., (January)	50 00
D. L. Stoddard, prize in competitive drawings	10 00
2000 clasp envelopes	21 85
A. R. Wyatt, organizing Orange, N. J.	33 51
Janitor, cleaning office	3 75
Coal	2 25
Rubber stamps, seals, etc.	11 00
Twine and type-writer ribbon	1 60
Benefits Nos. 3114 to 3147	3775 00
Total	$5,068 49

Report of Protective Fund.

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1895, TO MARCH 1, 1895.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1895	$7,739 05
February receipts	1,003 92
Cash on hand March 1, 1895, total	$8,742 97
Loaned General Fund	4,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$12,742 97

FROM 1792 to 1893, the silver dollar, containing 371¼ grains of fine silver, was the only lawful "unit of value" in the United States. But, during the whole of that long period, gold and silver had exact equal rights at the mints, enjoying together practically free coinage; and both, therefore, occupied the position of standard money, measuring and defining the values of all other things.

Claims Approved in February, 1895.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
3114	Mrs. M. Dunnett	1	$ 50 00
3115	Mrs. F. Philipps	1	50 00
3116	W. C. Long	7	200 00
3117	Mrs. C. Purser	11	50 00
3118	Mrs. A. Braunschweiger	25	50 00
3119	Mrs. J. Bailey	29	50 00
3120	O. Larson	62	200 00
3121	Mrs. M. Connell	64	50 00
3122	Michael Connell	64	200 00
3123	Mrs. S. E. Green	108	25 00
3124	Mrs. S. E. Warner	109	50 00
3125	Mrs. M. A. Lennox	138	50 00
3126	Mrs. D. Robert	154	50 00
3127	J. T. Faughnan	167	200 00
3128	Mrs. C. Downie	177	50 00
3129	O. A. Cole	188	50 00
3130	Mrs. J. Neumeyer	188	50 00
3131	R. E. Newill	207	200 00
3132	Wm. Rust	248	200 00
3133	Geo. Sanders	258	200 00
3134	Mrs. I. Munnings	269	50 00
3135	H J. Bailey	274	200 00
3136	D. W. Walters	287	200 00
3137	M. Stanley	359	200 00
3138	Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson	374	50 00
3139	E. Cribbin	461	50 00
3140	Mrs. M. Karbeck	468	50 00
3141	Mrs. C. Fink	501	50 00
3142	Jos. Metzger	518	200 00
3143	F. Schmidt	518	200 00
3144	Mrs. M. Mabon	606	50 00
3145	Aug. Seiler	678	200 00
3146	H. Hendfield	707	200 00
3147	Mrs. H. Laffitte	739	50 00
3148	Rob't. Killonde	76	400 00
Total			$4,175 00

Socialism in Great Britain.

Last summer the Socialists in England were enchanted with the progress they were making. They boasted that they had shunted half the trade unions of the country on to Collectivist lines, and it was confidently asserted, says *The Spectator*, that it was almost impossible to find a workingman of light and leading who was not a Socialist. At any rate it was difficult to find one who did not talk Socialism and lightheartedly splash about in the jargon of the new economical philosophers. At the Trade Union Congress in Norwich, Socialism carried all before it. The Individualists could hardly get a word in edgeways, and the Congress, when it was asked to commit itself to the nationalization of the lands and mines, replied with the utmost eagerness, "Not only land and minerals, but all the means of production and transit." They adopted, in fact, the Socialists' creed in its entirety and without any reservation. "The working classes, through their accredited representatives, have gone over to us bag and baggage," cried the Socialists, and began to appoint sub committees for the immediate and peremptory introduction of the labor millennium. Yet the tremendous change in public opinion indicated by the resolutions seemed, somehow or other, to have little effect. Something or other stayed the wheels of the chariot of liberty. Alas! that completely delusive person, the British workman, had not been so quickly converted as at first appeared. He had allowed a good deal of shouting; but he had had no intention of acting on that shouting, and the gates of his heart were found to be as fast shut against Collectivism as ever. The Socialists, when they come to look round on their achievement of the summer, find that the net result of their so-called successes has been the maiming, if not the destruction of the Trade Union Congress—a body which, in the past, has been of infinite service to the cause of labor, and which might have continued that service in the future if it had not been warped from its proper functions.

Geo. H. Chandlee. H. C. Chandlee.
PATENTS
Trade-Marks, Caveats, Etc.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
PATENTS AND PATENT CAUSES
Electrical and Mechanical Experts.
POLACK BUILDING, York, Pa.
ATLANTIC BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

Something New in Framing.

Much has been written on the subject of roof framing and numerous works have been published from time to time each claiming superiority over all other so called easy systems. As a rule they resort to diagrams drawn to a scale from which they obtain their lengths and bevels. Many of them are accompanied by long and tedious descriptions referring to the various parts by letters and figures, so much so that the average mechanic finds himself in the midst of a problem that he has neither time or patience to solve and gives up the job in disgust.

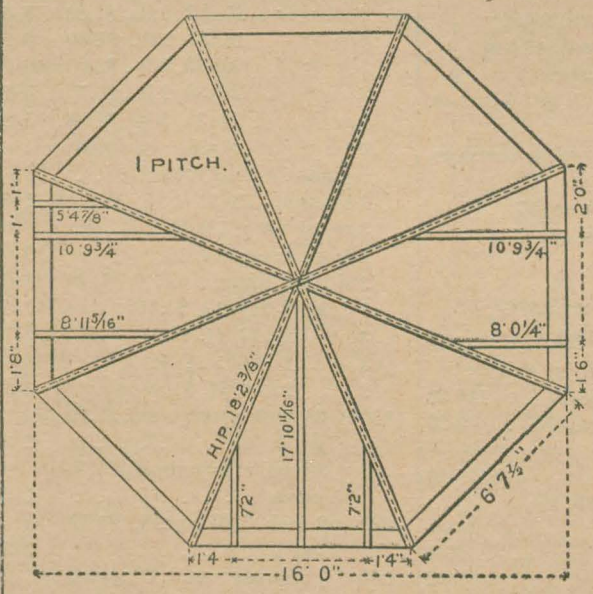
While in the main their theories advanced are correct they leave the student to ferret it out and say nothing of his ability as a practical draughtsman, of which he must understand the principles.

The latest work on the subject that has our attention is in the form of a chart 18x28 in size, mounted on rollers, carrying a diagram of the full sized carpenter's square, called "*The Square Root Delineator in the Art of Framing*," by Prof. A. W. Woods, formerly of the Haish Mechanical Institute, and is, in our opinion as simple as it is possible to be. With it in the possession of the mechanic, all draughting is swept away and the lengths of braces, common rafters, jacks and corresponding hips and valleys are given in plain figures, with all their bevels and the figures on the square to obtain the same. It is to the framer what the interest table is to the banker. No matter as to his ability to find correct results—he has in this work a ready reckoner together with much other invaluable information. In short it is a complete key to the wonderful mathematical capabilities of the steel square.

It is an ingenious piece of work and has required much work in its preparation; to be appreciated it must be seen. The illustrations here presented represent a roof with a 7–12 pitch or a 14 inch rise to the foot and an octagon roof with a 1 pitch or a 24 inch rise to the foot. The lengths are as given per the *Delineator*. The professor has proceeded on the principle that a rafter with its run and rise constitute a right angle triangle, the length of the rafter being the square root of the run and rise, hence its name.

The square root has been extracted for each foot in runs up to 12 feet for each pitch and placed at its respective run. These figures also answer for inches when the run ends in the fraction of a foot. No computation is necessary except in fractions or when the run exceeds 12 feet, which requires the addition of two numbers. To the casual observer at first glance the chart seems complicated, as it contains many figures, but anyone that knows the meaning of the terms run and rise, can instantly find the lengths with all their bevels, degrees, etc.

A little pamphlet fully illustrates the terms used in roofs, with much other valuable instruction is given with each chart. We have made arrangements for their sale in our association. See advertisement on page 16 of this journal.



DANIELSONVILLE, CONN., April 15.—The Quinnebaug Company to-day posted notices in their mills of an advance in wages, to take effect on the 22d. Notices were also posted in the Danielsonville and Williamsville mills. Two thousand hands are benefitted.

THE Act of February 12, 1873, threw down the silver dollar as the lawful "unit of value," and, for the first time in American history, made the gold dollar the lawful unit. While that Act continued to gold its old privilege of free coinage, it denied to silver the right to be coined upon any terms or in any quantity. This was revolutionary action, overthrowing the uniform practice and completely reversing the ancient precedents.

The Cry of the Unemployed.

Do you hear the wailing and weeping.
And the moans of the weak and unfed?
Do you see the pale lips of the children
That cry for a morsel of bread?
And the babe as it nurses? a starveling
And yet in the cradle of life!
Do you note the thin cheek of the mother
And the faltering step of the wife?

"'Tis the home of the idler," you mutter,
And the bitterness tinges your voice.
Ah, yes, 'tis the home of the idler,
But not of the idler through choice.
You shudder once more at the moaning,
And you look on the squalor again;
And you turn as you listen to curse me
And brand me accursed of men.

Nay, rail not in language so bitter;
Tho' the children are hungry and weak,
And worn is the mother and haggard,
With the flush of disease on her cheek—
More bitter my anguish and famine,
For they sap and they gnaw at my life;
'Tis the hunger of father and husband
For the comfort of children and wife.

This hand—'tis the hand of the toiler,
And willing as aught 'neath the sun,
And skilful and strong are its sinews—
But it toils not, for toil there is none.
I have sought and I seek through the city
But a chance for this hand once again,
And I journey the highways and byways.
But I seek and I journey in vain.

Ay, sir, there is cold and there's hunger
E'en down to the child at the breast;
And the cries that you hear, and the moaning,
Are the cries of the weak and oppressed
But this hand—it is willing and skillful,
And if toil, honest toil, you bestow,
There shall echo the anthems of gladness
Where now sound the wailings of woe.

—*George Harrison Conrard, in the Eight H ur Herald.*

Practical Plans and Estimates.

BY I. P. HICKS.

UR plan for this month will be that of a two-story five-room cottage with large halls, pantry, bay windows, closets, etc.

Size of floor plan is 27x40-6.

The cellar is estimated under the front hall, sitting-room and parlor, and to finish 7 feet in the clear.

Foundation and cellar walls to be an 8-inch brick wall.

Length of cellar wall, 110 feet.
Length of foundation wall 47 feet.
Height of first story, 9 feet.
Height of second story, 8 feet 6 inches.
Main cornice, 120 feet.
Porch, bay-window and back cornices, 80 feet.
Number of window frames, 17.
Number of door frames, 15.
Finish to be hard pine.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

118 yards excavating, 30c	$ 35 40
18,000 brick laid in cellar and foundation wall, $8.50	119 50
54 lineal feet chimneys, 80c	43 20
	$189 10

LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
4, 6x8 20 ft. sills	320
2, 6x8 14 " "	112
1, 6x8 18 " "	72
5, 6x8 16 " "	320
12, 2x8 16 ft. floor joists	252
36, 2x8 24 " " "	1,152
10, 2x8 20 " " "	270
40, 2x4 16 " plates and ceiling	440
32, 2x4 14 " ceiling joists	288
16, 2x4 12 " " "	128
312, 2x4 18 " side and partition studding	2,544
18, 2x4 12 " rafters for kitchen	144
14, 2x6 16 " main rafters	224
24, 2x6 12 ft. rafters	$ 288
10, 2x6 12 " "	120
5, 2x6 12 " porch joists	60
3, 2x6 14 " " "	42
12, 2x4 16 " " ceilings and rafters	132
	6,908

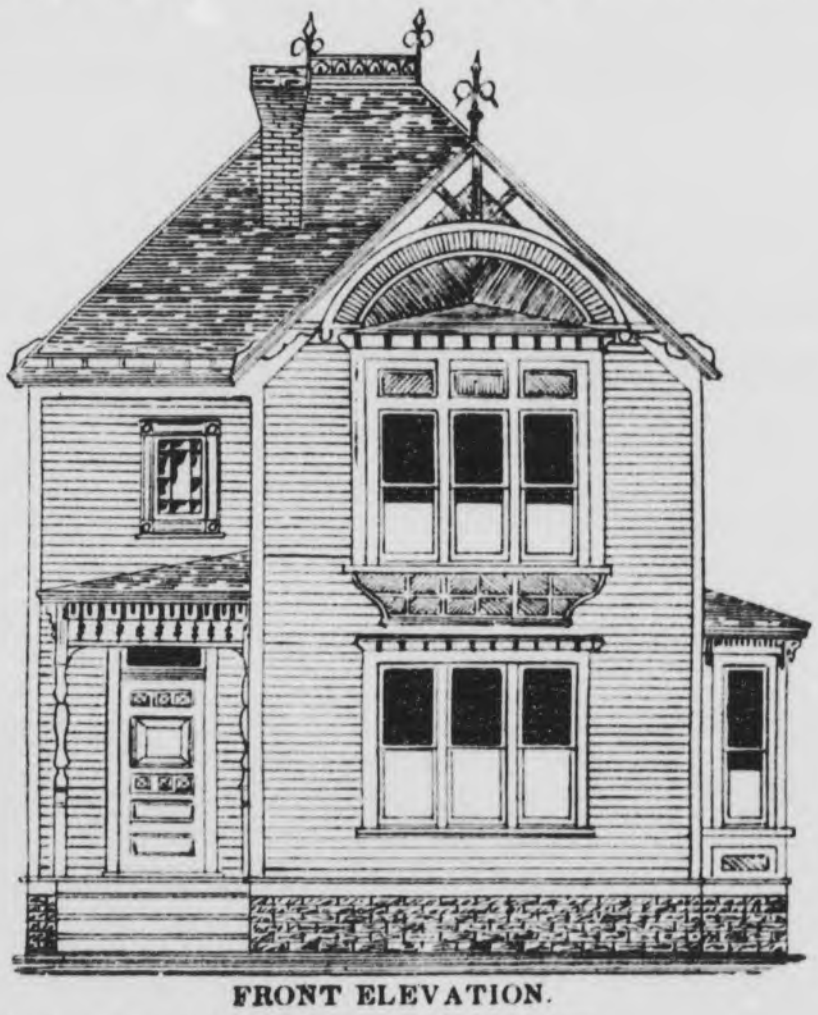
6,908 ft. in frame, $16.50 per m	$113 96
4,400 " sheeting walls and roof, $18 per m.	79 20
2,700 " 5-inch siding, $25 per m.,	67 50
9,000 shingles $3.50 per m	31 50
2,000 ft. 6-inch flooring $25 per m.	50 00
600 " beaded ceiling, $30	18 00
800 " ⅞ finish, cornice, etc., $40	32 00
500 " 1⅛ finish, casings, steps and outside finish, $40 per m.	20 00
100 " 1⅛ hard pine finish, $30 per m.	3 00
350 " ⅞ hard pine finish, $30 per m.	10 50
350 " 8-inch base, $2 per h	7 00
800 " 5-inch casing, $1.50 per h	12 00
50 plinth blocks, 8c	4 00
82 corner blocks, 5c	4 10
Mill work on porch and bays	$ 18 02
Front stairs	20 00
	$607 00

CARPENTER WORK.

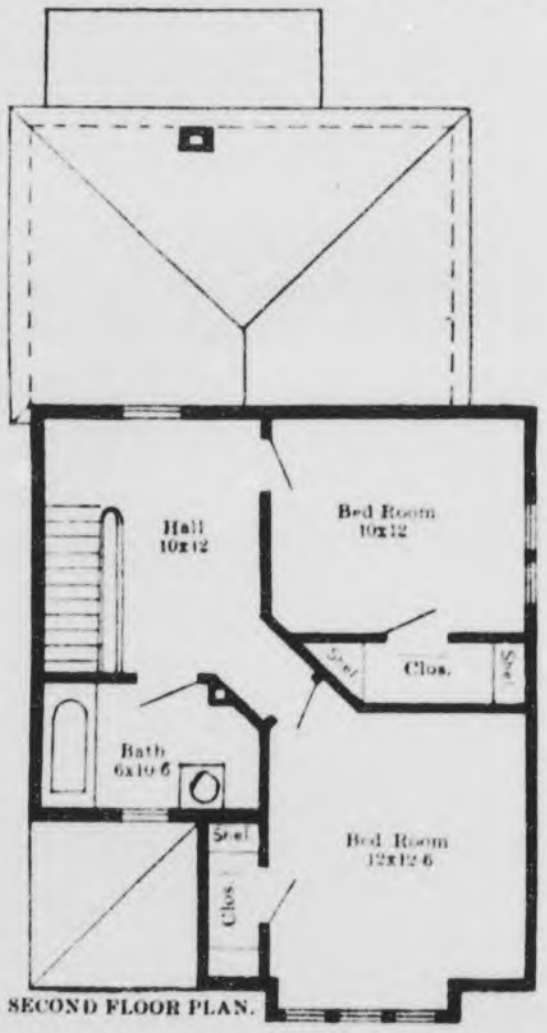
21 sqrs. framing and laying floors $1.30	$26 00
27 sqrs. framing, sheeting and siding $2 50	67 50
12 sqrs. framing ceilings 50c.	6 00
9 sqrs. framing, sheeting and shingling roofs $3 00	27 00
120 ft. lineal main cornice 15c.	18 00
92 lineal feet gutter 6c.	5 52
350 " " of base 4c	14 00
14 door frames complete $2.50	35 00
1 sliding door and frame complete	13 00
17 window frames complete $2.50	42 50
3 cellar frames $1.25	3 75
Wainscoting kitchen	3 50
Finishing sink	2 00
Finishing bath room	8 00
Finishing 3 closets $1.25	3 75
Front stairs	14 00
Cellar stairs	2 50
Work on front porch	$ 15 00
Work on back porch	12 00
Gable finish	5 00
Work on bays	30 00
Outside corner casings	6 00
Outside base 110 lineal feet 4c	4 40
	$364 42

HARDWARE.

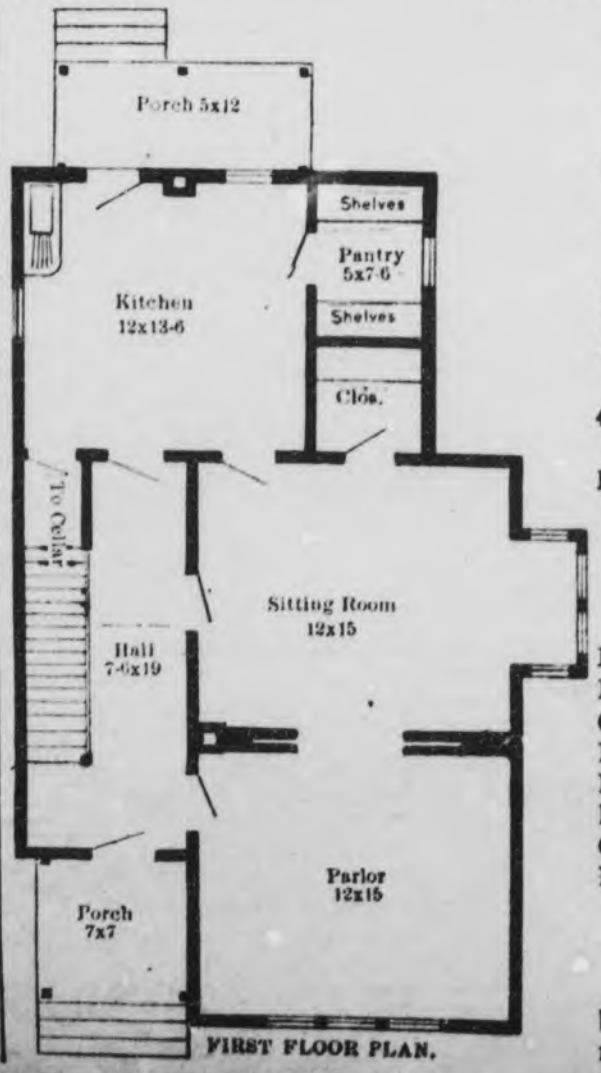
60 lbs. 20d nails	$ 1 50
20 " 12d "	55
150 " 10d "	3 90
200 " 8d "	5 40
60 " 6d "	1 71
40 " 3d coarse	1 32
50 " 10d finish	1 50
60 " 8d "	1 80
20 " 6d "	64
3 " 3d "	12
400 lbs. sash weights, 1¼c.	5 00
4 skeins sash cord, 60c.	2 40
68 sash pulleys 4c	2 72
17 sash locks 15c.	2 55
13 pair butts 3½x3½ 35c.	4 55
1 set double sliding door hangers	3 50
1 sliding door lock and trimmings	2 25
1 front door lock and trimmings	2 00
13 mortise locks and trimmings $1.00	13 00
6 dozen wardrobe hooks 15c	90
12 door st ps 2½c	30
92 lineal feet of gutter 10c	9 20
75 " " of conductor 10c	7 50
450 feet tin roofing 8c	36 00
32 " valley tin 10c	3 20
Flashing, chimneys and tins for window caps	3 00
	$116 51



FRONT ELEVATION.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

3 windows, 20x32, 2 lt.,	$1 80	5 40
2 " 16x32, 2 lt.,	$1.60	3 20
5 " 24x32, 2 lt.,	$2 00	10 00
3 " 20x30, 2 lt.,	$1.70	5 10
3 " 24x30, 2 lt.,	$1.80	5 40
1 " 24x36, marginal light for bath room		2 00
1 transom, 12x34, 1 lt.		1 00
3 cellar sash, 12x26, 1 lt.,	$1.	3 00
1 front door, 3x7, 1¾		10 00
2 sliding doors, 2 6x7 6, 1¾,	$6	12 00
5 doors 2-8x7, 1¾,	$3.50	17 50
3 " 2 6x7, 1¾,	$3 25	9 75
3 " 2-6x6-6, 1¾,	$2	6 00
2 " 2x6 6, 1⅜,	$1.80	3 60
130 ft. 3½ inch crown mold, $1.75 per h		2 27
90 " 3-inch crown mold, $1.50 per h		1 35
220 " 2-inch bed mold, $1.50 per h		3 30
600 " ⅞ quarter round, 60c per h		3 60
300 " parting stops, 50c per h		1 50
300 " 1-inch window stops, 60c per h		1 80
270 " 2 inch door stops, $1.25 per h		3 37
80 " Wainscoting cap, $1.50 per h		1 20
60 " 3½-inch water-table, $2 per h		1 20
42 " 5-inch oak thresholds, $4 per h		1 68
4 corner beads, 25c		1 00

Every room in this house has been carefully studied and arranged for convenience, any one	

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$189 10
Lumber and mill work	607 00
Carpenter work	364 42
Hardware and tin work	116 51
Painting	74 97
Plastering 640 yards 25c	160 00
Gas fitting	20 00
Plumbing	70 00
	$1602 00

of which can be entered from the hall in either story. The design is symmetrical and presents a neat and attractive appearance. The parlor and sitting room are connected with sliding doors and these two rooms can be made as one when desired. All rooms are large, well lighted and supplied with large and convenient closets. The stairway in the front hall is large and straight, a very desirable feature for any house. Winding stairs and stairs with middle landings while pleasing to the eye in the appearance of a plan, possess no real merits in the way of convenience and comfort in the way of ascending to the floor above. The estimated cost of the above design is about $1600.

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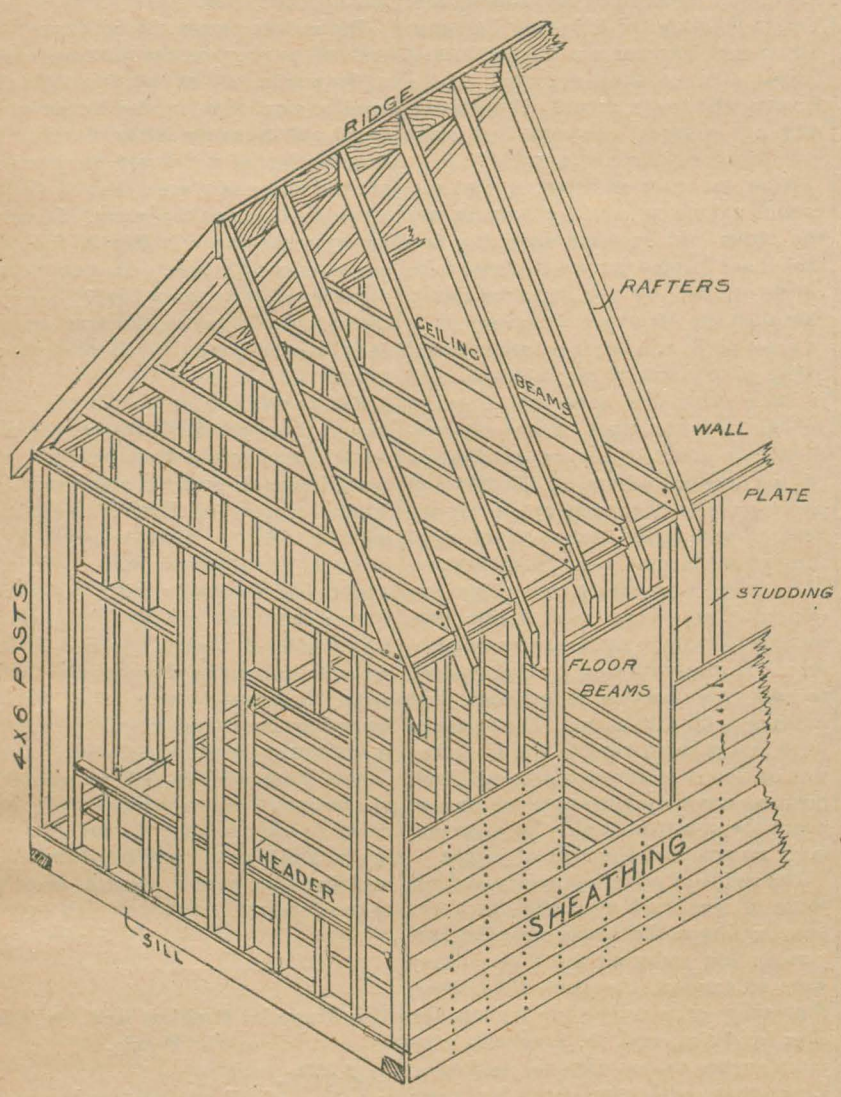
Having recently received an inquiry from a practical mechanic, asking if I would illustrate the constructive parts of a balloon frame, I herein publish a sketch, Fig. 1, which will convey to him all he desires to know.



It illustrates the frame of a small framed cottage of one story with the ceiling beams and rafters raised, and one side partly sheeted or rough boarded. Upper headers are doubled in windows.

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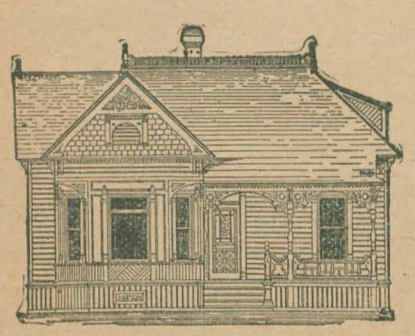

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Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

Eight Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Denver, Col.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kensington, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Manor Station, Pa.
Maywood, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Moreland, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.
Murphysboro, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Pasadena, Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rogers Park, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill,
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Venice, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 52 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J
Burlington, Iowa
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls. Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, Ohio.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville. W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W.V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack N. Y.
Newark. N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.

Chelsea, Mass.
Charlerol, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va,
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa,
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno. Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N, Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson. Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
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Kearney, Neb.
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Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
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Louisville, Ky.
Manchester, N. H.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
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Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Haughville, Ind.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Richmond, Ind.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside. Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton. Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay. N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit. N. J.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman. Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
College Point, N. Y.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
La Salle, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Flushing, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Milburn, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Peru, Ill.
Rockville, Conn.

Total, 423 cities.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1895.

The Leadership That Will Win.

"The money of the Constitution shall be gold and silver." To disregard that fundamental provision is high treason to the nation, so says the Philadelphia *American*. To trample upon it, at the mercenary behest of the foreign enemies of the Republic is a criminal betrayal of national interests. To listen to the selfish sophistries of unscrupulous money-changers, who seek to still further plunder the people, is a shameless confession of political mendacity. To refuse to manfully declare for the prompt and complete restoration of a true American policy is to invite open repudiation and condemnation on the part of every enlightened and patriotic American citizen, and which will as surely be visited upon these false leaders as the night follows the day.

Wanted—leadership in this crusade for an honest and just financial and industrial policy in the United States which shall be inspiring, commanding and triumphant. It can only be based upon immovable conviction, recognized ability, unquestioned integrity and the loftiest fidelity to the people. It can only secure recognition and successful following through unselfishly grappling with the enemy now, before his lines are again formed and his plans matured for the coming contest. It cannot hope to win unless it appeals to the minds and hearts of the people and relies with confidence upon their support, and not upon the brazen schemes of their would-be task-masters. The standard may be placed in experienced hands and it may be given to one fresh from the people themselves—one who is in full sympathy with them, who understands their wrongs, who has felt the burden and borne his share and whose spirit is in touch with theirs. He may again come up from the soil, like the mighty leader who broke the shackles of the bondmen and saved the Union and free government thirty or more years ago. The one thing certain is, that in 1896 the spirit of 1776, 1812 and 1861 will wrest the control of the Federal Government from the hands of the enemies of the American people. The present crisis is of far-reaching importance, in all essential respects more serious and dangerous than any which ever confronted this great nation. It must and will be met in the most courageous way, and all who fail to do their duty as opportunity offers will be cast aside as faithless to the highest trust of American citizenship.

The Amalgamated Carpenters.

The February report of the Amalgamated, published in Manchester, England, deals with many momentous subjects of craft interest.

The question of members going from low paid towns into high wage cities is thoroughly discussed. London and a few large cities complain that country contractors take city jobs cheap and bring in union men at low wages to do the work. The decision of the Executive Council on this point is not satisfactory to the large cities, and is considered favorable to the small towns.

Consolidation of branches in the American and Australian districts is urged to retrench expenditures.

A Belfast branch writes in regard to Socialism in the trade union congress at Norwich, and these views are shared by a number of others:

"That we suggest to the E. C., the desirability of taking the votes of our members in regard to severing our connection with the trades union congress, as we believe, instead of furthering the interests of trades unionism, it has become a school for disseminating Socialism by a few leading spirits who, by their fluency of speech, are earning a good living out of the working men. If, instead of going about agitating the mind of the workman, setting class against class, and capital against labor, they would try and bring about more friendly relations between employers and employed, they would earn the lasting gratitude and esteem of all honest workmen. . . . We consider it a needless waste of money to support the congress as at present constituted.

The Industrial Depression

All through the present industrial depression and before, for that matter, some said, "settle the tariff question," others said, "settle the financial question"—and prosperity will return on the wings of the wind. Congress settled the tariff. They repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; they struggled with the money question and kept at it, but the promised land is not with us as yet, although all signs indicate that it or better conditions are in sight. We find the same old story in free trade and protective tariff countries, in the single gold standard and the double standard, or the free silver coinage countries, of the unemployed, the want, privation and oppression of the masses. This state of affairs will continue here, elsewhere and everywhere, until the masses organize into trades unions, there learn to control their economic condition, and through it finally completely master the science of self-government. To evolve any state of society that would be a success and in which the contentment and happiness of the mass of the people will be permanent and lasting in its nature, requires thought, study and the enlightened united co-operation of a majority of the people. The surest way to reach that stage is to unite in the trades union movement, make it first, foremost, and above all other issues. Out of a perfect economic movement man's condition will change for the better and an ideal state of society will surely evolve.—*Cigar-makers' Journal.*

Who Form the Nation?

THE historians of the future may now and then derive considerable amusement from a certain discussion that took place toward the middle of March, of the present year, 1895, before our Supreme Court of Justice. It was a species of battle of giants, fought, as it were, among pigmies in moral perceptions, and giants in intellectual brass, or self-conceit. Brass is always a mixture of impudence and low morality. The men in question could hardly be anything but lawyers on the pinnacles of wealth and influence, and so considering themselves vastly above the rabble, the working masses, even if patting their backs now and then, while keeping them as low as possible in hidden forms and underhand processes.

The object of that gigantic intellectual battle was in regard to the constitutionality or not, of that income tax recently enacted into law. Before we enter the task of analyzing that discussion, perhaps it is due to our readers that we should give our own opinion about any kind of income tax. We repudiate the idea of God having granted any intellectual infallibility to any set of judges. We claim the natural right of being able to read and understand plain English, besides other languages, and hence that of understanding our Constitution, particularly where it happens to be as explicit as any human language can be formulated. Besides, we like to have an eye on what is constitutional according to God's laws. After a careful and long study on the question of taxation, our conclusion is that all taxes are wrong which rest on production and commerce. An income tax on large incomes is of course less unjust than those specifically legalized by our Constitution. Yet, it presents the following dilemma; Either such incomes are the product of honest labor, or they are not. If the former, why to tax them? If the latter, why not suppress the laws that make such dishonest incomes possible?

What was most amusing, in that discussion among our wealthy lawyers, was the stress laid by some upon the fact that if our income tax was declared to be constitutional, by our Supreme Court, that then the life of the nation would be in great peril, and our institutions could easily go to pieces at any moment. As if such calamities were not dreadful enough to contemplate, it was also emphatically asserted that our civilization resting, like all others, on the rights of *private property*, chaos was apt to replace order, if such rights were at all infringed through an income tax. Such lawyers did not seem to care a rap about our Constitution. They were simply preoccupied about the rights of private property. The rights of *man*, by God granted to *men*, the lawyers in question had nothing to do with them. They seemed to be just as indifferent to the Constitution of God as to our own, although their business was simply to argue pro or con, about the constitutionality of a certain law. So much for the logic of judges.

The rights of private property and not those of manhood was what kept our precious chaps, the above specified lawyers, in hot water all the time. They were so excited, the poor old fellows, that they even called our income tax *class legislation*, and so, pregnant with dire dangers to our national existence. Link that with the fact, by them accepted, that such tax would mostly fall on but 2 per cent. of the nation, and the very ones possessing 80 per cent. of our wealth. Just as if any powerful social compact had ever existed that did not rest on class legislation. Just as if the mere existence of 2 per cent. in our young nation, with the bagatelle of 80 per cent. of our wealth, just as if that alone did not prove that our class legislation had already been of the most criminal kind! Because, in the order of God, or that of nature, if you prefer, wealth is only promised to the workers, in proportion to their honest labor. Is it possible that we have only had about 2 per cent. of workers, in this nation of ours, since most of our wealth has been piled up with them, leaving 98 per cent. in absolute or relative poverty?

Apparently that income tax of ours is about the only class legislation ever established by our innocent legislators in the last century or so. And the crime was colossal, because that income tax attempts to draw from the wealthy, from 2 per cent. of the nation, in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. of our national taxes, the 90 per cent. coming yet from indirect taxation, which falls exclusively on the poor. Can that be disproved? Let us see how that works.

The poor are poor, as a grand totality, totally or partially poor, because more or less under tribute to the few for the privilege of living and working on earth.

The wealthy are wealthy, also as a grand totality, because directly or indirectly they collect tribute from the bulk of the workers, because they possess most of the land and land values, or hold a mortgage on them through private, corporate or public securities.

Now please remember that we don't blame any specific individual for that. Each one of us must try to float, if he does not prefer to sink. We simply attack a social system that forces all men to float at the expense of somebody else, instead of seeing that we all float, as God means we all should, as we would if laws of equal justice took the place of monopolistic ones.

It stands to reason that all taxes shall rest on the poor, on the working masses, under any industrial status that piles the wealth, most of it, in the hands of the few, by giving to the latter opportunities that are denied to the rest, the power to tax the rest, and thence that of shifting all public taxes on the many. It cannot be any other way. It lies in the logic and essence of things. Do you want us to more radically prove that? We shall resort to mathematics, the exact science, as it is called, even if all sciences are exact.

Kill to-morrow everybody on earth except those you may consider the most wealthy and smartest chaps, each with ten millions or over, to make sure, and what becomes of them? Well, they may be able to make a good living through hard, honest work. We even doubt that, because wealth has spoiled them; but that old wealth of theirs, which enabled them to live like Persian satraps, that wealth shall all have melted away, because—because the workers have left for parts unknown—gone to mansions in the skies, we hope.

And those are the fellows who form the nation, it seems to us, not the 2 per cent. to whom our income tax may apply, and thus destroy our institutions and that dear people of ours, according to our precious lawyers of high degree!

JOSÉ GROS.

The Financial Problem and Its Effect on the People.

THE confused and perplexing situation of our money matters, and the uncertainty as to whether our standard of measure of values shall be finally one exclusively of gold, or whether silver is to be co-equal with gold as to legal tender function in the settlement of debts, is a matter of vital importance, and concerns all classes of citizens, and the welfare and prosperity of the country depends on its satisfactory solution. Workingmen in their endeavors to improve their condition would gain much by a thorough investigation of this subject, yet how much it is to be regretted that there are so many intelligent people in the industrial walks, not having the privilege of handling any more money than their daily or monthly wages, that is only sufficient to furnish scanty provender to support life and pay house rent, who give but little attention

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A. Cattermull, 3944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

to the management of public pecuniary concerns, and all they think about the value of money is so it pays the grocery bill and the landlord for the use of his tenement, that is sufficient.

The astonishing and stupendously large transactions of this day, involving sums of money of immense amounts, entirely precludes the idea of employing gold and silver coins as the medium of exchange. The age of transactions of the commercial class, when prices can be paid in cash, has gone into the past, and a paper or credit money has been substituted. Indeed both gold and silver have been almost entirely abolished from circulation, save the minor coins, and the small amount that is coined is hoarded in the vaults of banks and the national treasury for international uses, or as a reserve for emergencies such as war furnishes.

The late internecine war involved our country in a stupendous debt, that was created in a period of inflation, and made payable in the standard currency of the country, that was in use when the bonds became due. This debt is held, in a large extent, by foreign capitalists, in interest bearing bonds, for which they paid as low as thirty-five cents on a dollar. Our government in its unbounded liberality to its foreign creditors has changed the terms of the agreement and made the bonds payable in standard coin. And now since the debt has been paid thrice over, they claim that the balance of principle must be paid in gold, according to the standard of European countries. Our administration is more disposed, and some Congressmen, too, to be more generous with foreign creditors, and the moneyed classes at home, than just to our own industrial inhabitants, many of whom are striving to extricate themselves from debt for their little homes.

To insure the repayment of these bonds to foreign creditors and enhance the credit, as alleged, of this country, the Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the President, has caused four per cent. bonds in the sum of $100,000,000 to be disposed of, and increased our interest bearing debt in time of profound peace, and imposed a burden of interest on the weaker classes, for all these bonds are exempt from taxation. The money realized on the sale of these bonds has not paid one dollar of our debt, but has been used in redemption of treasury notes, issued for silver bullion, but was non interest-bearing, and supplied a part of our currency.

This increasing of our debt to foreign capitalists may go on till the money brokers of Europe will control the finances of this country, and we will become dependent upon the aristocracy of Europe for the regulation of our trade and industries, and we must become creatures at their mercy and subject to their extortions. The Rothschild of Europe will eventually control the elections and policy of this country, and we become his servile creatures, and pay him usury for the money we use in our commercial transactions.

The innovation that is attempted in our money standard is inexpedient, as it remedies no evil. It has provoked a war between the money giants, where the masses have to suffer all the casualties. The accumulators of money want a gold standard, it would make the quantity of money smaller, and appreciate their wealth and power. The stockholders in mines want a market for their products, one furnished by the government, that they may be able to exchange their bulky and less transportable metal for the finer one of more intrinsic value. The ordinary people, who own no stocks and carry on no foreign commerce, are willing to move along, paying no regard to the parity of gold and silver, and would be content with good greenbacks for currency, without the aid of even national bank notes.

The financial legislation of the country, especially since 1873, when the resumption act was passed, has been vicious and detrimental to the moral and material prosperity of the country. It has not been with an honest intention to maintain the parity between gold and silver, or to give us a currency with a fixed and stable purchasing power, and to promote the general welfare of the people, but rather to augment our debt, and furnish opportunities for good-paying investments for the advantage of the very rich.

We hear a great deal and read about debasing our currency; it is all clap-trap, a device to incite the prejudice of the simple minded. The question of wild-cat banking on a paper fiat basis is a thing of the past, buried with the debris of old indiscretions. The question now is that of restoring silver to its former status as money, which for eighty years has been in absolute use in the United States, during a period of its greatest material prosperity, and during this time we never had any serious trouble in arranging the matter of foreign exchange. It is always to be kept in mind that gold is the rarer and more valuable of the two metals, and will be the one preferred in payment of large sums, but there is too little of the precious metals to destroy one for a trifling inconvenience. But it is not a question now as to debased currency, for gold is not now used in ordinary transactions, it is whether or no, the gold standard shall be continued indefinitely by the United States to the exclusion of silver from absolute money functions. The fact is, there is not enough gold to pay the interest on national indebtedness of the world for one year. Then it is better and more creditable to legislate to serve the interest of our own people than try to conciliate our foreign creditors.

The single gold standard advocates assume that gold somehow possesses an absolute, unchanging value quality; that a given quantity of gold, say the amount of a gold dollar, 25.8 grains, is like a yard-stick, containing always without deviation or change a fixed number of inches or a certain total content, which makes it absolutely fair as the measure of value of other products. No more incorrect and fallacious idea could possibly be conceived. Then look at the direful consequences of this pernicious notion, together with that of the introduction of machinery and the employment of females and children. But for the correcting influences of trade unions the disaster might have been greater. Wages have fallen. In some trades as the matter stands the number of employees has been reduced, and hundreds of thousands of wage earners have been reduced to a subsistence rate at small jobs; the wage rate of some kept employed, in consequence of aptitude and skill have barely been maintained.

Since the demonetization of silver has been going on, culminating in its most direful effects with the destruction of silver in this country, market prices for every kind of product, as measured by the gold dollar the values have all been steadily falling, or in what is the same thing differently stated, the price of the gold dollar has been steadily increasing as measured by the price of other products. It is impossible for it to be otherwise, the quantity of gold annually produced, or that may possibly be produced, being small, out of all proportion to the increasing demands of trade. The assumption that gold has a fixed, absolute, unchanging value is absurd, for it is well understood by every business man, every house owner, every producer from the soil, and many workers at days' wages, that for a given quantity of gold or paper currency redeemable in gold, which is practically gold, he must give anywhere from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more product or labor than he would have been asked to give twenty or two years ago for the same quantity of gold or its representative. All prices for things, unless it be interest and rents, which maintain their high standards to-day. And so they must continue to fall until the downward movement is stopped by bringing into the money equation some factor that shall prevent gold from continuing its rise.

There is no demand in morals or in common sense why a nation should pay its debts thrice over, or oftener, which is what the United States is doing in the matter of its foreign liabilities. The mortgaged farmer and other debtor classes are not able to endure much longer in the way of double payment of debts, and the reactionary effects will prove most disastrous to labor, as it has been doing for the past two years.

Not regarding, however, the baneful influences and effects already attendant upon the suspension of silver coinage, this administration has asserted its firm determination, in the face of the declarations of the platform upon which it was placed in power, the maintenance of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, to pay the national debt in gold, though it was agreed and made payable in the legal currency of the country. It is now polishing up the old plates to issue interest bearing bonds, piling up the national debt in time of profound peace, to maintain the reserve in the treasury and strengthen the credit of the country, but it is only treasuring up money to accommodate money speculators. However, foreign capitalists are discovering that the constant run on the treasury will soon force us into bankruptcy or a silver standard exclusively, and endanger their funds, and they are becoming less disposed to make heavy withdrawals at present.

JAMES E. MAHN.

Syracuse, New York.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

Mill Hands Union No. 327,
CINCINNATI, March 27, 1895.

IN MEMORIAM

of the death of our Financial Secretary, Bro. GEO. T. MARSHALL, who died on the 9th inst.

WHEREAS, no men or class of men can deplore with a greater sense of regard than those who have in time past associated with one now gone to that home where the weary toiler finds rest, and

WHEREAS, Local Union 327, C. & J. of A., through death has lost a most active member, a devoted and efficient officer, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of Bro. G. T. MARSHALL the cause of human justice has lost an ardent worker, and whilst we do not murmur at the divine decree, yet we deplore the loss.

Resolved, that we extend to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased brother, also spread upon the minutes of this organization and a copy be sent to headquarters to be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

Respectfully submitted

WM. J. QUINN,
WM. WESTERKAMP,
MICHAEL MEEHAN,
Committee.

J. C. DUNKER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $571,000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

A Plea for Shorter Hours.

In the world there's need for labor,
  Useful efforts, fair and true,
Work is good, so let all share it,
  Mine for me and yours for you,
Rich and poor, let's have no shirkers,
  Make a world of fellow-workers.

Through the world there's need for leisure,
  Time to think in, time to pray.
Time for winning health and pleasure,
  Time for wiping griefs away.
Share the spare time, nor abuse it,
  Teach each other how to use it.

You who slave make others idle;
  Thus you work a double ill—
You are sweated, they are starving,
  They bind you upon the mill.
Share the work! Rich idlers ride you,
  Whipless, soon they'll work beside you.

Rich nor poor there'll be no shirkers,
  But a world of happy workers,

—*Railway Review.*

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

THE CROWNING CRIME.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

HAVING devoted considerable attention to the important changes made in the actual constitution of the trade union during the fourteenth century, we now proceed to rapidly trace its evolution until the middle of the sixteenth century, the period of the distinct and final separation of the trade union into two opposing organizations of employers and employed.

Oppressive as the reorganization of the trade union in the special interest of its richer members eventually became, it would be a mistake to infer that the exclusion of the journeymen from the trade union franchise was immediately followed by their economic degradation; because we have ample proof that the interval between that exclusion and the first permanent fall of wages lasted for more than one and half centuries. It is an undisputed fact that with the rise of the special classes there was a corresponding rise of the real wages of labor, continuing from the first quarter of the fourteenth century until after the opening of the sixteenth century. That there was nothing accidental in this long continued improvement, or in the subsequent rapid decline, of the economic condition of the workers we are prepared to show.

Character of the Period.—The general tendency of this period was, primarily, toward liberty; and, secondarily, toward specialty of employments. The result of this tendency was, primarily, an increased production of wealth, considerably assisted by the use of mechanical inventions; and, secondarily, a progressive increase in the real wages of labor.

Tendency to Liberty.—It is the habit of historians to ascribe the whole credit of this great industrial revival to the efforts of the civic populations; we, however, must beware of taking this one-sided view, the more especially because it fails to reveal how the great change from a military to an industrial civilization was achieved.

When, having neither rational object or adequate reward, the intense military activity of early times began to decay, the energy of the military chiefs, who were all resident landholders, was more or less strongly directed to the improvement of their possessions. To this end, or to acquire ready money to indulge in luxuries, the landholders gave to many of the more intelligent and industrious of their serfs inducements to more diligently cultivate portions of the land and stock, which had previously been cultivated, with unsatisfactory results, on the communal system. These inducements were in the nature of leases of separate individual holdings at fixed rentals; payable partly in produce and partly in labor on the reserved portion of the lord's domain, or in money in lieu of such labor. The impetus given to agriculture—the production of food—by this extension of liberty, was indirectly communicated to manufactures, to commerce, and finally to public credit or banking. That a long continued preparation had been made for this great extension of liberty and industry is certain, seeing that the trade union had already effected its free craft and municipal organization in the more populous centres, and, in the most favorable localities, the mercantile and financial classes had been more or less clearly differentiated from the manufacturing class. Yet no great impulse was given to industry until, about the beginning of the fourteenth century, practical liberty had been acquired by the masses engaged in agriculture.

This important period is known as "the renaissance," or the new birth. It was at this period that industry began to be more attractive to free and intelligent men than war; and that the workman, the agent of construction, began to assume greater social importance than the soldier, the agent of destruction.

Tendency to Specialty.—Having already dealt with the tendency to specialty of employments in our previous remarks on the evolution of the professional and the four great industrial classes, it is not necessary to trace the progress further, because to trace this tendency in the several crafts would be to multiply instances of the working of one general rule which each person may verify for himself. This rule may be roughly stated as follows. The tendency to specialty of employments is from the least numerous to the most numerous class or group, and from the class or group exercising the most special ability in some direction (though perhaps extremely incapable in every other direction) to the class or group exercising the least special ability; or to the mass engaged in the most general and least specialized, the so-called unskilled, kinds of labor.

Mechanical Inventions—The best proof that the great revival of industry was the result of the general extension of liberty is to be found in the important mechanical inventions that were adopted at the beginning or were called into existence during this period; and the proof suggested will be the most conclusive to those who best recognize that serfdom, like slavery, is unfavorable to the use of mechanical expedients to dispense with manual labor. Prominent among these inventions were the compass and printing. The first named of these had long been known, but was only now adapted to practical use. In regard to the latter we must not fall into the error of crediting the whole invention of printing to the time of Guttenberg, and thereby ignore the much earlier invention of printing from engraved wooden plates. The use of the compass, the chief improvement in the means of transportation, by assisting the uniform distribution of products, was equivalent to a considerable increase of production, and powerfully contributed to the increase of real wages. There were, undoubtedly, cases of hardship arising from the introduction of inventions, as in the case of the copyists thrown out of employment by the use of the printing press; but the then existing bountiful institutions for the relief of distress were fully adequate to meet such emergencies, and succeeded in doing so without degrading the unemployed.

Increasing Wages.—The dominant fact of this period was the progressively high average rate of real wages. Not only did the money wages received by the laborer continue to increase, but the cost of the necessaries of life relatively decreased. As an illustration of this general economic progress we will take a fairly representative trade for example. In the first quarter of the fourteenth century, a skilled carpenter, residing in a large city, by working three hundred days in the year, earned a wage equal in purchasing power to about five hundred dollars of our present money. Wages progressively increasing from that time, by the middle of the fifteenth century, a skilled carpenter, working three hundred days, earned a wages equal in our money to more than nine hundred dollars.

In arriving at this conclusion we have relied on the data given by Thorold Rogers in his colossal work on "Agriculture and Prices," the fruit of twenty years' diligent study, based on a mass of recently discovered original financial records. Without departing from this data, we have taken three hundred working days at seven and a half pence a day, giving an annual wage of nine pounds seven shillings and six pence; this sum multiplied by twenty, for the difference between the cost of the necessaries of life there at the time stated and here at the present day, gives us one hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings; this sum multiplied by five, to reduce the pounds sterling to our money, gives us nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents as the present equivalent of a carpenter's annual wages in the middle of the fifteenth century (300 days at 7½d = £9 .07 .06 x 20= £187 .10 .00 x 5 = $947.50).

During the course of the century wages rose yet higher, but we wish to keep well within the limit of the facts and guard against exaggeration. It is true that the rate of wages here given, 7½ pence, is that of a large city, where the rate was higher than that established by saw-and-hatchet men in agricultural districts, but we have not taken into our calculation the joiners who had a separate union in the same city with a ten per cent. higher rate. Three hundred working days in the year will not be thought excessive when we consider that the carpenters did not necessarily lose time during stormy weather, that the short workday enabled extra hours to be worked when work was pressing, and that neither journeyman nor master were in the habit of chasing all over the city day after day without being able to find each other. A multiplier of twenty (20) for the difference between the cost of the necessaries of life then and now may at first sight seem excessive, but it would require a multiplier of twenty-five (25) to meet the difference between half a cent a pound for beef at that time and the price the workman has to pay for beef to-day; and a multiplier of thirty (30) would entirely fail to cover the difference of rent. Before quitting this subject one thing has to be explained; during the months of December and January twenty-five per cent. less time and wages was made; deducting, then, nine Sundays and three Christmas holidays from these months, fifty workdays with three-quarter time and pay remain, involving a reduction equal to forty dollars, nearly; yet leaving an annual wage, as previously stated, equal to more than nine hundred dollars.

Eight-hour workday.—There are good grounds for affirming that the customary workday at this period was one of eight hours' duration. Eight hours constituted a day's work and was the standard by which wages were computed; the memorable statute of laborers and all subsequent legislation to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, during the two months when the sun was nearest the winter solstice, and darkness cut off an hour from the morning and an hour from the afternoon work spells, a three-quarter workday of six hours was the result. For the remaining ten months of the year each work spell was of four hours' duration, work commencing at seven and ending at five o'clock. Thus during the entire year there was between the two daily spells an interval of two hours, from one hour before to one hour after noon, devoted to eating and rest; this interval was called "noonschene," in the old and "diner" in the new English speech. Short interruptions of work were allowed at nine and three o'clock for a bite and sup, called "bevers." When, however, the pressure of work demanded overtime the invariable custom was one hour for breakfast and one hour for supper; since no higher rate was paid for overtime, it is probable that these intervals were counted as time and added to the overtime actually worked.

The eight-hour workday is not, as many people believe, a modern innovation; it was a pre-existing normal labor condition, which we have lost during a long period of degradation. Like other important features we have referred to, the eight-hour workday was a natural development of the trade union, and with the modern revival of the trade union comes also the necessity of the trade union normal workday.

Causes of Decline.—It being sufficiently evident that the progressive increase of wages during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was the result of the grand revival of industry, and that this revival was the sequence of the important extension of personal liberty prepared by the growth of the trade union and a corresponding decay of the military spirit; therefore, it is now in order to point out the causes of the decline in wages which commenced with the sixteenth century and became permanent for centuries thereafter. This decline in the economic condition of the workers is distinctly traceable to two primary causes; first to the spirit of egoism, or selfishness, that commenced and continued the revolution in the ancient constitution of the trade union; and, finally, to a series of senseless and criminal acts committed by the State.

Lack of Solidarity.—In all previous ages we have seen the trade union serving as the bulwark of industrial and municipal liberty; but now, when the historic organization of the workers had fallen into the hands of men swayed mainly by the instinct of self-aggrandisement, we have to regard the union as the violator of its own basic principle—all for each and each for all; and are confronted with the sad spectacle of the trade union in alliance with the State as the oppressor of industry and the betrayer of liberty.

As the undisguised object of the reorganization of the trade union, commenced in 1327, was the substitution of the principle of wealth for that of merit as the qualification for the direction of industry, the revolutionary process once begun was destined to proceed to its shameful end. Let us mark this progress After the re-organization referred to, the three original degrees of apprentice, journeyman and master continued to exist; but a fourth degree known as "the livery;" consisting, as per charter, of the richer masters and claiming the sole power of craft government, now came into existence. Admission to this degree, which at first could only be gained by apprenticeship, was in the course of time granted to relatives and favorites who, if ignorant from a techni

cal point of view, were able to pay handsomely for a share in the craft monopoly. In further pursuit of this degrading plutocratic policy, a fifth degree, that of "the wardens," was eventually constituted. This degree, self-perpetuated by a system of secret election, finally concentrated in the hands of a "court of assistants," composed of some dozen of its members, all the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the union. In addition to wielding this enormous power in craft affairs, the courts of assistants of the wealthier unions arrogated to themselves the power to elect the mayor and all other municipal officers, and also to elect the members of parliament representing their city.

That the journeymen keenly felt the social degradation entailed upon them by this revolution is apparent by their sympathetic participation in the revolt of 1381, and their hanging of the Belgians who had been imported by the King to break down the un-reorganized weavers' union; and that the poorer masters were also deeply affected as they saw the avenues to industrial and civic distinction closed against them is no less certain. But though bereft of voice and vote in business and political affairs by being thrust out of the *corporations*, the journeymen and small masters still retained membership in the *brotherhoods* of their crafts; and consequently, still controlled the most important part of the union funds; the lands, buildings, and other property devoted to benevolent purposes. We shall hereafter see what became of this property. We have seen how the grocers took advantage of the re-organization to engross and enhance the prices of all wares possible, and how the legislation enacted to restrain them was only used as a weapon against the poorer craftsman. We have seen how the richer tailors, spurning the shopboard in their ambition to become "merchant tailors," or cloth monopolists, first violated the trade union rule of apprenticeship by admitting kings and lords to union membership. We have also seen the mercers, drapers, and tailors combine to rob the weaver's union of the right to the free disposal in open market of their handiwork. Similar cases might be adduced indefinitely; but one characteristic, though grotesque, instance of this monopolistic spirit in the house painters' union will be sufficient. This union memorialized that an amendment be made to their charter giving them power to "restrain all persons not of their corporation from painting portraits of noblemen and others, as well as all other manner of paintings;" for the reason that such paintings "showed fair to the sight but were not *substantially* wrought." In fact, the rage for chartered monopolies grew with what it fed upon; until as the celebrated Bacon has truly said, "the companies," or monopolized unions, "were as full of abuses as a homeless dog is full of fleas."

Debased Money.—The first great crime, the first step toward the robbery of the workers was effected by collusion between the richer members of the trade union and the State; but the crime, or the long series of crimes, to which we now refer was committed by the State alone.

Until the year 1344 there was but little temptation to debase the currency, because previous to that time all large sums were paid in bullion, in pounds weight of silver cut into blank, unstamped pieces of twenty to the pound. The standard of fineness being twenty-two and one-fifth carats; and the ratio between silver and gold being ten to one. Small sums only, before 1344, were paid in coin of silver pennies, deeply quartered by a cross so that they might be easily broken into halves and fourths when smaller change was needed.

At this time, as long previously, the pound weight of silver was coined into 240 pennies. The first attempt at debasement of weight was made in 1347, the year after the battle of Crecy and the year before the Black Death, when the pound of silver was made to produce as many as 265 pennies. The sharp increase of wages following that dreadful pestilence diverted attention from this swindle. Anyhow, the experiment was repeated in 1354, when the pound was coined into three hundred pennies; and any complaints must have been drowned in the shouts that hailed the criminal as the victor of Poitiers. In 1422 the pound was struck into 360 pieces, but the fame of the victor of Agincourt stilled every tongue. The civil wars gave opportunities to the partisans of the white and the red roses to further debase the weight of the currency, and the number of pennies was first increased to 445, in 1461, and then in 1465 to 480 pennies to the pound. Dearly enough did the workers pay for each of these barbaric relapses into militarism; for by this time the depreciation of the currency amounted to exactly fifty per cent.

Hitherto, the grand impetus of industry, the improved productive capacity of labor had enabled the laborers to increasingly indulge in more and better food, clothing, furniture, tools and houses despite each of these successive filchings from their wages. But with the beginning of the sixteenth century the long series of crimes committed by the State began to have visible effects; the cost of the necessaries of life began to rise faster than money wages. The laborer might earn three pennies where before he only earned two; but these three State pennies, in spite of his harder and better labor, would only procure him two and a half pennies' worth of bread. No opportunity was given for recovery, for whereas in 1509 the pound was made to produce 540 pennies, in 1543 that arch-thief, Henry VIII., conceived the diabolical idea of betraying the commercial honor of the people and a further robbery of the workers by debasing the standard of fineness; of lowering the quality of the currency to twenty carats, and he furthermore coined a pound of this inferior silver into 576 pennies.

Two years thereafter, in 1445, this worthy representative of the State reduced the standard to twelve carats, the money was now half silver and half brass. The very next year, 1546, this bloated and ulcerated ruffian debased the coinage to eight carats, one-third silver and two thirds brass. His son and successor in State policy carried on the work of forgery and seemed to cap the climax of villany; for, in 1551, he coined a pound of nameless dross, composed of one-quarter silver and three-quarters brass, into 864 pennies. The penny was now almost as thin as tinsel and as black as the ace of spades; and the workman's penny loaf was fast approaching the one-spot in size and color.

Confiscation of Brotherhood funds.—This crowning crime against the trade union has not hitherto received the attention it demands, because, being inextricably interwoven with a more general and extensive crime committed by the State, two otherwise opposing prejudices, so-called religious and anti-religious, have conspired to prevent the subject being regarded from a purely trade union standpoint.

The mediæval trade union was superior to the Roman trade union in two respects first, it substituted apprenticeship in place of slavery; and, secondly it substituted a system of mutual insurance in place of State endowments. Thus, in the middle ages the trade union had two centres: one of these was known in the new English speech as the "corporation," and the other as the "fraternity" or "brotherhood." The former was special and practical, being devoted to the protection of industrial and municipal liberty; the latter was general and social, being devoted to the cultivation of the bond of sympathy or benevolence. The former centred in the craft-hall, the latter centred in the craft-chapel. We have seen the richer masters assume exclusive possession of the corporation, the protective centre of the trade union in the craft-hall; we have now to see the State, two centuries thereafter, stretch forth its blood and crime stained hand to rob and strangle the brotherhood, the benevolent centre of the trade union in the craft-chapel.

We are not able to form any estimate of the money value of the lands, buildings, furniture, vestments, plate and money, the property of the brotherhood, the patrimony of the widow and the orphan, the sick, distressed and aged craftsmen, that was confiscated by the State during the fifteen evil years between 1536 and 1551; because the greater part of this property was indiscriminately seized with that of the conventual institutions. We have, however, already seen that in 1839 returns were made to the Court of Chancery of the number of corporations and brotherhoods then existing. Nothing is known of the returns from the corporations; but there are still extant returns from more than five hundred of the brotherhoods. That the total amount of the plunder realized from the brotherhoods was very great is an assumption supported by all the known facts in connection therewith. We have positive evidence to this effect in the case of twelve corporations in London who made a profitable speculation by buying from the State the confiscated lands of their craft brotherhoods. The assessed annual value of the lands so bought amounted to nine hundred and thirty-five pounds fourteen shillings, for which they paid, at the rate of twenty years purchase, the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and fourteen pounds, or a sum equal to $1,871,400 of our money. A fact pregnant with thought is that a plot of land bought by the grocers in 1433 for somewhat less than thirty-two pounds was sold by that corporation in the year 1800 to the Bank of England for twenty thousand pounds.

Study this crowning crime as we will our minds cannot fully grasp its enormity. If we take the number of colleges, schools, hospitals and asylums of every kind, large and small, that were thus plundered and suppressed, and then take the area of England, Wales and Ireland, we shall find that there was one such institution in England and Wales to every piece of land 5x6 miles square, and in Ireland one to every 6 miles square. The occupants of these institutions were turned adrift to beg, starve or steal. The lands were given to fawning favorites, and these turned the land over to rack-rented farmers who discharged laborers and evicted small tenants to make room for sheep. From the plenty and joyousness of the previous century the great mass of the workers were reduced to grinding poverty and actual beggary, and then the most ferocious laws were passed to prevent the starving wretches from asking bread.

If history has any meaning or use, if one generation is able to profit from the experience of a former generation, there is a solemn warning to avoid a repetition of past errors in the story of the great decline of wages and the evil results springing from the crowning crime.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

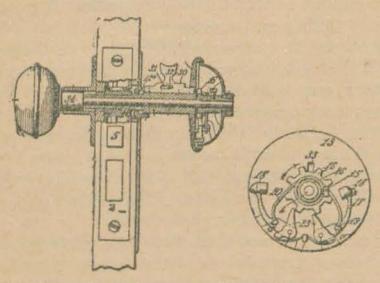
ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.
AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY
MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
from whom copies of these patents may be had at fifteen cents each.

535,288. Alarm-Lock. Charles T. Holman, Atlantic, Pa. Filed Dec. 29, 1894. Serial No. 533,333. (No Model.)



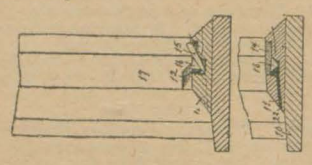
Claim.—1. The combination with a spring latch, of a hollow shaft for operating the same, a knob spindle passing through said hollow shaft and having rigidly secured thereon a toothed wheel, an escutcheon provided with a slotted boss, and a sliding bolt mounted on said hollow shaft and adapted to be alternately engaged with said slotted boss and toothed wheel, whereby said knob spindle and latch are thrown into and out of operative engagement, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a spring latch, of a hollow shaft for operating the same, a knob spindle passing through said hollow shaft and having rigidly secured thereon a toothed wheel, an escutcheon provided with a slotted boss, projecting ears carried by said hollow shaft, a sliding bolt seated between said ears and provided with an elongated slot, and a pin passing through said slot and secured in said ears, whereby said bolt may be caused to alternately engage said slotted boss and toothed wheel, to throw said latch and spindle into and out of operative engagement, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a spring latch, of a hollow shaft for operating the same, a knob spindle passing through said hollow shaft and having mounted thereon a longitudinally adjustable sleeve carrying a toothed wheel, an escutcheon provided with a slotted boss, and a sliding bolt mounted on said hollow shaft and adapted to be alternately engaged with said slotted boss and toothed wheel, whereby said knob spindle and latch are thrown into and out of operative engagement, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a spring latch, of a hollow shaft for operating the same and carrying bell striking mechanism, a knob spindle passing through said hollow shaft and carrying a bell and a toothed wheel for actuating the bell striking mechanism, and means for throwing said hollow shaft and knob spindle into and out of operative engagement, substantially as described.

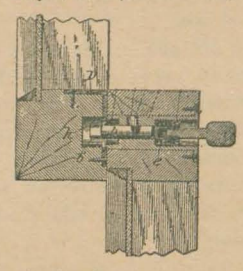
534,806. Weather Strip. Noah W. Stover, Lucas, Iowa. Filed Oct 24, 1894. Serial No. 526,890. (No Model.)



Claim.—1. A threshold having a longitudinal groove, a strip removably and replaceably mounted for oscillation in said groove, which strip is adapted for reversion or inversion, and so shaped as to rest in the groove immovably when reversed for rigid positioning, and a lug on said strip adapted for engagement by a door to oscillate said strip when in normal position, as described.

2. A threshold having a longitudinal groove 12, and a ledge 13, a strip located on said ledge and in said groove, pins 15, fixed to and projecting from the ends of said strip, which pins are seated for oscillation in grooves formed in the threshold at the ends of the groove 12, and a lug fixed to and projecting outward from one corner of the said strip and adapted for engagement with the door to oscillate said strip, which lug rests in the groove 12, and supports the strip from tilting when said strip is inverted as set forth.

534,987. Fastener for Meeting-Rails of Sashes. John J. Alsdorf, Albany, N. Y. Filed Nov. 1. 1894. Serial No. 527,673. (No Model.)

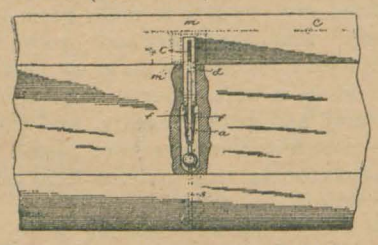


Claim.—1. A fastener for window sashes and the like, consisting of a barrel or casing adapted to fit a recess in the inner rail and be secured to the rail, a sliding bolt mounted in said barrel, an open-ended recess in the barrel, a head detachably secured to the inner end of the bolt and playing in said recess, a spring encircling the bolt and reacting between its head and the bottom of the recess, and a detachable handle or key for operating the bolt; substantially as described.

2. A fastener for window sashes and the like, consisting of a barrel or casing adapted to fit a recess in the inner rail and be secured to the rail, a sliding and turning bolt mounted in said barrel, a nut screwing on the inner end of the bolt, a spring encircling the bolt and acting to keep its outer end withdrawn within the barrel, a right-angular slot in the barrel, a pin on the bolt playing in said slot, means for adjusting the nut on the bolt to vary the tension of the spring, and a detachable handle or key for operating the bolt; substantially as described.

3. A fastener for window sashes and the like, consisting of a barrel or casing adapted to fit a recess in the inner rail and be secured to the rail, a sliding and turning bolt mounted in said barrel, a head on the inner end of the bolt, a spring encircling said bolt and acting to keep its outer end withdrawn within the barrel, a slot in said barrel having longitudinal and transverse portions, a pin on the bolt playing in said slot, a screw-threaded recess in the inner end of the bolt, a forward prolongation g' of the transverse portion of the slot in the barrel, and a detachable handle or key for operating the bolt having a threaded end adapted to be screwed into the said threaded recess; substantially as described.

535,056. Fastener for Shutters. Leroy J. Ellis, Fanwood, N. J. Filed March 26, 1894. Serial No. 505,078. (No Model.)



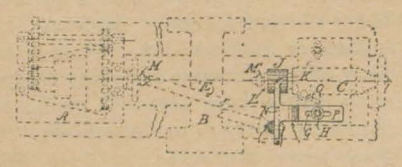
Claim.—1. A fastener for shutters and the like, consisting of a pivoted latch, a recess in the window frame within which the latch is arranged, said latch having at its forward end a catch adapted to fit into a rcess in the bottom edge of the shutter, and a vertically arranged operating post loosely connected to the opposite end of the latch and extending upwardly beneath the lower rail of the window sash; substantially as described.

2. A fastener for shutter and the like, consisting of a pivoted latch, a recess in the window frame within which the latch is arranged, said latch having at its forward end a catch adapted to fit into a recess in the bottom edge of the shutter, means for normally holding the catch within the shutter recess, and a vertically arranged operating post loosely connected to the opposite end of the latch and extending upwardly beneath the lower rail of the window; sash substantially as described.

3. A fastener for shutters and the like, consisting of a pivoted latch having a catch at one end and an operating projection at the other, a recessed housing in the window frame within which the latch is pivoted, and a spring for normally projecting the catch above the housing, said spring consisting of a piece of wire having coils on opposite sides of the latch, the free ends of the spring rigidly secured within the recessed housing, and the bend of the spring engaging within a notch in the top of the operating end of the latch; substantially as described.

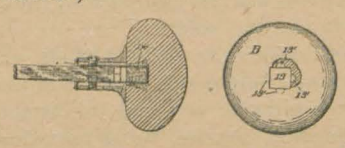
4. In a fastener for shutters and the like, the combination with a pivoted latch and its housing, constituting one port of the fastener, of a keeper constituting the other part of the fastener, and consisting of the plates $m\,m'$, the former of said plates extending below the top surface of the housing, and the latter of said plates being opposite a solid portion of the top of the housing, whereby the catch cannot be tampered with by the insertion of a knife blade or the like; substantially as described.

534,766. Tapering Attachment for Lathes. Jackson Richards, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half to John T. Johnson and Edward D. Schnider, same place. Filed May 1, 1894. Serial No. 509,691. (No Model.)



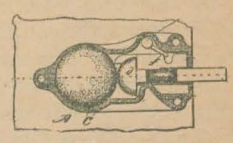
Claim.—A taper attachment having a boss designed to be secured to the spindle of the tailstock of a lathe, a body provided with a longitudinal slot, a movable center working in said slot, capable of adjustment at any desired point therein, an extension at the rear thereof, and suitable means for attaching and detaching said extension to and from the body of the tailstock; substantially as described.

535,050. Knob. Sherman P. Cooley, New Britain, Conn. Filed Sept. 25, 1894. Serial No. 524,062. (No Model.)



Claim.—1. The combination with a two-part shank, comprising an outer tubular shell, a core loosely mounted within said shell relatively thereto and extending beyond the same, and loosely engaging locking-members formed upon said shell and core respectively and adapted to prevent lateral movement of the same relatively to each other and also adapted to prevent longitudinal movement of said shell and core in one direction relatively to each other; of a knob having a socket adapted to receive and inclose the free end of said core; and means substantially as described for securing said core to said socket and thereby preventing longitudinal movement of said shell and core in the opposite direction relatively to each other, as set forth.

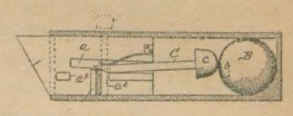
534,705. Combined Latch and Check. Rufus Wright, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 19, 1892. Serial No. 452,513. (No Model.)



Claim.—1. A combined catch or latch and check for doors and the like, comprising a casing, an air-cushion seated therein having a vent, a latch or catch having one end beveled to engage with the door or the like and the other end provided with a surface for contacting with the cushion to close the vent and thereby prevent the compression of the cushion, and a retractor arranged adjacent to the latch and adapted to be projected to compress the cushion and permit of the manual retraction of the latch.

2. A combined catch or latch and check for doors and the like, comprising a casing, an air-cushion seated therein and having a normally open vent, a latch or catch having one end beveled to engage with the door or the like, the other end provided with a surface for contacting with the cushion to close the vent, and its intermediate portion provided with a slot, a retractor provided with an extension for engaging the cushion and having on one side a lug for engaging the slot in the latch and on the opposite side a notch, and a spindle having a projection engaging the notch to project the retractor and compress the cushion and thereby permit the manual retraction of the latch.

534,707. Combined Latch and Check. Rufus Wright, Chicago, Ill. Original application filed Jan. 8, 1894, Serial No. 496,099. Divided and this application filed Jan. 8, 1894. Serial No. 496,100. (No Model.)



Claim.—1. A combined latch and check comprising a latch, a spring resistance, a movable abutment normally interposed between the latch and the spring resistance whereby the automatic retraction of the latch shall force the abutment against the spring resistance and thereby cause the latter to oppose such retraction on the part of the latch, said abutment being also adapted and arranged for disengagement from the latch, and means whereby the said abutment may be disengaged from the latch and the latter retracted independently of the movable abutment and without opposition on the part of the spring resistance, substantially as set forth.

2. A combined latch and check comprising a latch, an elastic air-cushion, a movable abutment constituting a power transmitting device normally interposed between the two and arranged for alternate connection with and disconnection from the latch as a power transmitting medium, and a key for temporarily disconnecting said device from the latch, substantially as set forth.

3. A combined latch and check comprising a latch, an elastic air cushion, a movable abutment constituting a power transmitting device normally interposed between the two and arranged for alternate connection with and disconnection from the latch, and a key adapted and arranged for both disconnecting said

(*Continued on page 14.*)

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
" (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.
PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Eucalyptus ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. J. E. Neiswender, 115 Turk st.
N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
(Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.

CANADA

HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
" H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.
WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
COLORADO SPGS.—C. Geissler, 33 Franklin st.
DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.
TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

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HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.
MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st
NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P.O. Box 902.
NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedering.
WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1310 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1001 R st., N. W.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
JACKSONVILLE.—G .T. Hood, 825 W. Church st.
PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
" (Col.) A. B. Pettiway. 313 E. Chase st.
TAMPA—R. Edenfield, Box 44, Ft. Brook.
WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

ILLINOIS

BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
BRIGHTON P'K—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
Adolph Stamm. 120 W. Lake st.
(French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
J. H. Stevens, 5058 Dearborn st.
Wm. Mead, 7154 S. Chicago ave.
(Bohem.) John Rund, 536, W. 20th st.
(Ger.) Aug. Reiche, 4058 Atlantic st.
(Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
(Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st
(Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
(Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
(Holl.) E F. Vansteenberg. 147-113th st. sta. T.
(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
(Polish) I. Masiak, 125 W Blackhawk st.
(Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
W. H Phillips, 1341 W. Polk st.
(Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.
H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
F. Larson, 751 Jane st.
COLLINSVILLE—Geo. Schoettle.
EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.
EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.
FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. 103d
GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
GRD CROSSING—G.F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave
HARVEY—D. C. Morse.
HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Ogiesby ave.
JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, 214 116th st., Chicago.
LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.
LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Creve Cour st.
LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
MONMOUTH—Frank Watson.
MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
OAK PARK—H. Boettcher, 138 Marengo st. (Harlem).
OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
PERU—David George.
QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 220 N. Front st.
ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, 8631 Morgan street. Chicago.
SPRINGFIELD—J.H. Freund, 1613 S. Grand av.

INDIANA

ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
EVANSVILLE—
Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
(Ger) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.
(Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1424 E Missouri st.
FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag. 201 Taylor st.
FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South streets.
HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
INDIANAPOLIS— (Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.
" H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
" J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
" (Ger.) Jacob Eberle. 133 Union st.
LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.
MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 Sherman st.
MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.
TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten. 312 S. 14th st.
VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.
WABASH—R. P. Macy, Box 812.

IOWA

BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
OSKALOOSA—J. H. Parker, S. 1st st.
OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st.

KENTUCKY

COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
" (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
DAYTON—James Hosking.
HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
LOUISVILLE—S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.
" H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
" (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
" (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
WINCHESTER—Jas. M. Powell.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 518 Josephine st.
D. C. Kesler. 2818 Constance st.
F. D. Ross. 3609 Constance st.
T. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

MAINE

LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
ROCKLAND—A. W. Smith, 6 Willow st.
WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
" (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle 237 Central Park av., Hyde Park.
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" (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
" (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 5 Burnside ave., Somerville.
CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 24 Huron ave.
" A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 225 London st.
FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, Box 443.
HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass. 100 Locke st.
HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 125.
HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.
LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
MARBLEHEAD—F. Hammond. Box 100.
MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.
NATICK—S. P. Annis. 18 Oakland st.
NEW BEDFORD—C. G Francis, 14 Spruce st.
NEWTON—C. Conners. Box 71.
NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
NORTH ADAMS—Jos Dary. 54½ Prospect st.
NORTH EASTON—C. W. Mason, Box 448.
ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.
SALEM—F. A. Evitts. 1 Smith ave.
SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
So. FRAMINGHAM—Irwine Mank.
SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette. Box 766.
" Geo. Elmer, 414 Central st.
TAUNTON—D. O King, 10 Gen. Cobb.
WALTHAM—John Veno.
WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.
WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske. 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
" C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st.
JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st.
LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibble, P.O Box 596.
MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.
MUSKEGON—F. E. Ridout, care 102 Hustion av
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Craigan, 121 N. Jefferson ave., E. S.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th st. E. S.
(Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
J. B. Charlebois, 923 N. Fayette st., W. S.
(Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 231 S. 11th st., E. S.

MINNESOTA

DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av
SPRINGFIELD—J. W. Patrick, 2047 N. Boonville st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
Geo. J. Swank. 2124 Alice ave.
(Ger.) Rudolph Gloor, 409 Sidney st.
(Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
James Shine, 4254 Blaine ave.
(Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1417 Benton st.
S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.
A. N. Wolff, 5325 Theodosia av.
(Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
(Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
(Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
(Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
C. H. Guipe, 1529 Olive st.
(Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
BASIN—A. I. Woodbury.
BELT—Wm. E. Riley.
BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 623.
GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
HELENA—Chas. Cain. 810 5th ave.
KALISPELL—P. R. Nelson.

NEBRASKA

OMAHA—Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.
" (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
" (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 553.
MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.
BAYONNE—Stephen Hussy, 743 Avenue E.
BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
DOVER—L. G. Pott.
ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st
ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 326.
HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter. 109 Garden st.
HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220½ 3d st.
(J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
LONG BRANCH—Chas. E Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.
MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O. Box 24.
MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
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" A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
" (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
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ORANGE—
PATERSON—(Holl.) Al. Meenen, 35 N Main
" P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
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PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
S. ORANGE—Ed. Walsh, Maplewood.
SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.
TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P O.
TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 153 Rose st.

NEW YORK

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James Finn, 337 Orange st.
(Ger.) Alex. Rickert. 416 Elk st.
AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.
M. A. Maher 61 Irving Pl.
W. F. Gregory, 1515 Atlantic av.
R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
Chas. Monroe. 51 St. Mark's ave.
M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
(Ger.) C Thiemsen, 34 Dittmars st.
S. E. Elliott. 89 Rockaway ave.
Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
(Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
Jas. Black. 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt. 56 Trinity st.
W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
(Ger.) R. Luense, 127 Rose st.
E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
J. C. Weigel, 26 Waverly st
COHOES—A. Van Arnam. 22 George st.
COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
CORTLAND—E W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan. N. Y.
FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
GLEN COVE. L. I., John Martin.
GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.
IRVINGTON—Alex H. Smith. Box 187.
ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 88 Lake ave.
KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan. 529 Garden st.
MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley. 131 N. 7th ave.
NEWBURGH—D. C. Healy. 46 Johnson st.
NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
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NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council Chas. Speyer, 936 Washington st. Hoboken, N.J
E. A. Rodd. 1345 Chisholm st.
Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
(Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
(Ger) C. Kaechele, 2087 2d ave.
H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
(Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
(Ger.) H. Maiberger, 622 E. 156th st.
J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
W. Chamberlain, 637 E. 138th st.
(Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
(Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave. A.
(Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.
J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
(Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 839 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood ave.
NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E. E.
PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
" (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
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PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
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TROY—Robt. Laurie. Box 65.
UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsanel st.
WAVERLY—I. M. Terry, Box 175.
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WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
" H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

OHIO

AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. W. H.
(Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
(Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
(Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
(Stairs) H. Hogg. 427 Milton st.
A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
M. A. Harlow, 284 Eastern ave.
L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.
Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.
J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
(Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 124 Carran st.
(Ger.) Theo. Weihrich. 16 Parker ave.
(Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
H. J. Riggs, 34 Sayles st.
COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Metz, 218 E. Spring st.
A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
" (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
E. LIVERPOOL—R B Stevenson. Pleasant st.
FINDLAY—W. Aispach 828 Adams st.
HAMILTON—W C Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer. 125 R. R. street.
LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel. Box 182
MADISONVILLE—E L. Belden, Box 201.
MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
MARION—J R. Smith. 910 N. State st.
MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
NELSONVILLE—A. H. Miller.
NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st.
SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
TOLEDO—J. W Mitchell. 49 Vance st.
" (Ger.) A. Kopper, 824 Moore st.
YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
(Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 21 Iten st.
ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
BANGOR—John Albert. Box 150.
BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
BRADFORD—C. Cummings. 1 Chestnut st.
CARBONDALE—Theo. E Crain, 56 Terrace st
CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin. 53 W. Duval
GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 235 Concord st.
HARRISBURG—G W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
HOMESTEAD—T. H. Wilson, Box 527.
JEANNETTE—J G. Baker. Penn Station.
LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.
MCKEESPORT—S G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.
MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor.
PHILADELPHIA—
Matthias Moore. 412 N. 6th st.
(Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
(Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 1029 N. 4th st.
(Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.

PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council W. F. Willock, Box 215, Mt. Oliver.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 42th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F A. Kincey, 6361 Shakespeare st.
290. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 137.
396. READING—T. Kissinger. 1113 Greenwich st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth Box 162.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback. 908 Oxford st.
494. S. SCRANTON-(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero
268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
757 TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 819 N. Wash st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st
242. PAWTUCKET—J. J. Leedham, Box 22, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

82. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

235. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.
126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
781. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.
196. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
871. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 395.
223. FT. WORTH—J. B. Boldock.
277. " A Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
526. GALVESTON—C. E. Ballard, Box 396.
611. " (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M½ and 27th sts.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 703 Walker av.
367. SAN ANTONIO—H. L. Mitchell, Box 660.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—L. E. Walker. P.O. Box 54.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

283. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracey, 468 E. 7th S. st.

VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs. 23 North st.
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 8 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

122. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul. 608 Albemarle st.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

WASHINGTON

351. SEATTLE—J. C. Heymer, 519 S. 12th st.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones. Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour. Box 88.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin. Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Palatine.
719 HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
235. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
120. MADISON—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th av.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 749 18th st.
228. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
318. (Ger.) John Hasemann, 695 32d st
522. Julius Radtke. 341 15th st.

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(*Continued from page 12.*)

abutment from the latch and for retracting the latter, when the abutment is freed therefrom, said latch being provided with stops between which the ward *e*, of the key is arranged, one of said stops being positioned to be engaged by the said ward when the key is operated to raise the abutment from engagement with the latch, and the other stop being arranged to be engaged by said ward when the key is operated to allow the abutment to drop into position for engaging the latch, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of a slotted latch, an elastic air-cushion, and an intervening movable device engaging in the slot of the latch, said slot being adapted at its rear portion to provide a stop with which the said device can temporarily engage, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the latch a comparatively light spring resistance constantly opposed to its retraction, a stronger spring resistance normally opposing its retraction, and means for temporarily relieving the latch from the stronger spring resistance, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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(For Our German Members.) Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Während die bürgerliche Gesellschaft in allen Ländern Bankerott macht, rüsten sich die organisirten Arbeiter zum Entscheidungskampf, der ihnen die Befreiung vom Joch der Lohnsklaverei bringen wird. Unsere Feinde stehen am Ende ihrer Laufbahn, einer Laufbahn der Gewaltthätigkeit und der Verbrechen. Wir dagegen stehen am Beginn unserer Laufbahn, mit einer glänzenden Perspektive auf Glück, Freiheit und allgemeine Verbrüderung!

Die Schamlosigkeit der bürgerlichen Bankerotteure ist wohl nirgend größer, als hier, in unserem gelobten Lande, wo an der Spitze der Gewalthaber ein Mann steht, dessen eigene Mitherrscher ihm erklärt haben, daß alle seine Finanzvorschläge zur Verschiebung des großen Krachs nichts taugen und der trotz alledem nicht Ehrgefühl genug besitzt, einzugestehen, daß er seinen Beruf verfehlt hat! Wo anders wäre es wohl möglich, daß ein Mensch wie Grover Cleveland, nach allen Ohrfeigen, die er von der eigenen Partei erhalten hat, sich dennoch im Amte behaupten könnte? Ich glaube, der verrückte Kaiser von Deutschland würde abdanken, wenn seine Rathgeber, seine konservativen und nationalliberalen Parlamentsknechte ihm erklärten, er könne nicht regieren und Alles, was er vorschlägt, sei purer Blödsinn. Aber, gerade die Thatsache, daß die amerikanischen Politiker unserer Tage, wenn sie einmal im Amte sind, trotz des Mißtrauens und Unwillens des Volkes ihre Beute nicht loslassen, ist ein hocherfreuliches Zeichen für uns, darauf hindeutend, daß die Erlösung nahe ist; denn die Geschichte lehrt uns, daß, je näher ein Gewalthaber seinem Sturze ist, desto blinder und hartnäckiger hält er an seinem Wahnsinn fest.

* * *

Aber, es sind nicht nur Leute, wie Cleveland, welche verblendet sind und die Zeichen der Zeit nicht verstehen; sondern auch die kleineren Verbrecher in der Kapitalistenklasse rennen direkt auf ihr Verderben los. Wie wäre es sonst möglich, daß die Gouverneure einer Anzahl Staaten zusammenkommen, um die militärische Erziehung von Schulkindern zu befürworten! Unsere eigenen Kinder wollen die kapitalistischen Diebe auf unsere Kosten zu professionellen Mördern heranbilden, damit sie, wenn der große sociale Krieg erst einmal in das Stadium des Schießens und Dreinschlagens tritt, ihre Väter und eigenen Brüder, die zu Arbeiter-Organisationen gehören, auf Befehl der Bosse mit blauen Bohnen niederknallen können. Natürlich wird es dahin nicht kommen; denn der blutdürstige Vorschlag der Millionärsbande wird nur dazu dienen, die Massen des Volkes auf die ihnen drohende Gefahr aufmerksam zu machen und sie in hellen Haufen der Arbeiterbewegung in die Arme zu treiben. Ich begrüße den Vorschlag zur militärischen Drillung der Schulkinder deshalb mit Freuden und erhoffe von ihm ein rascheres Wachsen unserer Organisationen, als durch das Reden und Schreiben unserer Organisatoren und Agitatoren auf dem üblichen, langsamen und beschwerlichen Wege herbeigeführt werden könnte.

* * *

Es war auch von vortrefflicher Wirkung, daß vor einigen Wochen in Brooklyn scharf geschossen worden ist. Das Blut der Opfer, welches unter den Kugeln der Milizhallunken geflossen ist, schreit lauter zum Himmel, als die Zungen von zehntausend Volksrednern. Die Schüsse des 7. Regiments in Halsey Str. und des 13. in Hicks Str., wo auf Frauen und Kindern gefeuert und ein armer Dachdecker bei der Arbeit ermordet wurde, hallen im ganzen Lande wieder und bringen hunderttausend Rekruten in unser Lager. Statt uns einzuschüchtern, macht die Kapitalistenklasse mit ihrem Blutvergießen entschlossene Rebellen und rücksichtslose Vertheidiger der Freiheit aus bisher lammfrommen Arbeitern und geduldigen Sklaven. Und das ist es, was wir selbst bisher nicht fertig bringen konnten.

* * *

Auch die Gesetzgeber und Richter der herrschenden Klasse bemühen sich nach Kräften, das Werk der Aufklärung zu fördern. In allen Legislaturen tauchen Gesetzesvorschläge auf, dahin zielend, strikenden Arbeitern die Hände zu binden, sie wegen Kontraktbruchs zu bestrafen und ihre Organisationen zu vernichten; während Richter in Polizei- und Supreme Courts die bestehenden Gesetze in derart ungerechter Weise auslegen, daß auch der Indifferenteste einsehen muß, daß nur noch Millionäre und Korporationen in den Gerichten Recht erlangen können. Eine bessere Agitation für die Abschaffung der Kapitalistenklasse kann es doch wohl kaum geben!

* * *

Wer hätte vor ein paar Wochen daran gedacht, daß Kapitalisten-Verbindungen wie die Brooklyner Trolley-Bahn-Kompagnien hunderte von Menschen umbringen und die Bevölkerung einer Millionenstadt monatelang terrorisiren können, ohne dafür gerichtlich belangt zu werden? Jetzt aber stehen wir vor der vollendeten Thatsache: Sämmtliche Gesetze, welche zum Schutze des Publikums im Allgemeinen und der Trolleybahn-Angestellten im Besonderen erlassen wurden, sind von den Besitzern jener Bahnen offenkundig verletzt worden und, statt diese Banditen für ihr mörderisches Treiben zu bestrafen, gaben ihnen sämmtliche Municipal- und Staatsbeamte, sowie die Richter, an welche Striker und Bürger sich wendeten, „Recht" und es wird ihnen gesagt: „Mordet mit Euren Scab-Cars nur ruhig weiter; saugt Euren Arbeitern weiter das Blut aus und behandelt das Publikum à la canaille — wir, Mayors, Sheriffs, Gouverneure, hermelinbekleidete Richter und Gesetzgeber ertheilen Euch Absolution, denn Ihr habt ja Millionen, von denen Ihr uns einen Theil abgebt; für baares Geld sind wir allesammt zu haben und das dumme Volk, welches uns gewählt hat, möge zum Teufel gehen!" Will mir nun irgend Jemand sagen, daß ein solches Thun und Treiben den Sturz der jetzigen Gewalthaber nicht viel schneller herbeiführen muß, als das langsame, mühsame Organisiren und Agitiren einer geringen Anzahl selbstloser und hochherziger Männer, welche sich die Aufklärung der Arbeitermassen durch Wort und Schrift als Lebensziel gestellt haben?

* * *

Die Wirkungen der kapitalistischen Agitationsweise machen sich übrigens nicht nur in dem beschleunigten Wachsen der Arbeiterbewegung, sondern auch dadurch fühlbar, daß allenthalben in den Organisationen selbst jetzt Beschlüsse gegen die Miliz, zur Verstaatlichung aller Verkehrsmittel und zur Eroberung der Staatsmacht durch das arbeitende Volk angenommen werden. Sogar das reaktionäre Element der Mittelklasse hat begonnen, mit den organisirten Arbeitern zu sympathisiren und dessen Forderungen nach dem Besitz der Verkehrsmittel und Arbeitswerkzeuge gutzuheißen. Die Kleinbürger sehen eben, daß es ihnen an den Kragen geht, und daß es für sie keine andere Rettung gibt, als der Gesammtbesitz der großen Monopole, welche die Konkurrenz der kleinen Leute erdrosseln. Wer sollte unter solchen Umständen nicht froh und guten Muthes in die Zukunft blicken?

* * *

In New York haben die Vertreter der Baugewerke kürzlich mit denen ihrer Bosse ein Schiedsgericht gebildet, welches in Zukunft alle Strikes verhindern soll. Die Bosse weisen dabei auf die Thatsache hin, daß sie mit den Maurern schon seit Jahren ein derartiges Uebereinkommen getroffen haben, welches sich trefflich bewährt hat. Sie haben nun den übrigen Bauhandwerkern versprochen, in gleicher Weise mit ihnen zu verfahren und gegen den Krebsschaden der „Lumpers" gemeinsam vorzugehen. Es ist zu wünschen, daß die Sache keinen Hintergedanken hat, und daß die Carpenters, Framers, Plasterers, Plumbers &c. in Zukunft ohne Strikes ihre Löhne und Arbeitszeit aufrecht erhalten werden. Aber dies sollte sie nicht verhindern, an der allgemeinen Arbeiterbewegung theilzunehmen, welche ihnen nicht nur den jetzigen Lohn und die jetzige Arbeitszeit garantiren, sondern sie überhaupt in den Besitz des gesammten Produktes ihrer Arbeitskraft setzen wird. Das Ziel der Bauhandwerker muß es sein, als die einzigen Unternehmer aller öffentlichen und Privatarbeiten anerkannt zu werden. Sie müssen in der City Hall ihre Officers haben; ihre Vertreter müssen alle Kontrakte abschließen und ihnen allein müssen alle Arbeiten übertragen werden. Der Kontraktor muß verschwinden und in der Union muß jeder Bauhandwerker sein, vom Lehrjungen und Taglöhner bis zum geschicktesten Architekten im ganzen Lande. Bevor wir dies nicht erreichen, ist auch das Ziel unserer Bewegung nicht erreicht. Dazu aber gehört vor allem anderen, daß alle übrigen Arbeiter zusammen wirken, um Gesetze zu erlangen, welche einen solchen Zustand der Dinge dekretiren und mit Unterstützung der Staatsmacht auch zur Ausführung bringen.

Der Beschluß des Gewerkschafts-Congresses Englands zu Gunsten einer unabhängigen politischen Bewegung auf socialdemokratischer Basis hat bei vielen Gewerkschaftlern Befürchtungen einer Zersplitterung der bis jetzt einig gewesenen britischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung wachgerufen, die sich auch bewahrheiteten, soweit die politische Thätigkeit der englischen Arbeiter in Betracht kam. Die radikale politische Stellungnahme hat die Kluft zwischen den Conservativen und den Radikalen nicht etwa verengert, sondern erweitert. Die Vertreter der drei Faktionen, der conservativen Gewerkschafter, der Independent Labor Party und der „Social Democratic Federation," bekämpfen sich gegenseitig mit zunehmender Bitterkeit, ein Zwiespalt, der sich nun auch auf das ökonomische Gebiet der Gewerkschaftsbewegung ausdehnt.

Der Verband der Kesselschmiede (Boiler Makers' Union), nach den Ingenieuren die stärkste Gewerkschafts-Organisation Großbritanniens, trat nun aus dem Gewerkschaftskongreß aus, weil derselbe in Norwich eine politische Parteistellung annahm und die Theorien der Sozialdemokratie anerkannte. Die Urabstimmung im Verband ergab 14,000 Stimmen zu Gunsten und 9000 gegen den Austritt. (Bakers' Journal.)

Die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung Oesterreichs gewinnt immer mehr an Boden. Die Gründung einer Verbands-Organisation folgt der anderen auf dem Fuße und die Gewerkschafts-Commission hat augenscheinlich dauernde Wurzel geschlagen. Am 8., 9. und 10. September trat der Verband der Porzellan- und Glasarbeiter ins Leben.

Am 24. Dezember trat in Wien der erste Verbandstag der Bauarbeiter und ein Verband mit 2782 Mitgliedern tritt ins Leben und am selben Tage wurde der Lebens- und Genußmittel-Arbeiterverband, ebenfalls in Wien, ins Leben gerufen.

Wir freuen uns dieser Fortschritte auf dem praktischsten und erfolgversprechendsten Gebiete der Arbeiterbewegung. Der wahre Klassenkampf mobilisirt langsam, aber sicher seinen Heerbann, der sich auf dem Boden der Gewerkschaftsbewegung heranbildet. Ihm gehört die Zukunft.

Arbeiter, thuet Eure Pflicht!

Die Rücksichtslosigkeit und Brutalität des Kapitalismus und die absolute Nichtswerthigkeit vom Menschenleben und Existenzen ihm gegenüber, ist wohl noch nie in so flagranter Weise demonstrirt worden, als in der letzten Vergangenheit. So sagt der Cincinnati „Chronicle."

Die Homestead-Affaire, die Aufstände der Minen-Arbeiter in Tennessee und anderen Orten, der letzte große Eisenbahnstrike und der beendete Strike der Straßenbahnangestellten in Brooklyn ꝛc. — sie alle boten einerseits dem Kapitalismus Gelegenheit, sich in seiner wahren Natur zu zeigen, und andererseits wurde den Millionen von Arbeitern die Situation in der sie sich befinden, in so unzweideutiger Weise vor Augen geführt, daß man verzweifeln möchte an der Intelligenz oder dem guten Willen der Arbeiter, falls ihnen nicht jetzt endlich ein Licht aufgeht, falls sie nicht endlich begreifen, daß ihr Loos ein weit traurigeres ist, als das eines gewöhnlichen Sklaven. Wir befinden uns mitten in einem Kampf auf Leben und Tod, um Sein oder Nichtsein, in einem Kampfe, von dessen Ausgang das Wohl und Wehe der kommenden Generationen abhängt.

Das Kapital ist heute unumschränkter Herrscher über Alles. Es hat Kunst und Wissenschaft und die Selbstständigkeit der Menschen prostituirt und überhaupt Alles in seinen Dienst gestellt, was geeignet ist, seine Herrschaft zu erweitern und zu befestigen Irgend etwas (Menschen nicht ausgeschlossen), dessen Werth sich nicht in Dollars und Cents ausdrücken läßt, hat nach der heutigen Ordnung der Dinge überhaupt keinen Werth, wird höchstens als Mittel zum Zweck, resp. als gelegentliches Ausbeutungsobjekt benutzt. Das Kapital befindet sich auf einem Siegeszuge; Alles was ihm hindernd in den Weg tritt, wird „zerschmettert" und die traurigen Zustände, denen wir entgegengehen — falls diese Phase der Entwickelung nicht gewaltig abgekürzt oder überbrückt wird — lassen sich höchstens in Gedanken ausmalen, aber nicht beschreiben. Der arbeitenden Klasse fällt naturgemäß die große Kulturaufgabe zu, hierin gründlich Wandel zu schaffen, d. h. Zustände herbeizuführen, unter denen die Produkte der Natur und der Menschen nicht mehr vom Kapital monopolisirt und verschlungen werden, sondern der gesammten Menschheit zu Gute kommen; Zustände, unter denen nicht produzirt wird, lediglich um die Profitwuth des Kapitals zu sättigen, sondern um jedem Menschen ein angenehmes Dasein zu ermöglichen, und unter denen die Fortschritte in der Technik sich nicht mehr als Fluch, sondern als Wohlthat für die Menschen erweisen.

Glücklicherweise bricht sich diese Erkenntniß besonders unter den organisirten Arbeitern immer mehr Bahn, und wir haben die Hoffnung noch nicht aufgegeben, daß es uns vergönnt sein werde, Zeuge einer besseren Gesellschaftsordnung zu sein. Natürlich ist es Pflicht jedes überzeugungstreuen Arbeiters, die er sowohl gegen sich selbst und seine Mitmenschen, als auch gegen die kommenden Generationen zu erfüllen hat, daß er sein Möglichstes zur Erreichung dieser idealen Zustände beitrage. Darum, Arbeiter, bleibt nicht unthätig, tretet ein in die Reihe der Kämpfenden für die politische und ökonomische Emanzipation der Unterdrückten und setzt Eure ganze Thatkraft ein für die Ausbreitung, Centralisirung und Entwickelung der Arbeiterorganisationen, damit diese in den Stand gesetzt werden, das Schlimmste zu verhüten, die Erde und Alles was darauf ist den Klauen des herzlosen Kapitals zu entreißen und den Menschen zurückzugewinnen.

Ist deine Union in einem Centralkörper vertreten? Wenn nicht, so sorge dafür, daß sie sich einem solchen anschließe, denn in der gegenwärtigen Zeit der Trusts und Combinationen ist es mehr als je nothwendig, daß die Arbeiterorganisationen sich enger aneinanderschließen, sich über die einzuschlagende Taktik verständigen und gemeinsam handeln.

Stärkt Eure Organisationen.

Der Tag ist nicht mehr fern, wenn eine gewaltige Anstrengung von Seiten des Kapitals gemacht werden wird, um die Arbeiter-Organisationen zu zerschmettern. Sobald diese große Campagne beginnt, wird das Kapital ein sehr arroganter Diktator werden, sollten sich die Gewerkschaften nicht mehr und besser organisiren. So z. B. waren die Eisenbahnarbeiter Mitglieder von sieben oder mehr National-Unionen und Brüderschaften. In allen Angriffs- und Vertheidigungs-Campagnen haben sie bis jetzt einzeln gekämpft und wurden wie das sprüchwörtliche Bündel Ruthen desto leichter gebrochen — jetzt sind sie besser geeint; die Baugewerke haben ihre einzelnen Unionen, aber im Falle eines Kampfes sollten sie vereinigt sein, um Erfolge zu erringen. Das ist auch wahr bei den Schriftsetzern, Preßleuten, Stereotypern, Maschinisten, Korrektoren, Buchbindern ꝛc., und den Minenarbeitern, nnd beinahe ohne Ausnahme in allen Unionen in den verschiedenen Industriezweigen des Landes. Die wichtigste Errungenschaft für Alle ist: die Gewerkschaften mit den 10 oder 12 Millionen Arbeitern zu verstärken, die sich jetzt noch außerhalb von Reih und Glied befinden. Und wenn der große Kampf — diese gewaltige Anstrengung — kommt, dann werden die Feinde einer besseren Lebensweise zerdrückt werden von einer nie dagewesenen Sturmfluth — einem Strike von ungefähr 1,000,000 Gewerkschaftlern unterstützt von 11,000,000 zusammengehörigen Arbeitern, Schulter an Schulter, wie ein Mann. Durch eine bessere Organisation der Arbeiter werden bessere Zeiten kommen — bessere Zeiten als wie sie heutzutage existiren. Ohne Organisation sind die Arbeiter kraftlos dem Kapital gegenüber, weil sie ihrer Hände Arbeit jeden Tag verkaufen müssen.

Nur wenn die organisirten Arbeiter eine Mehrheit der Stimmen in ihren Reihen haben oder dieselbe kontrolliren, kann man ide Annahme eines politischen Programms befürworten. Durch Gesetze wurde die Arbeitszeit erst verkürzt, nachdem dieselbe von Arbeiter-Organisationen bereits verkürzt war. Oeffentliche Meinung geht dem Gesetz voran. Durch die vollständige Organisation der Arbeiter, zum wenigsten bis zu 7,000,000 Stimmgebern, würde die Arbeitszeit und das ganze von der „American Federation of Labor" zu Chicago verkündete politische Programm — oder wenigstens so viel als annehmbar erscheint — sofort Gesetzeskraft erlangen. Die Arbeiter sollten den Rathschlägen der Politiker aus dem Wege gehen, die für ihre Partei das Recht in Anspruch nehmen, die einzige Freundin der Arbeiter und allein im Stande zu sein, ihnen dauernde Beschäftigung und hohe oder höhere Löhne zu verschaffen. Politische Thätigkeit kann nie und wird nie zuerst kommen und Rathschläge wie diese sind so trügerisch wie der Gesang der Sirenen. Vertreibt diese Grillen aus dem Gehirn, wie Gift aus dem Körper. Lasset die Arbeiterbewegung ein festes System annehmen. Lasset alle Arbeiter um die Banner ihrer Organisation sich schaaren! Die Hoffnung und Wünsche der ganzen Arbeiterbewegung sind gegründet auf eine vollständige Organisation aller Arbeiter zu einer Schutz-Vereinigung. (Capt. John O'Brien im „American Federationist."

Eine Gewerkschaft ist eine Vereinigung von Fachgenossen, welche auf gewerklichem Gebiet, wo immer sich die Gelegenheit bietet, den Arbeitgebern, resp. den Kapitalisten, etwas abzujagen sucht, sei es an Lohnerhöhung oder an Arbeitsverkürzung. Dieses ist, wo einigermaßen Geschäftsgang vorhanden ist, am Besten durch Strikes unter den gegebenen Verhältnissen zu erzielen. (N. Y. Painter.)

Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika beschloß auf ihrer kürzlich in Indianapolis abgehaltenen Convention, alle Kräfte auf Erringung des Achtstunden-Tages in solchen Städten, wo er noch nicht eingeführt ist, zu concentriren, und bis auf Weiteres keine Strikes zu unterstützen die nicht für Erringung, resp. Aufrechterhaltung des Achtstunden-Tages unternommen werden. Sobald ein Wiederaufleben der Geschäfte stattfindet, soll ein allgemeiner Vorstoß nach dieser Richtung unternommen werden.

The Billionaire.

One of the probable products of the next century will be the billionaire. He will not be a singularity, but a plurality. His chief habitat will be the United States, but he will also appear in Europe and possibly in other parts of the world. The millionaire long ago ceased to be a novelty. There was a twenty-millionaire in New York fifty years ago, and a five-millionaire in Philadelphia a score of years earlier. But only within the last quarter of a century has the multi-millionaire ceased to be a curiosity. We now have in New York persons who have reached the centennial mark in millions, and there are supposed to be two or three who are well advanced toward the bi-centennial figure.

Starting with the last estimate the evolution of the billionaire proceeds as logically as the attraction of gravitation on a down grade. A sum of money doubles in twenty years at simple interest. One hundred million dollars well invested, will realize five million dollars annual interest. Suppose that the owner of this snug sum lives like a Crœsus, the compounding of interest will not interfere with the doubling of the principal in a score of years. Therefore, the hundred-millionaire of to-day should be a two hundred millionaire in 1914, a four hundred millionaire in 1934, an eight hundred millionaire in 1954, and a billionaire in 1959.

While it is easy to figure how high one end of the see-saw will go, it is not so easy to forecast the consequent depression of the other end.—*New York Daily News.*

The Franklin Institute Gives a Medal to the Inventor of the Taintor Saw Set.

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, for whom Wiebusch & Hilger 84 and 86 Chambers street, New York, are sole agents, advises us that a silver medal has been awarded by the Franklin Institute to C. C. Taintor, the inventor of the Taintor Positive Saw Set. In the diploma which accompanies the medal a description is first given at some length of the special features of the saw set and the advantages it possesses, closing as follows:

The safety of the tool lies chiefly in the correct form of the anvil faces and the impossibility of oversetting any tooth, or causing an abrupt bend in it. The lettering and numbering of the faces give an opportunity to make a record of the form of tooth made, so that each time a saw requires setting it may be given the exact shape found most desirable. This tool is light and strong; it may be easily and successfully operated by any mechanic, even if he has not the skill to set a saw with a punch and hammer; it operates rapidly and its work is in plain sight always. Its design is mechanical and its ingenuity commendable, and we recommend the award of the Edward Longstreth medal of merit to C. C. Taintor, the inventor.

The diploma is signed by Joseph M. Wilson, president, and W. M. H. Wahl, secretary, and countersigned by Arthur Beardsley, chairman.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more specially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

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This Indenture, Witnesseth that.....by and with the consent of .....hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to ..... to learn the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner; and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve the said..... for and during, and to the full end and term of ..... years next ensuing. During all of said term the apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve.....faithfully, that he will not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby the said.....may be injured. That he will not absent himself from work during the recognized hours of labor, without leave, nor frequent saloons, hotels or play houses, but in all things will behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to during said term.

And that the said .....on his part, doth covenant and promise that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner. Said apprentice shall not be required to work more than the recognized hours of labor. The said.....further agrees to pay said apprentice .....

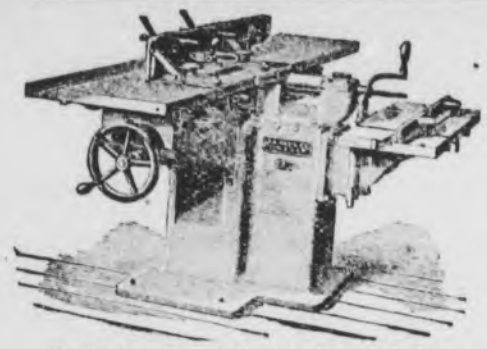
And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Executed and delivered before .....

....



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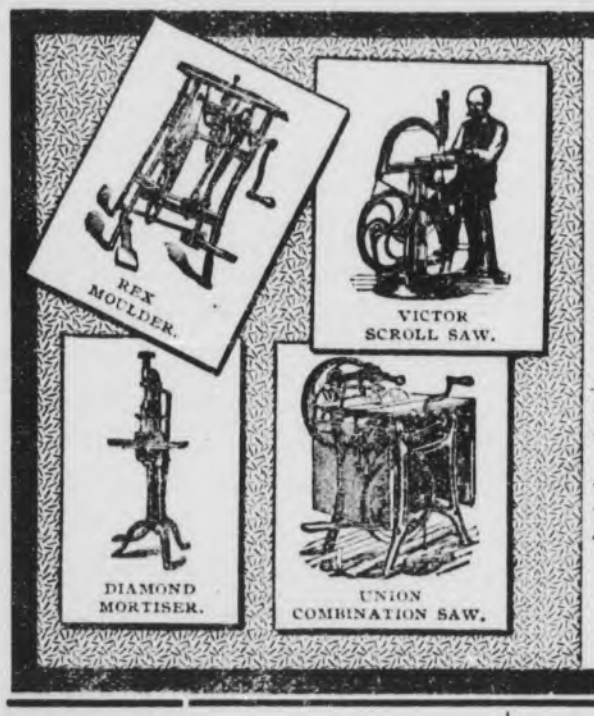

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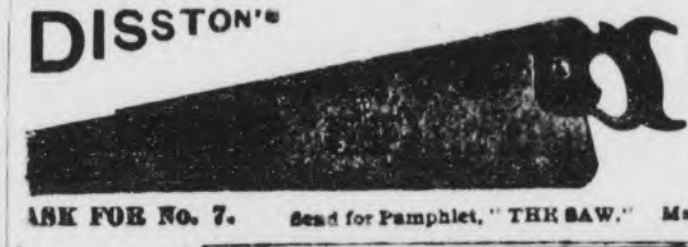

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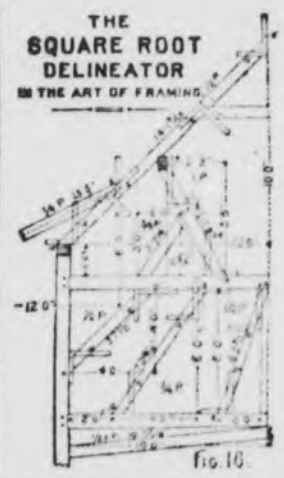

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 5. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

EXPULSIONS

EDWARD BARTLETT from Union 468, New York, for breach of trust, and destroying papers in a death claim, also for embezzling funds of the D. C. of New York City.

AUGUSTUS DISTLER, from Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., for raising dissension and slandering Union men.

EDWARD O. OSTERMAYER from Union 604, St. Louis, Mo., for embezzling funds of the U. B., some of these funds were moneys which he should have sent the G. S-T., and some he should have paid to the D. C. of St. Louis. He was also short in his accounts as F. S.

Financial Secretaries Who Should be Fined.

Under Sec. 153, paragraph C, of the Constitution, it is the duty of the F. S. to send a report monthly to the G. S-T. under penalty of $2.00 fine. Here below is a list of Financial Secretaries who should be fined for their neglect to comply with Sec. 153.

In particular the Financial Secretaries of the following Unions have been repeatedly negligent in this particular, viz: Unions 39, 52, 127, 145, 165, 216, 233, 254, 262, 263, 305, 336, 367, 368, 380, 420, 483, 522, 543, 553, 574, 623, 631, 723, and 767.

The F. S. of the below named Unions should also be fined $2.00 as per Sec. 153, viz: Unions 153, 204, 223, 244, 252, 318, 333, 388, 422, 501, 507, 725 and 744.

The carelessness and delinquency of Financial Secretaries must be checked and in most cases is entirely inexcusable. The reports to the G. S-T. should be forwarded promptly and regularly each month.

The Church and the Labor Movement.

"What we want is not the relief of paupers, but the conditions which prevent their manufacture. What, now, is the church doing to secure such conditions? Where are the pulpits with preachers like Christ, denouncing the oppressors of the masses? Where are preachers declaring to their wealthy pew holders that it is easier for the camel to pass through the needle's eye, than for the rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven? Where are the ministers who are denouncing the process by which the Carnegies and Rockefellers absorb from the common product countless millions and leave the aching void of poverty? The complaint of labor is that the spirit of Jesus is absent from the modern church. It looks quietly upon the wretchedness of the people and makes no systematic attempt to reach the real cause. If ever there was a time when a crusade was needed, it is now. No holy sepulchre has fallen into the hands of infidels, but the privileged classes have robbed the common people of their liberties, and are rioting in luxuries while their victims starve."—*L. W. Rogers.*

PERSONALS

FRANK J. MCFARLIN, is the new Business Agent of the Carpenters' Unions in Rochester, N. Y.

***

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Ex-President of the American Federation of Labor is now on the road through the Southern States as an organizer for the United Garment Workers, and he is doing very effective work.

***

JAMES DUNCAN of Baltimore is the newly elected General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union. Brother Duncan was Acting President of the American Federation of Labor during President John McBride's recent illness. The latter is now restored to health and is attending to the official duties of his position.

The Boycott on the Crawford Shoe is Lifted.

For several years there has been a boycott on the Crawford Shoe Company for unfair treatment of union labor. The firm has made its peace recently with the organized Boot and Shoe Makers, so that now the Brockton Branch of the Lasters' Protective Union appeals to union men everywhere to patronize the Crawford shoe to show them what labor can do.

The Iron League of New York.

This is a powerful combination of contractors and manufacturers engaged in the structural iron trade. This League was very successful in defeating the Housesmiths' Union of New York City several years ago in the fight for the eight-hour day. On May 1 this year, the Iron League voluntarily conceded the eight hours a day without any reduction in wages, the hours of labor heretofore were nine hours per day.

All this in a Land of Plenty.

Black slaves used to cost money; white slaves now cost nothing. Black slaves used to be fed, clothed, housed and doctored; white slaves are now left to shift for themselves. Women may become prostitutes for the dude sons of rich men if they can't find work at pay to keep body and soul together. Men, a limited number at least, may become coachmen for board, for bejeweled upper ten ladies, or all commit theft and become public charges, branded as criminals, to be supported by taxes wrung from millions of toilers, but one step from the same condition. And this is in a land of plenty. —(Iowa) *Tribune.*

A. C. Cattermull.

Alfred C. Cattermull was elected last September at the Indianapolis Convention a member of the General Executive Board. Prior to that, early in January last year, he was elected President of the District Council of Chicago, and was again re-elected in July last. As President of the D. C. it was also his duty to act as Chief Business Agent for the Chicago District, which embraces a vast amount of territory, and has the largest membership of any local labor organization in America. In this trying position Bro. Cattermull acquitted himself creditably, and as President of the Council he displayed excellent executive ability and keen parliamentary skill.

Bro. Cattermull was born in London, England, April 4, 1857, and first entered the labor movement by joining Carpenters' Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., early in 1886. He was Recording Secretary of that union and in 1887 transferred his membership to Union 28, Chicago, Ill. He was a hard, energetic worker in the eight-hour strike of 1886, and again in 1887, and on every occasion he has proven himself a zealous, sturdy worker for the U. B. So wedded is he to the interests of our Order that he has again and again declared, there should be no organization of carpenters in America other than the U. B. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois.

Practical, plain and decisive in all his actions, Bro. Cattermull wields a worthy influence in our ranks.

Dilatory Unions.

Below is a list of Unions from which no list of officers has been sent us up to date, since the election last December:

100	420
127	422
204	426
206	519
252	543
262	596
368	744
388	752
403	

OFFICIAL

OUR LOCAL UNIONS should join Central Labor Unions or such Central bodies of organized labor as may be in their locality. It is only by uniting and solidifying the ranks of union labor that we can hope to advance our cause.

SEC. 90 of the present Constitution is now in force since Jan. 14, 1895, and applies to all members in arrears, whether so before the above date or since then. Under that law a member cannot be suspended until he owes an amount equal to twelve months' dues. Then he must join as a new member. When in arrears, however, to the amount of three months' dues he is out of benefit. No new initiation fee can be collected from a member in arrears—not until he is finally suspended, and then he joins as a new member.

Labor Legislation in Canada.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council and the Local Federation of Trades of that city is urging on the Ontario Government, to insert in all Provincial public contracts a specification that the union rate of wages, where a union exists, be the Government rate of pay. Bro. Thos. Ryves, of Union 27, who is President of the Federation of Trades, was one of a delegation who had a lengthy interview on the subject with the Commissioner of Public Works. Bro. Ryves was the principal spokesman, and acquitted himself very ably. The Commissioner regarded the subject very favorably. The Labor Legislative Committee of the organized workingmen also have a Union Label Act before the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa. We were very successful in the Provincial Legislature here in Toronto in defeating several measures obnoxious to the working people, and in securing some needed legislation for our people.

Acting Like Idiots.

"I can hire one-half the people to shoot the other half"—said Jay Gould, with a sneer, when some one spoke of the people's rising against the iron rule of the corporations.

And he spoke the truth. There is not a day in the year when we might not win this fight against class laws, if the voters who are suffering from them would only unite.

No blood need be shed; no violence done to person or property.

We could win with the ballot; and with an irresistible public opinion.

But they can throw the apple of discord among the people; and while we, like idiots, are fussing over names and details and personalities, our common foe unite in forging our chains.—*Tom Watson.*

Every Year.

The poor are getting poorer
Every year;
Starvation's growing surer
Every year;
Nor is the prospect brighter
That their burdens will be lighter,
For the chains are getting tighter,
Every year.

The rich are growing stronger
Every year;
Their purse is getting longer
Every year;
For they rule with iron hand
The producers of the land,
And the lion's share demand
Every year.

Babes for bread are crying
Every year;
By starvation more are dying
Every year;
Their cries so loud ascending
With groans of slaves are blending;
And hearts of angels rending,
Every year.

The rich heed not the crying
Every year;
Nor the anguish of the dying,
Every year;
But are waiting for the hour
When in their pomp and power
That more homes they may devour,
Every year.

Though they toil without ceasing
Every year;
Their poverty's increasing
Every year;
To escape the ills betiding
With grim poverty abiding
There are thousands suiciding,
Every year.

The right of homes are ceasing
Every year;
And tenants are increasing
Every year;
For every law that passes
Wealth is given to the classes
By grinding down the masses,
Every year.

—*C. S. White, in Chicago Express.*

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

A Clear Statement of the Situation.

EVERY working person with perceptive and observing faculties, is conscious of the fact that wages generally have fallen. In a few branches only have wages been kept at their regular standard through the effectual agency of trade unions, brotherhoods and confederations, which have aided them to resist the natural laws of decline, while wages have fallen in most of the labor departments. True, normal rates per diem are only a trifle lower now in some of the branches, but the issues of newspapers every morning told us of cuts in wages, and the bottom is not yet reached. Throughout the land are strikes, lockouts and shut-downs; shops and factories are running short time in the week, and many have laid off portions of their help, and millions of idle or partially employed laborers are to be seen.

This gloomy aspect in labor conditions is the result of vicious legislation in the establishment of a single gold standard of money. Instead of trying to legislate for the general welfare of the country, Congress and the Executive are benefitting speculative branches of trade and advancing the interests of foreign money kings and extortioners, who loan vast sums of money to governments, and these loans absorb the products of labor to pay the interest. The situation brought about by the demonetization of silver appalls the mind and chills the heart of every workingman. For while we are a debtor nation we are under bondage to our creditors. Better, if we owe anything, that we owe it to our own citizens, who ought to have patriotism enough to hold it for an investment.

The labor element is in a disquiet and restless condition, and the disturbances are of dual form, the one political and the other social. The political trouble is the disturbance and change in values. The loss in values, in this country alone, by the demonetization of silver, approximates to the sum of $2,000,000,000, an amount inconceivable, a sum nearly equal to our national debt at the close of the war. In fact, the rise in gold has so affected the balance of the national debt that it is as big to-day as it was twenty-five years ago, except as to the name of the thing.

The result of this change in our pecuniary matters has created an alarm not without reason, and distrust and stagnation pervades business. It was an unwise and outrageous proceeding, to destroy one-half of our real, actual money, when there was not a sufficiency, and has been the means of throwing millions out of employment, all for the honor and glory of a plutocracy.

Then there is the social and economical difficulty. Our liberal policy toward immigration has flooded the country with workingmen. They come here not to establish new industries, but to appropriate the use of those already established after many successive generations. This country is large and populous, and we have wide fields for industry and development, but we have not an excess of industries to furnish steady employment to all who are compelled or actuated to labor for their support. The ratio of increase of working people is greater than the opportunities for employment. Every year we are adding additional numbers to the working population, by ingress of foreigners, the increase of native born citizens, and the introduction of women and children in the fields of labor where before only men were employed, all to cheapen labor and increase the profits of the employer.

Can we remove or improve this difficulty? The most efficacious remedy would be to apply the eight-hour day system, that would afford opportunities for employment of more help, provided we could keep the industries in the current of progress and improvement.

The right and privilege of laboring is allowed to every person, but wage earning and employment pertains only to a certain few. In hiring, it is not to be careful in considering by the employer whether the one whom he is engaging is compelled to work for his support or not; he is not inquiring as to the equity of the case, what he wants is the work, it does not matter whether he is giving it to the most needy, only that he is getting the most efficient help. But is it not proper to prohibit the employment of a person for unreasonable and excessive number of hours, without liberty to rest and recuperate his physical powers. Then why would it be impolitic and unreasonable to reduce the number of hours of a day's labor, and thereby give greater amount of opportunities for working men to receive employment to earn their bread? Still it is not wise to make our country too attractive to foreigners, to which Europe may send her idle laborers, and be relieved of the expense of keeping them as paupers. But the greatest difficulty is to harmonize the different and incongruous elements among the working class. There is as much antagonism in their own ranks, as between them and the other classes of society. While such is the state of facts, no law will or can be enacted for their relief and protection.

The surrounding conditions and circumstances imperatively demand the shortening of the day's labor, not merely from purely philanthropic motives, but as a necessary stage in the evolution and regulation of human industries. The movement in the way of lessening the number of working hours in a day involves the abolishment of one of our venerated institutions, though not sacredly maintained, which in the lapse of time has become obnoxious, that of the ten hour system. The special interest in the movement does not demand to enquire if it is a hygienic measure, or one of social reform. However, the education and tastes of some people of this age would seem to furnish an argument against the movement. We are obliged to acknowledge that more leisure disposes some people to seek recuperation and refreshment through excessive indulgences in acts of dissipation and licentious conduct. But, like many other reforms, the Eight-hour system may be distinguished by what it accomplishes, instead of what was intended by it; that in place of establishing a class of people of depraved morals, it would be the means of instigating them to a life of virtue and the development of a higher civilization.

This is no measure to be attained by a proclamation of emancipation, but a cause to be gained only by working men's own concentrated efforts. It is not going to be accomplished through interposition of vacillating politicians. From such it is vain to look for help, and their promises will all be deceptive and misleading. Individuals must forget and sunder their party ties, which have so long subjected them to slavery, and act independently. Your champions will be among your own number and in your periodical journals. It is a monstrous injustice that this country should be governed in the interest of a class of usurers and money brokers as it is at present. Can it be possible to educate and stimulate working men to intelligent action? The lack of systematic persistency characterizes nearly every labor movement.

Briefly adverting to the use of machinery and the share it takes in the labor troubles, it is here stated that every machine in use displaces from five to seventy-five pairs of hands. It is estimated that the type-setting machine has thrown five thousand printers out of employment in the State of New York, and the printing business is still in a most flourishing condition in the State.

It is well understood that the tendency of the times is to cheapen the cost of production, while our wants and necessities are constantly augmenting. It must also be borne in mind that prices, in a large measure, are influenced by the volume or amount of money in circulation. And now the strange phenomenon appears, that when our population is increasing, and more money is needed to carry on business transactions, we have foolishly contracted our currency circulation by demonetizing silver. Altogether it seems that now is a propitious time to start the eight-hour movement, and urge the protection of our shores against the importation of foreign laborers.

JAMES E. MAHN.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Plain Talk at a Union Meeting.

UNION 622, Waco, Tex., makes it a practice to have its members each in turn prepare some paper or essay, or deliver an address at a stated meeting. This has aroused the latent talents of the members. Here is a sample of an address recently delivered by one of the members:

"I hope you will deal charitably with this my first attempt to speak on labor issues. If each member will only have something to offer every meeting night on some subject, there will always be something said that will cause us to think, that will cause us to read and finally cause us to speak, and in a short time we will become familiar with matters and study our craft interests. There is no workingman these days but has his own thoughts regarding what would be best to do to better the condition of his craft. There are certain kinds of aggression I am not in favor of. There is agression that sometimes does more harm than good. I have no doubt in my mind but the day will come, not only in America but in the whole world, when labor and capital will be in such harmony that aggression will not be needed and strikes will be a thing of the past. In order to reach this beautiful harmonious state of affairs, we must be up and doing. Every honorable means should be resorted to to increase our strength, by bringing into our ranks all non-union men and educate them to our way of thinking. Each and every union man must put his shoulder to the wheel and every man will have to make "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether," and to pull together is the best pull of all.

It lays entirely in our own hands. How long the day is off when we will have the harmonious time we are looking for, will be when the laboring part of the world will be so well organized so well acquainted with their rights, so strong in numbers, wise in council, so united in action demanding justice that capital will have to surrender.

Do you ever give it a thought, you that have spent your whole life, given your energies and talents such as they are and all you had, building palaces for the wealthy, that there is something rotten about an economic system that allows a man who confers so much upon his country as a good carpenter a bare subsistence as a reward for his labor. What a good mechanic earns from the trade he follows is not half what he gives by it. The carpenter who builds a mansion rearing it through a whole season receives a few hundred dollars and is supposed to be well paid and is himself satisfied and people seems to think that is the whole that he has done. He has worked hard during the summer he has earned his money to support his family and perhaps laid up some, and what has he done? Earned his money? Yes he has earned his money but he has built a mansion in which a family shall be sheltered through a hundred years, when he is dead and his children dead, his work stands, and he got what? A few pitiful dollars, and he gave what? He gave the community benefits, in his skill, in his mind, or incarnated in timber, he gave to the community priceless gifts. Carpenters, what do you get? I say working hard all your life, spending all you make to educate and support your family, generally speaking at the age of forty-five you are a grey-haired, broken man, it is hard for you to hold a job, you have nothing laid up. If you do not happen to have a good child with whom you can live, what is going to become of you? It is a matter for thought and I would like to hear some brother speak on it some time, the way I have figured it out is very well expressed by those lines:

Ye build, ye build, but ye enter not in
Like the toilers whom the desert devoured in their sin.
From the land of promise ye fade and die
Ere its verdure gleams forth upon your weary eye.

Practical Plans and Estimates.

A STORE FRONT.

BY I. P. HICKS.

HAVING had several calls for store front plans lately, and thinking that perhaps there may be among the many readers of THE CARPENTER some who may be in need of a cheap yet rather tasty design for a small, one-story front, I have concluded to submit the following design for their consideration. The size of the ground plan or floor plan over all is 20x36 feet.

The walls are 12-inch brick, except the front, which is laid up with block stone to the bottom of the I beam as shown.

The cellar is to be 7 feet 6 inches deep.

The store room ceiling, 12 feet in the clear.

There will be two doors and two windows besides the front.

Distance around outside walls, 112 feet.

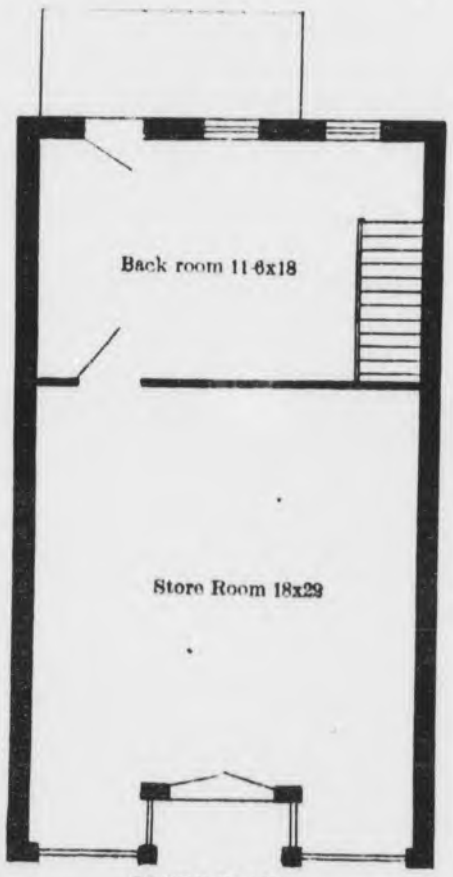
Length of front cornice, including gable, 34 feet.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

200 yards excavating, 30c	$ 60 00
50,000 brick laid in wall, $8	400 00
Stone in front and sills	130 00
	$590 00

LUMBER BILL.

	Feet.
28, 2x12 20 ft. floor joists	1,120
30, 2x 8 20 " ceiling joists	810
28, 2x 6 20 " roof joists	560
20, 2x 4 12 " partition studding	160
5, 2x 6 12 " for platform frame	60
10, 2x 8 10 " " " floor	135
	2,845

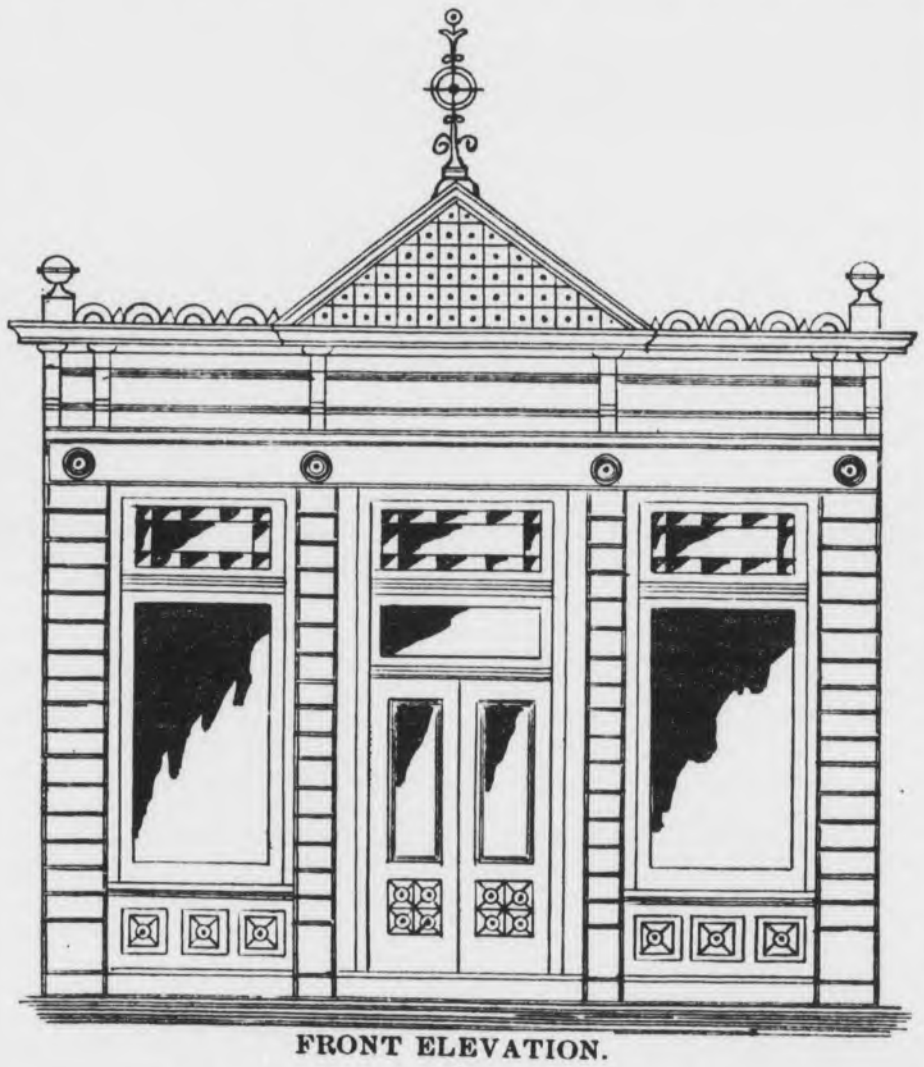


FLOOR PLAN.

2,845 ft. in frame, $16.50 per m.	$46 94
900 " ⅞ sheeting for roof, $18 per m.	16 20
900 " 4-inch flooring $30 per m.	27 00
200 " ⅞ finish, $40 per m.	8 00
1,200 " ⅞ ceiling, $30 per m.	36 00
100 " 10 inch base, $2.50 per h.	2 50
100 " 5-inch casing, $1.50 per h.	1 50
4 plinth blocks, 8c	32
8 corner blocks, 5c	40
2 windows 10x14, 8 light, $1.50	3 00
1 back door, 3x7, 1¾	3 50
1 partition door, 2-8x6 8, 1⅜	2 25
3 cellar sash, 12x16, 3 lights, $1.25	3 75
50 ft. 4½-inch crown mould, $2.50 per h.	1 25
80 " 2-inch bed mould, $1 50 per h	1 20
300 " ⅞ quarter round, 60c per h.	1 80
32 " parting stops, 50c per h.	16
36 " window stops, 1 inch, 60c per h	21
36 " door stops, 2 inch, 1.25 p. h.	45
12 " 5-inch oak threshold $4 per h.	48
Mill work on front, including doors, brackets, cornice and everything used in the front	70 00
Glass	30 00
	$256 91

CARPENTER WORK.

9 sqrs. framing and laying floors, $1.30	$11 70
9 " framing and ceiling, $1.50	13 50



FRONT ELEVATION.

9 " framing and sheeting roof $1.00	9 00
2½ " framing and ceiling partition, $1.40	3 50
40 lineal feet of cornice, 15c	6 00
100 lineal feet of base, 4c	4 00
2 door frames complete, $2.50	5 00
2 window frames complete, $2.50	5 00
3 cellar frames complete, $1.50	4 50
Cellar stairs, including railing	3 50
Work on back platform	5 00
Work putting in the front	18 00
	$88 70

HARDWARE.

20 lbs. 20d nails	50
50 " 10d "	1 30
100 " 8d "	4 05
50 " 6d "	1 50
20 " 10d finish	60
30 " 8d "	95
15 " 6d "	50
2 " 3d "	08
50 " sash weights, 1¼c	62
1 skein sash cord	60
8 sash pulleys, 4c	32
2 sash locks, 15c	30
2 mortice locks, $1.00	2 00
1 front door lock	2 00
1 set flush bolts	1 50
750 feet tin roof, 8c	60 00
32 " gutter and conductor, 10c	3 20
	$80 02

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$590 00
Lumber bill and mill work	256 91
Carpenter work	88 70
Hardware	80 02
Painting	30 37
Gas fitting	12 00
Plastering 124 yards 25c	31 00
	$1089 00

Thus we find the estimated cost of this store front as designed to be $1,089. The same design could be carried out in a frame building in close imitation of stone front for $800. The panels under the windows are made by planting in a chamfered block with a turned rosette in the center. The gable is finished by planting on the sheeting square corner blocks which should be ornamented to some extent by being turned in the center, or if not turned they might be bored out with a bit to take away the plainness in looks. The cresting may be scroll sawed work cut from good solid stock about 1½ inches thick and finished with a short turned post at the ends as shown. The finial which surmounts the top of the gable should be made of galvanized iron.

The brackets supporting the cornice should show a face of 3½ or 4 inches and should be 2 feet long by about 12 inches wide. The cornice over the gable should be 2 or 3 inches wider than the other cornice and the brackets widened proportionately. The general appearance of this design may be somewhat improved by laying two or three courses of stone above the I beam, thus making the front from 16 to 24 inches higher.

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Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer.

G. A. TOPP & CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.,
During the month ending March 31, 1895.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$190 00	162	$110 60	325	$20 80	521	$30 70
2	82 35	163	24 90	326	24 20	522	3 60
3	21 70	164	4 20	327	35 00	526	36 00
4	50 40	165	23 50	328	9 80	534	9 00
5	56 00	166	16 50	329	3 80	543	6 30
6	4 70	167	28 00	330	11 20	549	3 80
7	8 40	168	29 00	331	2 80	550	5 00
8	66 10	169	51 00	332	111 98	551	6 00
9	9 00	170	6 10	333	9 80	553	4 50
11	63 50	171	24 20	334	15 10	554	44 80
12	13 80	173	3 30	335	4 40	555	7 00
14	7 20	175	20 60	336	23 00	557	10 00
15	42 00	176	60 35	339	13 75	560	7 00
16	21 40	177	17 50	340	280 00	563	47 30
17	12 70	179	13 10	342	30 40	564	5 60
19	7 00	181	86 20	343	8 70	567	38 50
20	31 50	186	5 20	344	6 90	568	10 30
21	45 80	188	9 10	346	19 00	575	11 50
22	85 10	189	31 30	348	1 25	578	22 00
23	78 90	190	6 60	349	1 50	580	13 10
25	29 60	191	5 60	351	4 50	585	7 50
26	18 20	192	25	352	9 20	586	27 40
27	21 50	193	14 50	355	35 45	588	9 10
28	261 40	194	6 00	356	6 00	591	9 80
29	147 00	195	16 00	359	34 85	592	3 20
30	24 70	196	6 30	360	16 80	593	3 20
31	6 80	198	23 00	361	10 50	595	6 70
33	166 50	199	19 50	365	7 00	596	2 40
35	12 50	200	27 00	367	11 90	602	3 50
37	3 20	201	2 60	369	15 00	603	20 65
38	12 50	203	18 60	370	20 90	604	8 40
39	32 90	207	20 95	371	8 00	605	18 10
40	13 50	208	6 80	374	16 20	606	11 95
42	28 75	209	58 20	375	150 00	611	26 00
43	163 80	211	47 70	376	20 50	617	5 40
44	33 00	214	7 75	377	4 50	622	18 70
45	3 50	215	32 70	378	7 40	623	12 40
48	6 50	218	7 55	380	13 00	628	17 50
49	8 40	220	14 00	381	55 35	629	10 00
50	10 90	221	10 60	382	101 50	636	5 50
52	37 25	224	38 60	386	7 20	637	25 20
54	76 50	225	17 00	390	11 40	638	34 00
55	13 00	226	10 35	391	19 20	639	30 60
56	11 50	227	8 00	393	10 50	640	12 00
59	3 20	228	36 20	394	2 60	641	4 60
60	15 80	229	11 20	399	7 00	645	16 10
61	18 40	230	16 00	400	25 00	647	22 50
62	33 60	231	2 60	402	4 50	649	7 70
63	3 00	232	2 00	403	1 40	650	18 20
64	39 30	233	1 80	404	9 00	651	9 00
67	5 20	235	13 50	407	31 60	654	5 00
68	8 20	236	6 60	409	9 00	659	28 50
69	11 90	237	10 00	410	9 10	661	4 50
70	11 90	238	29 00	416	54 70	663	8 50
72	26 10	239	34 30	417	5 80	664	5 00
73	25 40	240	35 00	419	16 50	665	16 65
74	13 95	242	7 50	420	4 00	667	26 40
76	15 95	243	7 60	421	12 50	676	7 60
78	18 50	244	6 50	422	4 50	678	51 30
80	13 30	246	8 50	423	12 40	679	10 00
82	17 80	246	15 10	424	14 50	681	31 30
83	74 10	247	26 00	426	3 40	683	20 00
84	3 50	248	7 00	427	12 00	685	17 50
86	3 00	249	13 40	428	5 80	687	16 00
87	31 80	250	12 50	429	14 85	689	11 90
88	17 70	251	20 70	431	8 60	690	2 40
90	47 05	254	7 80	432	7 00	692	23 30
92	18 00	256	5 20	433	44 00	696	16 00
94	27 50	257	96 00	437	5 25	698	37 80
96	57 25	258	19 75	440	28 00	699	31 10
97	8 75	260	8 80	442	8 50	701	7 80
99	7 50	261	3 30	445	8 50	703	7 80
100	3 20	262	4 50	446	39 70	704	19 00
101	12 40	263	5 00	449	28 90	705	20 50
102	9 80	265	4 50	450	7 00	707	21 90
103	9 40	266	8 60	451	47 20	712	24 60
104	39 25	267	6 60	453	51 40	714	26 00
107	18 03	268	18 70	456	5 00	715	65 50
109	148 10	269	50 40	457	46 00	716	35 20
111	34 80	270	53 80	459	9 10	717	11 10
112	75 55	273	8 80	460	22 60	719	1 60
113	8 00	274	21 30	462	16 60	723	3 40
114	26 50	275	5 90	464	11 00	725	2 65
115	17 50	276	1 40	468	78 95	726	28 50
118	11 10	277	20 50	469	10 50	728	1 80
119	44 00	279	2 80	470	11 00	730	61 30
121	11 00	280	7 70	471	87 20	731	9 20
122	37 10	281	46 50	473	46 00	734	4 50
124	6 10	283	6 00	474	92 00	736	3 70
125	41 70	284	21 00	478	29 85	738	12 95
130	8 70	286	37 70	479	16 50	739	14 30
131	5 70	287	32 00	481	54 80	741	33 20
132	15 90	288	23 75	482	26 50	742	6 30
134	16 20	290	33 45	483	15 00	745	5 60
136	15 00	291	16 40	484	20 50	746	14 90
137	16 50	294	17 50	486	9 40	750	26 50
138	8 10	295	12 50	487	50	752	5 20
140	7 50	300	2 00	493	36 80	756	4 60
141	41 38	301	45 10	496	3 40	757	10 50
142	45 00	304	12 50	497	81 50	758	7 20
143	11 75	305	7 20	499	12 20	760	3 60
144	8 20	306	15 90	500	5 50	766	3 60
146	9 50	308	5 20	501	5 50	767	5 60
147	9 20	309	140 40	502	7 50	775	13 30
149	11 00	314	8 50	507	5 20	779	4 50
151	58 40	315	5 00	509	118 10	783	11 00
154	14 40	316	5 20	510	2 40	785	12 50
155	11 60	317	44 10	511	8 00	786	16 50
157	5 00	319	3 00	513	77 00	799	4 85
158	10 80	323	5 00	515	56 40	805	5 50
160	29 40	324	7 50	518	40 90		

Total received,	$10,203 68
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	4,761 50
Total for Tax and Supplies,	$5,442 18

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THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1895.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

THREE CENTURIES OF SECRET ORGANIZATION—THE COMPANIONSHIP AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

THE discovery of a maritime route to India in the last years of the fifteenth century is too important an event to be passed over here, not only because the search for that route led to the discovery and colonization of America and the consequent extension of the West, but also because its immediate result was to change the track of the world's commerce, to the serious injury of the Italian commonwealths, and, in a lesser degree, of the free cities of Belgium and the Rhine. Having been specially induced to make this note in consequence of the prevalence of certain erroneous opinions as to the cause of the decay of Italian prosperity, we resume the main thread of our subject.

Beginning of the Modern Union.—By the middle of the sixteenth century the separation of the trade union into two opposing bodies of employers and employed had taken place in the most advanced countries of the West, and in every industry in which any considerable amount of capital could be profitably invested. While engaged in the difficult task of tracing the dissolution of the medieval system, we have confined the field of observation mainly to England, because it was in that country where the social revolution was most thoroughly achieved at an early date; and because the sharp contrast, between the prosperity of the fifteenth century and the misery of the sixteenth, there seen, is the best illustration of the nature and extent of that revolution. But now that we are free to direct our attention to the process of the reconstitution of the trade union; to the formation of the third and modern phase of the voluntary organization of labor, we must turn again to France.

The similarity and the simultaneousness of the successive steps in the dissolution of the medieval industrial system in England and France, notwithstanding the difference of the means by which those steps were effected, should be conclusive proof that the several countries of the West form one common whole. In France, the monarchy having succeeded in breaking the independent power of the aristocracy and in centralizing the whole power of the State in its own hands, the journeymen were excluded from the trade union by the sole force of royal decrees; but in England, the aristocracy, by forcing the monarchs to respect the provisions of the Magna Charter, prevented such centralization, therefore, the monarchs were obliged to conspire with the richer citizens to effect that end. In France, the corporations and the brotherhoods were dissolved at one and the same time, and afterward, royal charters were granted to corporations of masters only, while the clergy were forbidden to allow any journeymen brotherhoods to meet in the chapels, cloisters, or other places of their establishments; in England, however, the corporations were continued without any break, but minus the journeymen, and the brotherhoods were prevented from meeting in chapels, etc., by the confiscation of those chapels, etc., and all the property of the brotherhoods, together with that of the regular clergy. (1536-51).

As to dates it is well to notice that in 1350, John, King of France, issued an ordinance forbidding workmen to demand and employers to pay, more than one-third greater wages than the rate paid before the Black Death; and, in 1349, 1350-51, the English parliament forbade the demanding and paying of more than the same rate of wages which prevailed before that calamity. In 1377, a City Ordinance deprived the mass of the London workers of the municipal and national electoral franchise; and, in 1383, Charles VI, deprived the city of Paris of its municipal government. Thenceforward, Louis XI, by his ordinance of June, 1467, Francis I, by his edict of August, 1539, Francis II, by his edict of July, 1559, and Henry III, by his edict of December, 1581, accomplished the same result in France as was accomplished in England during the period between the passing of the acts of parliaments known as 3rd Henry VI, in 1425, and the 5th Elizabeth, in 1562.

Coming, at length, to the visible process of the reconstruction of the trade union, we are struck at the outset by the greater precociousness and energy of France. The English journeymen, sore dismayed by the robbery of their accumulated savings of many centuries, finally consummated by the Lord Protector Somerset in 1551, proceeded with great caution in the work of reconstruction. They supplied the corporation feature of the union by the adoption of "houses of call," where employers might find workmen when help was needed, and where workmen could discuss trade affairs over a "friendly pint of porter," without exciting suspicion of illegal combination; and they met the brotherhood feature by the establishment of friendly societies, with more or less eccentric titles and ceremonies, care being taken not to exhibit any special craft feature in connection therewith, in order to guard against further robbery by the State. The French journeymen, however, from the date of their exclusion from the corporations, continued and developed the custom of travelling from city to city and meeting in certain taverns or "houses of call;" and, when excluded as brotherhoods from meeting in chapels, they elaborated a ritual or rituals of their own. In this way, by the middle of the sixteenth century, there had arisen in France a form of trade union organization widely different from that which had prevailed in previous centuries. This organization was known as the Companionship (*compagnonnage*), and it is our present purpose to reveal something of its form and method of working; although many of its legends, ceremonies, signs and tokens are enshrouded in deepest mystery.

The Companionship.—That the Companionship was the original form of the modern trade union is sufficiently clear from three of its characteristic features; first, it was strictly confined to journeymen; secondly, it united the workmen of the same trade disseminated throughout a territory extending over six degrees of latitude and longitude; and thirdly, it united the functions of the corporation and of the brotherhood in one general craft organization, and thus formed the protective and benevolent trade union as it practically exists to-day.

Cities of the Tour of France.—Toward the close of the previous system, a young man having completed his apprenticeship was supposed, before competing for the mastership, to successively visit and work in certain cities where his craft was carried on in the most approved manner; but, when the workmen could no longer hope to become masters, this migration, which had previously been only a temporary phase in the life of a workman, became, in most cases, a life long habit. In course of time the tour, thus developed, included some sixteen to twenty principal cities, situate between the Mediterranean and the Seine; beside a number of so-called "bastard towns" in which few or no branches of the Companionship existed.

The Mother.—This was the peculiar name given to the "house of call" of each trade in the several cities, the proprietor of which and his wife were called Father and Mother; but they also styled the house itself the Mother (la mère). A companion arriving in a city of the tour did not look for work himself; he went direct to the Mother, here he would make himself known by the proper sign, and, although he might be a complete stranger in the place, he was greeted as an old friend. No matter if he had money or not, he had a plate on the table, a seat by the fire and a good bed, until work was found for him, and if he fell sick the Mother nursed him as a son. As the Companionship was responsible for the legitimate expenses of any particular member in such cases, the Mother suffered no pecuniary loss by this generous hospitality. It was at the Mother that a young man was admitted as an "aspirant;" it was here he entered into the serious questions of trade policy as a "companion;" it was here he voted, feasted and trod "the light fantastic toe" at the annual election of officers, banquet and ball, and it was here when his life-work was done the companions assembled to carry him to the great Mother of us all.

The Officers.—General conferences of officers or delegates were doubtless held when some great special necessity arose, but there does not appear to have ever been any kind of general executive body connected with the Companionship. If a branch fell into financial difficulties, the sister branches of the same craft, or those of the same duty, came to its assistance. Despite the confusing variety of figurative terms and special names used by the Companionship, the system of government was direct and very simple. The officers of each branch rarely exceeded three in number, and, although in the course of three centuries the titles of these officers changed somewhat, the functions performed by them varied but little. Each branch may be said to have had a premier, a vice-gerant, for the members of the first degree, and a secretary.

A business agent (*rouleur*) was appointed by the premier each week, as was also a sick-committee. The duties of the agent were both numerous and onerous. The agent received all new comers at the Mother, and informed them of the state of trade, rate of wages, and of any boycott or strike that might exist. If a new comer elected to continue his journey, and was destitute of funds, the agent saw that he was relieved, and if he elected to remain, the agent found him work. If no vacancy existed it was the agent's duty to find some one willing to leave the city, or to notify those employed to work less time, in order to give the new comer room for employment. In introducing a journeyman to an employer, the employer was required to advance one day's wages. This advance the agent retained. Before his week's term of office expired, the agent called a meeting of those whom he had thus placed, and returned the advance money to each, less a certain proportion for the branch treasury, and with the money thus returned the members paid for a banquet, in which the agent shared *ex officio*. Before a companion quitted the city the agent was required to see that the accounts between the companion and his employer, and between the companion and the branch were settled, also all obligations toward his fellow-workmen. The agent then called a special meeting to bid the departing member farewell.

The Constitution.—It is impossible to decide to which trade the credit is due of originating the Companionship. The masons make a strong claim to that honor; but after many years study of this and cognate questions we would be inclined to claim the honor of thus founding the modern trade union for the carpenters, were we not convinced that the Companionship was a long and gradual evolution. In the course of its development, the Companionship was constituted of the masons, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, roofers, glaziers, gilders, locksmiths, turners, coopers, sabot-makers, wagon-makers, smiths, horse-shoers, cutlers, nail makers, tanners, curriers, saddlers, shoemakers, hatters, weavers, tailors, rope-makers, bakers, and printers. Regarded from the standpoint of trade anatomy, we see a number of widely-extended institutions of mutual insurance, credit and education, and from the standpoint of working-class solidarity, a powerful federation which energetically defended by the boycott (*l'interdit*), the strike (*la grève*), and oft-times by physical force, the interests of its affiliated unions.

The Duty.—We must know something of the obligation, charge or duty (*le devoir*) in order to understand the real nature, the strength and aspirations of the Companionship. Unfortunately, as some are inclined to think, there was not one duty, but three duties, to which the several unions held allegiance. These duties were known as those of the Children of Father Soubise; of the Children of Master Jacques; and of the Children of King Solomon. Many of the mason's local unions held to the duty of Solomon, but other of their unions held to that of Jacques. The joiners' unions were thus divided, and so also were those of the locksmiths. It is probable that all carpenters originally held allegiance to the duty of Soubise; but, in Paris, some unions seceded and claimed the duty of Solomon. A prolonged and bloody feud, in this case, was fortunately averted by a treaty, which divided the city of Paris, so far as carpenters were concerned, in two nearly equal portions, the half of the city on the left bank of the Seine being conceded to the carpenters of Solomon, which territory they hold to-day.

The legends which are supposed to account for the origin of these several duties, although couched in somewhat figurative language, are, at all events, useful in revealing the long cherished aspiration for working class solidarity; and, as such, must be taken into account by the historians of the future. We gather from the legend of Jacques that the founder of that duty was the son of one Jacquin, who was probably a member of one of the few fragments of the mason's union (*collegium architecti*), which in the invasion of the barbarians, escaped the general wreck of Roman institutions. Jacques was born in the small town of Carte in Gaul, now known as St. Romili, France; and appears to have been possessed with the idea of reuniting the workers of the world in a federated system of trade unions, as they existed before the fall of Rome; but, of course, without slavery or State patronage and control. On his death, the legend states, he devised his hat to the hatters; his tunic to the masons; his

sandals to the locksmiths; his cloak to the joiners; his belt to the carpenters, and his cane to the wagonmakers. Soubise appears to have worked and travelled in Judea and other Roman provinces with Jacques; and, as a carpenter, seems to have devoted special efforts to the dissemination of the idea of the organization and federation of trade unions among the men of his own craft, in particular. The duty of Solomon seems to have been a special attempt at such organization on the part of the masons, and it is probable that it is from this latter duty that speculative freemasonry has derived its main tradition.

The Ritual.—Notwithstanding the great variety of special names used by the several trades to designate the degrees in the different duties, there never were more than two legitimate degrees in the Companionship.

A young man having served his apprenticeship, to the carpenter trade for instance, would come to the Mother and ask to be received as a member. He was questioned in order to ascertain if his intentions were serious. If the interview was satisfactory, he was engaged (*embauche*), and told to come to the next general assembly; invariably held on the first Sunday of each month. The candidate, having presented himself at the time specified, was conducted into the presence of all the members; the rules were read to him, and he was asked if he could and would conform thereto. If he answered "Yes!" he was conducted to a seat and further instructed. He was then required to choose a name by which he would thereafter be known in the Companionship. Having so chosen a name he was from that time forth no more addressed by the title of citizen, or brother, or Mr., but always as Country (*le pays*). This custom doubtless arose from the recognition that the Companionship was superior to the medieval trade union in the fact that it was not bounded by the walls of any one city, but was extended as widely as the language or the country extended, regardless of any political frontiers. In ceasing to be an apprentice he had also ceased to be, in the terms peculiar to the carpenters, a rabbit (*lapin*); he had now become a fox (*renard*), and, if found as intelligent and active as his namesake, he might in time become an ape (*singe*); that is to say, he would become a regular companion; or, in other words, a good fellow (*bon-drille*), and be eligible to office. But as yet, while a fox, he could not wear the square and compasses, or the knot of red, white and green ribbon in his left button hole, or wear the white gloves, which with the travelling cane, were the symbols of the Carpenters' Union.

If a companion was found guilty of disgraceful conduct he was expelled by a ceremony called the Convoy of Grenoble. In full meeting the condemned was forced to his knees, the companions then set up a peculiar chant, similar to the Celtic "keening"; his glass was shattered into fragments; his colors were torn from his button-hole and burned; the agent then led him by the hand around the room and each companion in turn slapped his face; the door was then opened, and, finally, the agent kicked him out.

When a companion died, the branch buried him. On the coffin were placed two traveling canes crossed, the square and compasses, and the ribbons of the craft. Each companion wore crape on his left arm, on his colors, and on his cane. They carried the coffin by groups of four or six, changing from time to time, until all had borne a share of the burden. Arrived at the grave, they placed the coffin on the ground and formed around it the "living circle." One of the companions delivered an address, and all sank on one knee and chanted while the coffin was lowered into the grave. Two canes were then placed crosswise on the ground, and two companions placed their feet in the quarters thus formed; then, taking each other by the right hand, they whispered some words in one another's ear, and gave an embrace known as the *guilbrette*. In retiring they knelt again on the edge of the grave and threw three clods of earth on the coffin. All performed these operations in turn; and, then reforming ranks, returned to the Mother.

The Convoy.—A companion about to leave a city to resume his travels, was honored with a convoy (*conduite en règle*) beyond the walls. Quitting work at the week's end, a special assembly would be called on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning he took a parting glass with the Mother; the companions donned their ribbons, the music struck up and the convoy then started. Passing through the city gates, they marched along, singing in chorus the songs of the duty, until, arriving at some wood or other secluded spot, they raised the peculiar chant of the Companionship, and, finally, giving the *guilbrette* to the departing companion, the convoy retraced its steps to the city.

Fortified by Persecution.—We have endeavored in the foregoing to give a general view of the form and of the aspirations of this organization, so little known in this country. It must not however be supposed that this organization attained its full power without repeated attempts of the State to repress it. Indeed, it is by the very multiplicity and ferocity of the royal and judicial decrees and ordinances, levelled against the companionship, that we are chiefly enabled to realize its power and to trace its continued working during three centuries.

An edict of December 28, 1541, prohibited the companion printers of Lyons making agreement to delay work, to choose officers among themselves, or to assemble at the doors of master printers in greater number than five persons.

An ordinance of May 15, 1579, forbid the companion bakers of Paris, who were then on strike for an increase of wages, to work under less than a six months engagement; it also forbid master bakers to employ any journeyman without a written discharge from his previous master.

An edict of January 10, 1601, prohibited the companion shoemakers of Paris accosting any journeyman of that craft, or to serve as agents in procuring work for others; or to assemble in greater number than three, under pain of banishment or worse.

Apostacy of the Crispins.—The first general official investigation of the ceremonies of the companionship took place between 1648 and 1655. It appears that a companion shoemaker took offense at the ceremony of initiation and abjured his membership. Not resting here, he organized a body named the Brothers of Crispin, and obtained legal sanction for its existence. In consequence of this application, information was obtained from the seceders, which resulted in the indictment of the Companionship by the municipality of Paris, in 1648. At length, on March 23, 1651, the shoemakers were induced to disclose the secrets of their craft; and on May 16 following they solemnly foreswore the duty of Master Jacques. In the excitement which followed, disclosures were also made concerning the ceremony of the saddlers, tailors, cutlers and hatters, some portion of which were printed and published. Upon the strength of these revelations, the faculty of the Sorbonne was asked for an opinion. This opinion in writing was delivered March 14, 1655. The sentence of condemnation which followed this examination was confirmed by the government, May 30, 1658, and was then posted throughout France.

Triumphant Labor.—The companionship was too deeply rooted, however, to be destroyed by judicial verdicts, decrees or anathemas, and twenty years later we see it carrying on the work of organization more vigorously than ever. On May 5, 1682, the master locksmith's corporation of Toulouse asked for protection against the Companionship which had beaten and driven out of that city all who did not belong to the duty. On October, 3, 1688, the master tailors' corporation of Lyons bear testimony as to the power of the companion tailors, who, in the Mothers of the Silver Clock, the White Cross, the Scissors, and seven others named, make their cabals. Passing over many other such appeals for protection made during a whole century, we will only refer to that of the master joiners of Toulouse, in January, 1783, which declares that the Companionship braves the authority of the police and has become formidable to the troops that the magistrates send to disperse them.

Effect of the Revolution.—France was now, indeed, in the early throes of a great political revolution. Under the influence of the new-born doctrine of the inalienable "rights of man," the royal finance minister, Turgot, had decreed on March 12, 1776, the suppression of the masters' corporations. But how far that suppression and the succeeding vigorous attempt to realize those "inalienable rights," affected the Companionship we have yet to see.

A High Jinks decision is that of the Supreme Court of Illinois, that the Eight-Hour law of that State, or the "sweat shop law" as it is commonly called, is unconstitutional, and that the appropriation for factory inspectors is illegal. The law was exclusively for the protection of women. Yet Massachusetts has a ten-hour law on a similar basis and it is not yet ruled out, nor is the law of New York and other States as to factory inspection considered unconstitutional.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls. Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, Ohio.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W.V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark. N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton. Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park. Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson. Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville. Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind,
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Manchester, N. H.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Southampton, N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Haughville, Ind.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas,
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Richmond, Ind.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside. Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay. N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman. Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
College Point, N. Y.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
La Salle, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Flushing, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Milburn, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Peru, Ill.
Rockville, Conn.

Total, 423 cities.

The Pharisees.

We doze and dream and let the world go by
Shut up as is the oyster in his shell,
And fatten aimlessly upon the slime
And doze of things, until at last torn forth,
Unknowing how or why our fate is wrought,
And then served up, a dainty dish for death.

We fancy we work and move the world,
Simply because we pile up yearly gains,
Make certain profits and increase our store,
Unmindful of the many poor and weak
Who lose their labor, as they needs must lose,
That we may win, and get and have, and keep.

We shut ourselves within our narrow homes,
And there we count and lay aside our gains,
Our wives and little ones beside us there,
And all is placid, sweet, serene and calm.

We pat ourselves upon our ample breasts.
And say: "Behold! Observe what we have done!
The rich reward of a most virtuous life,
And all is ours, and we have earned it well."

Some careless foot has set the door ajar;
The cold wind rushes in and there without
Is labor, pale and weary, weak and worn.
His worried wife and starveling children there
And half inquiring, half rebellious eyes
Demand: "Who gets my share of this world's work?"

How soon we crush accusing conscience down,
Shut out the cold and that distressful sight,
Draw close to us our wives and little ones,
And count with care our petty hoard again,
Thankful that we are not as other men.

EDWARD WILLET.

The Labor Question.

AN ADMIRABLE LECTURE BY ALFRED F. JURY, OF TORONTO.

WE here give a synopsis of a very exhaustive and instructive lecture delivered by Alfred F. Jury, of Toronto, Canada, before the Political Science Club and Students of Toronto University, January 26, 1895. The faculty of the University refused to allow the use of the gymnasium hall for the lecture, notwithstanding the Political Science Club had arranged and printed a programme for a series of lectures on which Mr. Jury's lecture was announced. The objection of the faculty to Mr. Jury and to Mr. Phillips Thompson, a labor man, who was booked for a lecture the same night with Mr. Jury, it is alleged, rests on the fact that neither of the gentlemen had been educated in an orthodox college or university and were simply workingmen.

Mr. Alfred F. Jury is a working tailor, an old time, true-spirited, progressive trade unionist, a *confrere* of George Eccarius, the noted London tailor and labor writer. Mr. Jury, by his practical experience and ardent labors in England in his youth and in this country for a score or more years, well qualifies him to advise the working people, and his views are the result of mature, ripe thought and sturdy bold investigation. In his address to the Toronto students he said:

I wish to be distinctly understood at the outset that I do not appear here as a teacher of political science. I am here most willingly, at your request, to afford the members of your club an opportunity of hearing a labor man of the old school give his views on this most important subject.

Society may go for a time by the governing classes bribing this element, cajoling that, coercing the other; but the fruits of injustice will in time be as surely visited on the community practicing it as will the fruits of immorality on the individual.

The architect of society must be governed by the same laws as the architect of a building—he must have a solid foundation for his superstructure, and, in my opinion, the only solid and safe foundation for human society is the well-being of the whole people.

Why need we talk about a civilization "passing away" while the conditions of nature are such that man can live upon this earth? The first law of civilization should be like the first law of nature—self-preservation. The peoples who in the past neglected this primary law, though they may have had the finest language, literature, statues and pictures the world has ever seen, were only partially civilized. A real civilization does not depend upon literature and art, but upon a high standard of living and intelligence among the common people. What interests have the industrious and honest poor in preserving a state of society which takes from them a large part of the products of their labor in order to create a few millionaires, and then taxes them on the remainder to keep soldiers and police to protect these millions from the tramps and thieves which those very conditions of society had produced? For with the centralization of wealth by legislation on this part of the American continent we see a corresponding increase of crime. When the people see the State give the few the legal power to rob the many their respect for law and property is weakened.

But no doubt by this time many of you are saying: We have heard all this before. What is your remedy? To paraphrase Carlyle, I have no Pink Pill that will cure all the ills that society is heir to. The causes are many, and many remedies will have to be applied; most of them to ourselves—the workers.

The first is the real desire on our part to improve the condition of the workers, on the broad ground of humanity rather than the narrow ground of self-interest. Then the effort will be continuous, instead of spasmodic, as it generally is at present. We must become organized, that we may be able to understand our mutual wants and to have power to enforce our mutual demands. We must have intelligence, so that our demands will be reasonable and attainable. We must have courage, that we may be ready to make sacrifices in the cause of justice. We must educate ourselves, organize, agitate and co-operate.

I am not one of those who believe that trades unions have either failed in, or fulfilled their mission. I do not believe that the day of the successful strike is past, and I think that those who make such statements, whether they be single taxers or socialists, are asserting what they know very little about, and doing harm to the cause of labor.

Trades unionists seldom strike until they have exhausted every other honorable means to obtain their rights. The best way to prevent strikes is to be thoroughly organized. If a trade is thoroughly organized, and wages throughout are uniform, the employers have no excuse for lowering wages on the ground that some of their competitors are getting labor cheaper than themselves. There is an old saying that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. I believe that by thorough combination among the workers they could get the full results of their labor, less interest on capital and reasonable wages of superintendence. But I shall be told that it is impossible to get thorough combination. If it is, then so much the worse for my socialist brother; because to make Socialism a success you require just as thorough combination as for trades unions, together with intelligence of a higher order and a greater practice of altruism.

The reason why trades unions have not been in the past the success we could wish, is the lack of the very principle necessary to build up socialism, namely, altruism. The hogs and quitters and scabs from within have done more to retard the success of unionism than all the enemies on the outside. Even if we had the single tax on land values—a consummation most devoutly to be wished—we should have to be organized in order to take the full advantage of its effects. Mill says:

"I do not hesitate to say that associations of laborers, of a nature similar to trades unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market—the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their own interest under a system of competition."

As we should still have competition under the single tax, we should still need unions. Trades unions are, I think, eminently suited to our state of mental and social development—rather ahead than behind. The fact that we have not used them for half their worth is sufficient proof to me that we have not outgrown them.

If it were desirable (which I dispute) to carry on the production and distribution of the country in our collective capacity, we are not *capable* of doing so. If we cannot half use the simple, we would be sure to bungle the complex. None are so loud as the Socialists in their complaints against the laws which govern society to day: yet all these laws have been put upon the statute books by the people in their collective capacity as law-makers. And those laws which have done the most to centralize wealth and spread poverty have been passed during our own time—passed since the great preponderance of voting power has been with the producing classes. I refer to the giving away of the public lands, the monopolization of transportation, the restriction of exchange of the products of labor, and the fencing-in of capitalists from that competition which the laborers have to submit to; and the giving of close corporations by act of legislation to the lawyers, doctors, and other professional classes. The remedy lies more in repealing bad laws than in enacting new ones.

Carlyle says: "Alas, by no reform bill, ballot box, five-point charter, by no boxes of bills or charters can you perform this alchemy: Given a world of knaves to produce an honesty from their united action." And I do not think we can perform the alchemy of carrying on collectivism by a people who must have been badly fooled in the past or we would never be in the position we are in. We have a country exceedingly blessed by Nature and exceedingly cursed by government. If not, how is it that so many are to-night without the means of reasonably enjoying life? Are we idlers, shiftless, drunken, incompetent? Are our people without ambition or energy? Has there been a year during the last twenty that there have not been plenty of willing and competent hands to do all the labor required to supply our wants; has there been a time when as a people we have not produced enough by that labor to supply those wants? I say, "No." Then how is it that in a country so blessed, and with such a population, one in every seventeen of the population of Toronto receive charity? I repeat, the people have been fooled—their ignorance of politics has made them a ready prey to the demagogues. And yet, forsooth, our socialist friends would have us extend the sphere of government so as to give the political fakirs a wider field of action—they have done so well in the past? Let us show, by making this country a better country to live in, that we can intelligently use the power we have. More government machinery would befog us instead of educating us, when we have taken so little advantage of the bounties of Nature as not to be able to supply the necessities of all, while we can produce in abundance.

You, young men of the Political Science Club, of Toronto University, know what a complicated piece of mechanism modern society is. I feel you must realize what a calamity it would be for governments as we know them to be entrusted with such gigantic powers; as having in their hands the machinery of production and distribution, and it is waste of time to speculate about or build upon what governments will be able to do until we see them and know what they are like. You know from the lessons of history that society will not be revolutionized—it can be reformed, it will evolve—it never remains stationary. The principles of government can never for long be lower or higher than the average elector understands and approves. Cromwell in England and the Revolutionists in France tried to go beyond the people. Both failed, but they proved that the sun would shine even if monarchs lose their heads.

A slight knowledge of the law of supply and demand would soon teach the working class that while they keep within the productiveness of their labor, the shorter hours they work the higher their wages will be. And we know by the millionaires in our midst and by the rapid accumulation of wealth since the era of legal robbery and confiscation set in, that there is a large margin upon which workingmen could encroach before affecting legitimate capital.

I said just now that trades unions could secure to the workers the full results of their labor, less interest on capital and wages of superintendence. Under our present system that is all we are entitled to. If we want the balance we must do the superintending and own the capital. The way to this is clear.

Co-operation will go a long way toward settling the industrial part of the labor question—at least so far as production and local distribution are concerned. There are few industries in this country that have in their nature anything to prevent the workingmen from managing them and having in return all that their labor will produce. But they must have the capital to start them and the ability to conduct them. It is unreasonable to expect to get all the products of our labor if we do not own or control all the factors of production.

I think the difficulties in the way of co-operation are more those of character than of capital. Men are too jealous, selfish and mistrustful of one another, and sometimes do not respect the confidence of their fellows when they are entrusted with it.

They are ready to take umbrage or insult at a small thing said by one of their fellows whom they have elected to manage them and their work. Yet the same men will take the vilest abuse from the boss, the manager or the foreman. They lack the power to discipline themselves, but will stand any amount of discipline from others. In spite of these drawbacks the success of the co-operative societies in Great Britain is phenomenal. Their business has grown from a cipher in 1848 to fifty millions of pounds sterling in 1892, and all this from twelve workingmen first meeting in the old town of Rochdale and putting down one shilling each. When such a small beginning can grow in forty-four years to nearly six times the national income of this country, surely what has been done there could be done here and now, if we only had the necessary qualities.

Some Socialists in England and Canada have belittled and even calumniated this co-operative movement, but I want to tell all such that the men who can accomplish this under existing conditions might be able to elect a govern-

ment that would do it for them, but the men who have never shown enough ability to manage a co-operative grocery store, could not. Talk of using the ballot to select the captains of industry. You might as well talk of using the ballot to select the highest jumper, the fastest runner, or the best foot-ball team.

Co-operation, I repeat, will give the laborers the wages of labor, the wages of superintendence, the interest on capital and the profits. That would go a long way towards settling the industrial phase of the labor question. If we do not know enough to do it ourselves, we do not know enough to elect a government that can do it successfully for us. I turn now to the municipal and national ownership or control of monopolies. The principle is one which, were I in England, I would support. But in Toronto I shall oppose it, so long as the people elect councils like the present, the members of which take a narrow view of their public duties.

There are other sides to the great labor question, at which time will permit of only a passing glance, but which nevertheless are of the greatest importance.

First among these is the land question, which I believe would be settled for a long time to come by levying a tax on ground rents and land values to their full extent. But considering the way in which a large amount of our land had been acquired, this should be done gradually.

The matter of transportation must also be dealt with, or else, with our system of division of labor and centralization of industries in localities distant from their markets, the railways will levy greater tribute on the people than ever did barons or monarchs of old. They can in some cases deprive the producers of all but a bare living, in return for carrying their product to market. If it comes to a choice of evils, that is, either to allow the great soulless corporations to grind the faces of the producers by excessive rates, or to have state ownership or control of transportation, even with the jobbery that would attend it whilst the public remains in its present lethargic state, I should choose the latter, because under state regula tion it would rest with the people every few years at least to have a voice in the matter.

But because it might be good policy to do this under all the circumstances, it does not follow by any means that it would be equally good policy to hand over to the State things which are different in their nature and surrounded by altogether different circumstances. The ordinary affairs of production and distribution can take care of themselves without the aid of the ballot-box.

My quarrel with Socialism is that it is entirely unsuited to our state of development. By the Socialists' own admission the laws that we do make are not well made or equitably administered. If not, why not? It can only be because the people are either ignorant, dishonest, careless or selfish, caring more for a job for themselves than for the well-being of society or the principles of self-government. If this be true—and the Socialists admit that it is—would it not be better to clear the statute books of the laws which favor one class at the expense of others, and give the people a chance to see what they could do for themselves if they had a fair show? Our friends might find all their anxiety wasted if this were done. If they could not do for themselves then in their individual capacity, they could not in their collective.

I think the Socialist agitation, so far as it applies to the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, is a great waste of splendid energy and sentiment; because no one who knows Socialists can deny that they are men of great energy and that they are actuated by the highest motives, the loftiest sentiments—in fact, too lofty for this mundane sphere. The attempt to accomplish the happiness of mankind by Socialism in any country, and especially in Canada, is about as reasonable as it would be for men in England who were going to buy a bush farm in this country, to spend years in England in discussing what they would grow on the land they had never seen, to say nothing of cleared. We cannot tell in what direction society will progress when these legal inequalities are wiped away.

The effect of any movement that deprecates self-help and self-reliance is injurious to the workers. I have known men who were good active members of trades unions, but who, when they became convinced that the salvation of society depended on Single Tax or Socialism, at once ceased to take any interest in their union. But, as I have already pointed out, combination will be necessary after the Single Tax, and the man that is a bad trades unionist will not make a very good Socialist.

I have now stated, as briefly and clearly as I am able in the time at my disposal, my views on the questions exciting the labor world to-day. There are two distinct phases of social and political thought to-day: one rests more and more on the State; the other repels its interference; but they are equally honest and desirous of the good of mankind. Progress will follow the line of least resistance, and whichever of these views is best suited to the wants of mankind will survive. All we can do is to add our mite to the great sum of influence that will determine which shall have a trial.

I have made my election for the present. Changes of condition may alter some details; but on the great question of the foundation of society it is my firm conviction that the only practical as well as the only sure basis of society is the liberty of the individual to pursue wealth and happiness in any way he sees fit while not interfering with the like liberty of his neighbor.

I am in favor of all kind of voluntary associations for mutual improvement and protection, which have the advantage of educating and elevating mankind as well as improving his material condition; and I know of no better training to make what I may term good practical Socialists on the voluntary basis, than the training that men get in trades unions and co-operative societies.

The Bakers Moving Forward for Better Conditions.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union has recently issued a pamphlet describing the horrible pestiferous conditions of many of the bake shops in New York and Brooklyn. It reveals an abominable state of affairs, giving pictures of many filthy dens where bread is made, the squalid sleeping rooms, the degraded surroundings, the insect infested and sewer perfumed underground quarters where the bakers live and work 16 to 18 hours per day. These evils might largely be remedied if union men would make a demand for union label bread. The Bakers' Unions of New York State, with the help of organized labor, have been successful last month in securing the passage of a law through the State Legislature providing a limit of ten hours' work per day, or sixty hours per week, better sanitary bake shops and the appointment of four bake-shop inspectors.

To Frame a Gothic Tower Roof of Four Centre Section.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IT is my intention to carry these roof-framing articles to a point heretofore unreached by previous authors. I this month set before readers of THE CARPENTER, a form of roof which is fast becoming popular on account of its uniform curves.

As the section of the roof is a combination of curves, we must first proceed to lay it out. On a large floor or platform draw the *spring line* AB, Fig 1. Divide this line AB into 4 equal parts as 1, 2, 3 and 4; also from A and B, draw AC and BD square to AB. Now with A as center and A2 as radius strike the curve 2C, cutting AC at point C, likewise strike the curve 2D cutting BD at D. This process locates the desired centers for the different curves of the dome or tower section.

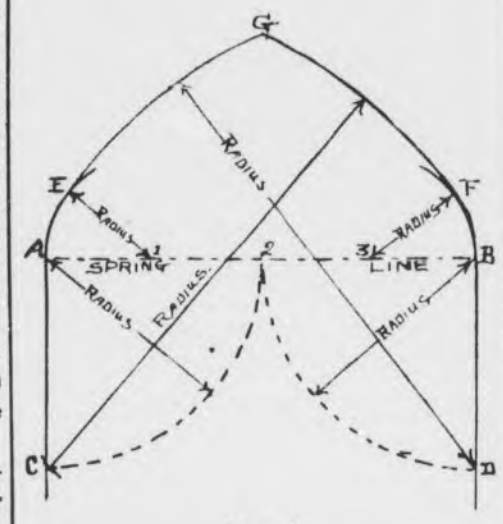

FIG. 1.

With 1 as center and 1 A length of radius, strike the short curve, or arc A E and with 3 as center and same radius strike curve B F. This gives two arcs, next with C as center, and allowing the *trammell pencil* to be just *tangent* to to B F at F, describe the arc F G. In a similar manner describe the arc E G on the left. This process carefully followed out will give the exact four center gothic section, but it must not be followed in every plan where a roof of this section is shown, as the position of the center may not be placed or divided off as is shown above, and a detail or layout of the roof may be necessary to determine their position. The foregoing description, however, will make the work familiar and easy.

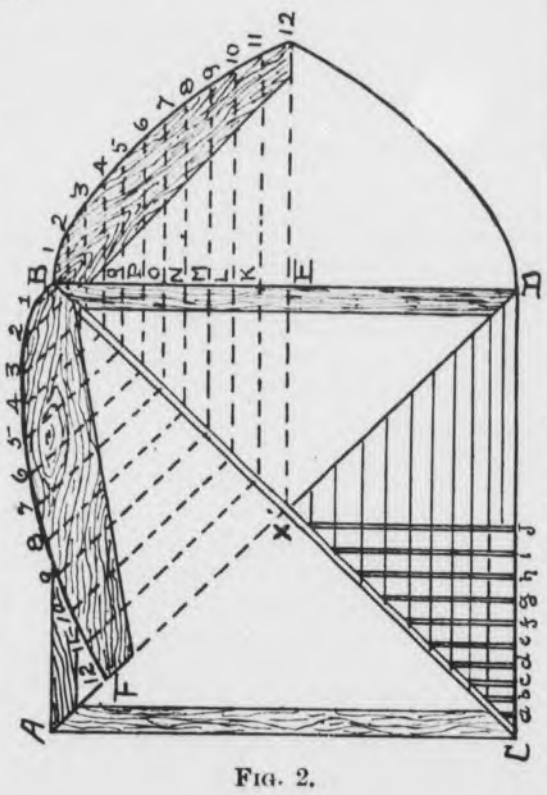

FIG. 2.

In order to lay out the rafters for this roof, proceed to Fig. 2, and lay out the plan full size A B C D, also draw the diagonals A D and B C, the seats of the hips, with the jacks *a b c d e f g h i j*, against the hip seat *c* X. On the line B D, divided in half at E, raise up the gothic section line, and from this section make a paper or wood pattern rafter to the curve B 12, in the manner shown in the engraving. Divide B 12, into twelve equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and from each division point draw a line square to the line B E D, and produce these lines to the hip seat

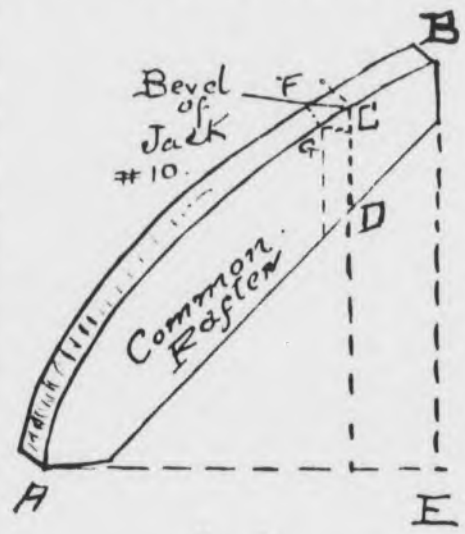

FIG. 3.

B 12, will, of course, be the common rafter standing over E X, and each jack will, because the hip rafter is on a mitre or angle of 45 degrees, be shorter as they go down from X to C, and their lengths will be as K 11, L 10, M 9, N 7, and so on down to B.

At Fig. 3, readers will see a comparatively simple method which may be followed to obtain the top side bevel of the jack rafters. A B, is the common, showing its upper edge. Set off rafter No. 10 from A to C, C D, being the vertical or plumb cut. Square across from the upper edge corner, from G to C, as C F, and from C D, set off the thickness of the jack rafter, 2 inches, 3 inches, or what ever it may be. The bevel will be as shown in the engraving.

B X. From the points where these dotted lines cut B X, draw up square to B X, lines of an indefinite length. Now, commencing from B, on line B E, take the first division 1, and set off the height from the line to 1, on the first line on the hip seat, also height at 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on up to 12. To be explicit I would say transfer these heights from perpendiculars on B E, to perpendiculars on B X. Next trace the curve, F B, through the points 12, 11, 10, etc., and the proper outline of hip rafter will be found.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Col.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Col.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	
Boston, Mass.	Omaha, Neb.
Moreland Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo
Lynn Mass.	

Total 54 cities.

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359 W. 124th St., New York City.

THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1895.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union Workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

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Some Dangers of the Movement.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., speaking at a crowded meeting convened by the Battersea Labor League, held early last month, at the Washington Music Hall, Battersea, on the subject of "Some Dangers of the Labor Movement," said that at the present moment there was everywhere a tendency to depreciate what was being done in the labor movement. There was a disposition to ignore the past of our labor movement, and many of the symptoms and causes which wrecked the Chartist movement were evident not only in the labor movement generally, but in its parliamentary and municipal phases. He was compelled to admit that labor generally was too optimistic for the future and too pessimistic for the present. The latter view of the labor movement—the helpless despair, the anarchy of melancholy that was apparent in some quarters—was not justified by existing things and in no sense warranted many of the alarmist predictions that were too often made. At the last meeting of the London Trades Council a large number of the members talked a lot of rubbish and nonsense about the Eight-Hour Day movement. It was stated that there was absolutely nothing in it, and that it was useless for the unemployed, and that the time had arrived far a universal four-hour day. The time had come, he thought, when such nonsense must be severely criticised. During the last two years he had found on going through the records that upwards of 200,000 workmen had secured the eight-hour day. There were also 40,000 government workers who had been conceded this eight-hour day, and from 1889 to 1895, including this 240,000, over half a million workmen had had their hours reduced through the direct agency of the eight-hour movement, which he hoped would always continue to exist. He found that too frequently, especially during the late winter, throughout the whole metropolis, men who had been elected to public positions, had in many cases yielded to the demands of the laziest, noisiest and most disorganized section, and that the raw recruit of the labor movement had dictated to elected veterans of labor what to do and how to do it only in their own way. Almost every sincere leader of the labor movement had had his acts misconstrued, with the result that much harm had been done to the labor movement; and, if continued, this would permanently wreck it, and reduce responsible, elected men to the mere level of jobbers and gamblers. He hoped these new mushroom leaders of the labor movement would take warning.

Times Improving.

The reports reaching this office the past month are vastly more encouraging than any we have had in two years back. Carpenter work is improving, principally in the smaller towns and cities—the larger cities show only very slight change for the better, not sufficient to boast of. Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco, are particularly dull and overcrowded with carpenters. Of course the large cities will be the last to experience any great perceptible revival.

Wheat, corn, beef, cotton, iron, copper and silver—seven very important staple products—have gone up in price. This has had a healthy and stiffening influence on the prices of numerous other products. Markets for goods are opening up and business men are regaining confidence. The mercantile agencies present more hopeful reports, while manufacturers have opened up shops, factories and mills on full time.

Wages have been voluntarily advanced to avert strikes, even by Frick of villainous Homestead fame, and again by the mill owners in Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, and in many cotton centres of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, also in several woolen mills of New Hampshire. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for the first time in years, was able last month to secure a favorable scale of wages from the Iron and Steel Mannfacturers' Association of the Mahoning Valley, with headquarters at Youngstown, Ohio. The Amalgamated Association is growing rapidly, according to its reports the past two months. It has been successful in thoroughly organizing the Carnegie plant at Homestead, Pa., and they have thousands of union men there where they only had hundreds before the memorable strike of 1892. These advances in wages, it is estimated, affect over 250,000 employes.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America, from reports of President Martin Fox and Vice-President Jos. Valentine, are securing advances in wages and concessions all along the line. Only a few weeks ago 500 of their members went on strike in Cleveland, O., for a ten per cent. advance, were out half a day and won. The Union Ore Trimmers at Marquette, Mich., have just been successful in dispensing with the boss contractors, and have taken the work on their own terms direct, thus eliminating the middlemen. In over two score cases the past month, working people have been successful in strikes. Surely this could not occur were not times improving!

Now it remains with the members of the U. B. in each locality, in every town and city to stir themselves and make strenuous efforts to push ahead their Locals. Where the members are doing so, the membership is growing. By public meetings, private individual efforts of the members, by personal persuasion and zealous active efforts the non-union men can be converted, ex-members can be brought back to the fold, and the ranks strengthened.

Onward, everywhere to make the eight-hour day the rule! Rest not content to work long hours for low wages, while others suffer in idleness. Move on everywhere for better wages, shorter hours of toil and better, nobler and more manly conditions.

A Remarkable Piece of Work.

A table about a yard square which has just been completed by Charles F. Adam, Bridgeport, Conn., carpenter, is according to report a remarkable piece of work. It is said to contain no less than 800,000 separate pieces of wood and 3364 hours of labor were expended on it by Mr. Adam. It was begun in 1891 and was intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, but could not be completed in time. The table is thus described in a letter to the New York *Times:* In the center of the revolving top is a good representation of the White House, at Washington, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. The border of the top is a handsome piece of mosaic work, and on the four sides are shown Washington's birthplace, in Virginia, his familiar Mount Vernon home; the birthplace of Grant, in Ohio, and the place where Grant attended school as a boy. Tastefully interspersed with these are many quaint designs that, taken as a whole, make up a pattern which much resembles the production of the weavers' art. The supports consist of two pieces of oak placed together in the form of a letter "X," placed upright, cut out in scroll and with a graceful column after the Corinthian order of things. On each face of these oak supports are two panels, making 16 in all, on which are shown trees, birds, leaves of different kinds, and all varieties of plant growth. On the lower part is shown an American eagle, with out-spread wings, clutching a cluster of arrows in its talons; a deer's head, stork, sparrow and two roosters; Washington's Valley Forge headquarters; the birthplace of Lincoln, in Kentucky, and Ford's Theater, where he was shot, and the house near by where he died; the birthplace of Columbus at Genoa, Italy, on a back ground of dark rosewood; a cloister in Spain, visited by Columbus; the ship "Constitution," Libby Prison, a cluster of lilies and daisies, 26 varieties of leaves, with ferns, fruits, etc. There is nothing in the nature of a paint, dye or stain of any sort in the whole work, the various effects, which are very beautiful, being brought out by the natural colors of the woods, of which there are 76 different varieties. Some of the woods are ancient and of special historic interest. There are pieces from India, and a mahogany snuff-box that was make from the timbers of the ship "Constitution." There is also wood from the Johnstown flood worked into the table.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa

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The New Mechanics' Lien Law of the State of New Jersey.

Subjoined is a copy of a supplemental Lien law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey and signed by the Governor last March :

Whenever any building shall be erected in whole or in part by contract in writing, such building and the land whereon it stands shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done or materials furnished in pursuance of such contract; *provided*, said contract or a duplicate thereof, together with the specifications accompanying the same or a copy or copies thereof, be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such building is situate before such work done or materials furnished.

Whenever any master-workman or contractor shall, upon demand, refuse to pay any person who may have furnished materials used in the erection of any such house or other building, or any journeyman or laborer employed by him in the erecting or constructing any building, the money or wages due to him, it shall be the duty of such journeyman or laborer or material man to give notice in writing to the owner or owners of such building of such refusal, and the amount due to him or them and so demanded, and the owner or owners of such building shall thereupon be authorized to retain the amount so due and claimed by any such journeyman, laborer or material man out of the amount owing by him or them to such master-workman or contractor, or that may thereafter become due from him or them to such master-workman or contractor for labor or materials used in the erection of such building, giving him written notice of such notice and demand; and if the same be not paid or settled by said master-workman or contractor, such owner or owners on being satisfied of the correctness of said demand shall pay the same, and the receipt of such journeymany, laborer or material man for the same shall entitle such owner or owners to an allowance therefor in the settlement of accounts between him and such master-workman or contractor as so much paid on account.

When a notice or notices shall be served upon such owner or owners by any journeyman, laborer or material man, and notice thereof shall have been given by such owner or owners to the master-workman or contractor, said master-workman or contractor shall, within five days after receiving the notice aforesaid, notify in writing the journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished materials that he disputes his or their claim and requests him or them to establish the same by judgment. The owner shall not pay the claim until it is so established; *provided*, the master-workman or contractor shall notify him in writing that he has given the aforesaid notice to said journeyman, laborer or material man.

No debt shall be a lien by virtue of this act unless a claim is filed as hereinbefore provided within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished for which such debt is due; nor shall any lien be enforced by virtue of this act unless the summons in the suit for that purpose shall be issued within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished in such claim; and the time of issuing such summons shall be endorsed on the claim by the clerk upon the sealing thereof, and if no such entry be made within four months from such last date, or if such claimant shall fail to prosecute his claim diligently within one year from the date of the issuing of such summons or such further time as the court may by order direct, such lien shall be discharged; *provided*, that the time in which such lien may be enforced by summons may be extended for any further period, not exceeding ninety days, by a written agreement for that purpose, signed by said land owner and said claimant and annexed to said claim on file before such time herein limited therefor shall have expired, in which case the county clerk shall enter the word "extended" on the margin of the lien docket opposite such claim, and any claimant upon receiving written notice from the owner of the lands or building requiring him to commence suit on such claim within thirty days from the receipt of such notice, shall only enforce such lien by suit to be commenced within said thirty days.

If the owner or owners of any building or other property which, by the act to which this is a supplement or the various supplements or amendments thereto, is made the subject of liens for or toward the construction, altering, repair or improvement of which labor or services have been performed or materials furnished by contract, duly filed, shall, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or the various supplements and amendments thereto, or in advance of the terms of such contract, pay any money or other valuable thing on such contract, and the amount still due to the contractor, after such payment has been made, shall be insufficient to satisfy the notices served in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or the various supplements or amendments thereto, such owner or owners shall be liable in the same manner as if no such payment had been made.

Every mortgage upon lands in this State shall have priority over any claim which may be be filed in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement, or the various supplements or amendments thereto, to the extent of the money actually advanced and paid by the mortgagee and applied to the erection of any new building upon the mortgaged lands, or any alterations, repairs or additions to any building on said lands provided such mortgage be recorded or registered before the filing of any such claim.

In all cases journeymen or laborers shall have priority and preference over any employers of labor, contractors or material men for the payment of wages, without reference to the date when said journeymen or laborers shall have filed the lien or served the notices provided for in the act to which this act is a supplement or the several supplements or amendments thereto.

Affairs Before the Panic.

At the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. the Hon. I. N. Stevens, of Denver, delivered a masterly address. Here are a few excerpts:

At the beginning of 1894 the American people had this condition of affairs to face: For thirty years we had been engaged in the business of borrowing money. Nearly every one who held a prima facie title to a home borrowed all he could upon it. Nearly every farmer borrowed all he could upon his farm. Great railroad companies without number were organized, their stocks watered and loans in the shape of bonds were negotiated for much more than it cost to build them. The same was true of telegraph companies, of street car companies, of light companies, of water companies, of innumerable companies in cities and towns.

Thousands of cities and towns sprung up all over the land and immediately negotiated as big loans as they could get. Counties borrowed, States borrowed, individuals borrowed, until at the beginning of 1894 the people of the United States owed in all kinds of debts something like $40,000,000,000. The interest upon this enormous debt averages 6 per cent. per annum, or $2,400,000,000. When you recollect that the total amount of circulating medium of the United States, including all forms of money, gold, silver, greenbacks, national bank notes, paper money of all kinds amounts to but $1,600,000,000, or only enough to pay eight months' interest upon our debts, you may begin to realize, partially, what you have got to face.

And when you realize that under present legislation gold is the only real money we have, all the others being dependent upon gold, and redeemable in gold, and that the total of all gold money in circulation in the United States is a little less than $700,000,000 or less than enough to pay the interest upon our debts for four months, you may realize still more what the harvest is to be.

Origin of the Word "Boss."

Even the dread name of "boss" is an inheritance from the Dutch period. It is derived from baas, meaning foreman or master. A hundred years after English became the official language, men of wealth and character, like "Boss" Walton of the famous Walton House, in Franklin Square, received the appellation from persons who wished to be deferential. And to-day a workingman may use the title in its original sense when addressing his employer or accosting a stranger.

Ten New Unions.

Since our last report charters have been granted to ten new unions and a number have been reorganized. The new unions are: No. 298, Highland Park, Ill.; 401, Franklin, Pa.; 439, Atlanta, Ga.; 447, New York City (Cabinet Makers); 454, Fort Brook, Fla; 476, New York, N.Y. (Machine Wood Workers and Turners); 503, Rockford, Ill.; 506, Olneyville, R.I., and 626, Lexington, Ky.

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OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEW YORK, April 27, 1895.

Union 509, New York City, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst brother WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, to our deep regret and sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

MATT. MULLEN, *President*, THOS. W. HUTTON, *Rec. Sec.*

JAS. T. HAVERTY, CHAS. E. TAYLOR, THOS. SHERIDAN, ROBERT THOMPSON. } Committee.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1895.

Union 509, New York City, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, it pleased kind Providence to remove from our ranks brother GEO. E TOSHACK, to our deep regret and sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved that we tend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

MATT MULLEN, *President.* THOS. W. HUTTON, *Rec. Sec.*

JAS. T. HAVERTY, CHAS. E. TAYLOR, THOS. SHERIDAN, ROBERT THOMPSON. } Committee.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, April 28, 1895.

WHEREAS death has removed from among us our esteemed brother, THOMAS HURST, who was a consistent Union carpenter in Toronto for 35 years, and was a charter member of Union No. 27.

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be placed on the Minutes of our Union and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

ALEX. EDGAR, *President.* J. COLLIE, *Secretary.*

Union 27, Toronto, Ontario.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At a regular meeting of Union No. 28, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held on December 12, 1894 the following resolutions were duly presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, the Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has permitted the hand of the assassin by the aid of his murderous bullets, to remove our worthy and esteemed Brother, DONALD GRUBB, and

WHEREAS, the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Resolved, that the sudden removal of such a life, in such a manner, from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of Union No. 28, and will prove a serious loss to our organization.

Resolved, that in deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all, may be subservient to our future good,

Resolved, that our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that this our testimony to his worth be spread upon the records of our Union, a copy transmitted to the bereaved family, and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

R. B. HALL, W. S. WEEKS, W. R. BOWES. } Committee.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

Song of Labor.

BY KARL REUBER.

(Translated from the German by Prof. Slack Davis.)

Now that want and distress doth labor oppress,
What shall we sing for Labor's song?
What shall we plead against mammon's greed,
Base selfishness and grievous wrong?
"Close the ranks—close the ranks, still closer ever,
Let union be your high endeavor!"

For the coal and the ore earth's depths you explore,
Your strong arm and courage make fruitful the soil.
Yes, heroes all, when king Labor doth call,
And what reward have you for all your toil!?
Mammon all freemen slaves would make;
Then unite—unite, for freedom's sake!"

In vain church's preaching, in vain Christian teaching—
If manhood be nothing, and gold all in all;
And humanity's claim is naught but a name,
If while heaping up wealth we our brother enthrall.
O, brothers! O, sisters! let speed the good cause,
And inscribe on our flag—"Better life, better laws!"

Labor's heroes, O ne'er in life's battle despair,
For your cares and your toil behold victory nigh:
Together unite- and be steadfast in right;
Be ready to live—and be ready to die!
Be ready and steady to battle life's wrong,
And "union for ever!" be Labor's song!

Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Executive Board Proceedings.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—April 1, 1895.

G. E. B. met at office of G. S-T., 8 A. M., Chairman Shields presiding. Full Board present.

Communication, Union 257, St. Louis, relating to adoption by U. B. of system known as "Initiative and Referendum." G. E. B. hereby reaffirms its former decision of Jan. 14th, but would recommend the columns of our official journal be used for a general discussion of this important subject and Locals can instruct their delegates to the next General Convention on the matter.

Communication, Unions 434 and 758, Chicago, appealing from action of Committee appointed by Indianapolis Convention to revise amendments to Constitution. Said Committee decided that amendment to Section 47, as submitted by Unions 434 and 758, was not adopted, and further decided the word "adopted" following aforesaid amendment to Section 47 in Printed Proceedings, is a clerical error. From their personal recollections, and evidence before them, the G. E. B. hereby decide that the Committee on Revision was correct in its decision, and the amendment to Section 47 was not adopted. As to question raised by said Locals, whether or not the Constitution should have been voted on as a whole, G. E. B. decide that only such parts as were amended by Convention were subject to vote by the members.

G. S-T. submitted statement from the New York D. C. of moneys expended in strike against lumping system; also correspondence of G. S-T. demanding of New York D. C. that balance of $615 be refunded which should be in their hands, from appropriation of $1500 made by G. E. B. for said strike. It appears Treasurer Bartlett of the New York D. C has been instructed to forward said balance to the general office, but has failed to do so, or to answer any communications, and the whereabouts of said Treasurer are unknown. Hence the G. E. B. hereby places the collection of this balance of $615 in the hands of the G. S-T. with full power to act and take such steps as in his judgment be deemed necessary.

G. S-T. substituted copies of letters sent Pittsburgh D. C., requesting return of balances of moneys unexpended from appropriations made by G. E. B. for organizing, and expenses of Pittsburgh Eight Hour Convention, 1894. Said D. C. has not expended said balances or remitted the same, the G. S-T. is hereby instructed to at once again demand of the Pittsburgh D. C. to send to this office the amount of $103.35, balances unaccounted for.

Appeal, Union 108, Lynn, Mass., against refusal of G. S-T. to surrender an anonymous communication from a member of said Local. G. E. B. decide they do not consider it necessary to order the G. S-T. to return any communications from Lynn, Mass., giving the condition of affairs there.

G. S-T. laid before the G. E. B. the entire correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the American District of the Amalgamated Society. It relates to the controversy between the two organizations, which has been aggravated by the strike on the Marquette Building, Chicago, where members of the Amalgamated took our members' places. Mr. Ballentine, Secretary of the Amalgamated, proposes the G. E. B. appoint a Committee to meet a like Committee from the Amalgamated in New York. G. E. B. decided to accept invitation, and G. S-T. instructed to inform Mr. Ballentine that a Committee of U. B. would meet Committee of Amalgamated April 7th at New York. Following Committee was named by Chairman Shields, Bros. Kent, Cattermull and McGuire.

G. S-T. called attention of G. E. B. to fact Union 108, Lynn, Mass., had absolutely refused to pay assessments lately levied by G. E. B. The Board authorized the G. S-T. to proceed at once to collect said assessments.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—April 2.

G. S-T. laid before the G. E. B. account of moneys expended in strike on Marquette Building in Chicago. Same were examined. G. S-T. is hereby instructed to forward Chicago the $500 remaining of the $1500 appropriated, and to require that Finance Committee of the Chicago D. C. hereafter certify to correctness of the accounts sent General Office.

Application, Chicago D. C., for sanction of general strike with financial aid. Laid over until said D. C. carries out the provisions of Constitution relating to strikes, and properly fills out schedule of inquiries.

Disapproved death claim of P. T. Harmon, Union 26, Jackson, Mich. Evidence, cash book, etc., thoroughly examined. Action of G. S-T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. M. J. Kelly, Union 175, Brooklyn, N. Y. Evidence examined, and decision of G. S-T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim of Wm. A. Dunn, Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y. Evidence examined, and decision of G. S-T. sustained.

Disapproved death claim Mrs. A. I. Wilson, Union 744, Logansport, Ind. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S-T. concurred in, as the G. E. B. find the member was in arrears.

Application Union 263, Salt Lake City, Utah, for donation of $300 to prosecute claims of members in Salt Lake City for overtime worked in violation of the Eight Hour Law of Utah. G. S-T. instructed to obtain copy of law, and all information as to steps taken by other trades in prosecution of any claims they may have. G. E. B are of opinion the case should be placed before Executive Council of A. F. of L.

Application of Indianapolis D. C. for donation of $1,000 to assist in the enforcement of trade demands. The G. S-T., having to visit Indianapolis April 22, to attend meeting of Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the G. E. B. hereby decide to refer the matter to him, with instructions to report to the Board his recommendations as early as possible.

The G. S-T. submitted bills of Brother Wyatt, organizer, also correspondence between the G. S-T. and Brother Wyatt in relation to organizing in Newark, Orange, South Orange and Montclair. Brother Wyatt claims to have ample authority to incur the bills now before the Board. G. S-T. is instructed to request Brother Wyatt to forward immediately to this Board all such evidence duly certified.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—April 3.

Entire morning and part of afternoon consumed in audit of books and accounts of G. S-T.

Consideration of report of Brother Cattermull, referee in disapproved death claim of Mrs. Jane Clapperton, Union 269, Chicago. Report referred back to Brother Cattermull with instructions to make further investigation.

Consideration of report of Brother Cattermull, referee in case of appeal of Union 162 against decision of Chicago D. C., in case of Union 758 *vs.* Union 162. Union 758 claimed certain initiation fees collected by Union 162. Report accepted and case further reviewed. Decision of Chicago D. C. not sustained.

Appeal J. H. Murray, Union 340, New York, sustained by appeals of Unions 63, 64, 340, 582 and 509, against action of New York D. C. in counting the votes of Union 375, in election of business agents. Evidence reviewed and decision of the New York D. C. sustained.

Communications, Unions 33 and 56, Boston, Mass., recontroversy now existing over settlement of certain indebtedness incurred by the Boston D. C., and disposal of certain property belonging to that body. Said unions appeal to the G. E. B. to take action toward settlement of this controversy. G. E. B. hereby authorize and empower Brother W. J. Shields to act as agent of this Board in settling the pending difficulty, and if necessary to take charge of all property formerly held by lapsed D. C. of Boston.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—April 4.

Appeal, Union 464, New York, against decision of Grievance Committee of New York D. C. This appeal relates to case of Union 464 vs. Louis Damer, one of its members. Evidence reviewed. Decision of New York D. C. concurred in.

Further consideration of application of Unions 526 and 611, Galveston, Tex., for sanction to strike with financial aid. Laid over and Brother Kent of G. E. B. instructed to proceed to Galveston and make full investigation, and send report to G. S-T. to be submitted to G. E. B.

Continuation of audit of books and accounts.

Communication from Kings County D. C., accepting terms proposed by G. E. B. at last meeting, for support in resisting violations of trade rules by the contractors.

Consideration of request from Chicago D. C. for paid organizer to be put in the field to organize outlying districts of Chicago. Laid over until G. E. B. perfects plans now under consideration for organizing the different sections of the country.

Communications, Milwaukee D. C. and Union 130, Madison, Wis., for appropriations for organizing. Same action as in Chicago case.

Claim of Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for legal expenses paid out in suit of Mrs. E. Fields vs. U. B. G. S-T. is hereby instructed to ascertain if this is the entire expense covering the case; and, if so, he will credit Union 169 on his books for the $41.80 claimed.

Communication Peter Morch, Union 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting G. E. B. to reopen his appeal vs. Kings County D. C. Additional evidence examined and G. E. B. hereby reaffirms its former decision.

Appeal Union 162, Chicago, against action of Union 63, New York, in refusing to remit $3.95 collected from Peter Crowley, a former member of Union 162. Evidence examined. The F. S. of Union 63 makes affidavit to having sent the amount in question to Union 162 in an ordinary letter, and F. S. of Union 162 in turn makes affidavit he did not receive said remittance. G. E. B. hereby decide Union 63 is responsible for official acts of its officers, and orders Union 63 to remit to Union 162 the amount of claim, $3.95.

Claim of Peter Garson, Union 48, Shreveport, La., for balance of funeral benefit on death of H. Schaeffer. G. E. B examined new evidence submitted, but see no reason to change their former decision of July 19, 1894.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—April 5.

Continuation of audit of books, etc.

Appeal W. J. Shockley, representative of Union 446 on Executive Committee, appointed to settle indebtedness of lapsed D. C. of Indianapolis, against Union 60 of said city, in failing to comply with decision of Indianapolis Convention, page, 18, printed proceedings. Referred to G. S-T. to investigate when he visits Indianapolis, and report to G. E. B.

G. E. B. decided that when they adjourn they adjourn to meet Monday, July 15, 1895.

Disability claim W. B. Musser, Union 651, Omaha, Neb. Laid over until next meeting, and G. S-T. instructed to request Union 651 for its statement of the case.

Continuation of audit of books, vouchers and accounts.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION, April 6.

G. S-T. and G. E. B. went into consultation and discussed matters of general interest to the U. B.

Telegram from Secretary of Amalgamated Society, giving time and place of meeting of the committees representing the two organizations.

Reply received from Brother T. P. J. Coleman, Trustee of of the New York District, stating Brother Meadowcraft, President of D. C., holds the bond of the missing Treasurer of the New York D. C.

Completion of audit of books and accounts of G. S-T., from which the following summaries are drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1 1895	$ 447 87
Receipts Jan., Feb and March	13,291 52
	$13,739 39
Received from special assessments	6,306 20
Total	$20,045 59
Expenses for said period	16,281 83
Balance on hand April 1, 1895	$3,763 76

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895	$7,043 26
Receipts Jan., Feb. and March	3,322 85
Total	$10,366 11
Expended on strikes and lockouts for period ending April 1, 1895	1,800 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1895	$8,566 11

Brothers Kent and Cattermull were instructed to go to Newark, N. J., and investigate claim of Brother Wyatt.

Adjourned 5 P.M. to meet again July 15, 1895.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Reduce the Hours of Manual Toil.

MR. EDITOR:—

The shortening of the work-day is the only consistent way by which the laboring man can realize the benefit ef labor-saving machinery, which is constantly reducing the amount of labor that is required to provide the necessaries of life. If machinery has taken the place of labor, then less labor is necessary, and how can this benefit be justly distributed amongst the people other than by shortening the work-day. There are many who contend that a shorter work-day and an advance in wages would increase the living expenses so that we could realize no benefit. But I think such men are only the friends of the money kings, or are influenced by them. It is clear that a shorter work-day will cause an advance in wages, and that the rich will have to pay more money for less work. They will also have to bear their share of the advance in the living expenses. This would give the working man decidedly the advantage. If the shortening of the work-day can be continued then it will eventually exhaust the wealth of every plutocrat, and oblige them to labor in order to live. The full benefit of an eight-hour work-day will not be realized until it is extended to every class of labor throughout the entire country. For whenever there is a demand for mechanics the common laborers will turn their hand to the trade and prevent the advance in wages that would otherwise come.

An effort to advance the wages without shortening the work-day is like trying to stop the flow of a river by building a dam across it. The minimum wage system is the principal reason why so many men drop out of the union during dull times. They must remain idle or violate the trade rules. It also prevents mechanics from coming into the union through fear that they cannot get work at the minimum wage. It tends to create lumpers and rushers. Freedom should be extended as far as possible. The most expert mechanics seldom stick up for more than the minimum wage, and when times are dull they only can get work, and they delight to vilify those who are less agile for violating the trade rules, and after all they can accomplish very little of themselves.

The power of a union consists in numbers. If an out-of-work benefit were instituted it would tend to bring this element to their reckoning. We think that when an effort is made to establish a universal eight-hour day it will be infinitely better for mechanics to continue to work at the same rate of wages per hour than to lose the cause. It will certainly be a radical anti-laborite that will oppose such a course.

S. E. SNYDER,
Local Union 478, N. Y.

A Helping Hand to "Jack."

The Coast Seaman's Union, with the help of the American Federation of Labor, has done noble work for their craft during the last session of Congress. They have had laws enacted that place a seaman on the same plane with the rest of humanity; they have relieved him to a small extent from the brutal treatment usually accorded sailors. Imprisonment for refusal to join a ship or for deserting during voyage is abolished. No boarding-master or other person can seize the clothing of a seaman, etc. Of course, Congress has jurisdiction only on trade between ports of the United States. Every local, national and international trade union and the old-line Brotherhood of Railway men—all gave a helping hand to "Jack," by sending vigorous petitions to Congress demanding the passage of the laws in behalf of the seamen.

Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

An Easy Way to Make Window Frames. A Good Floor Clamp.

EDITOR CARPENTER:—Perhaps some of the readers of THE CARPENTER would like to know a way of making window frames by hand, easier and faster than the old way of making with the try square bevel and gauge. I have made and used patterns for window stiles or jambs thus:

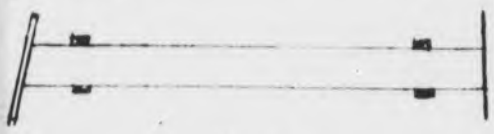


FIG. 1.

Take a ½ inch board joint, square the exact width of jamb, bevel lower end and brad on strip ½ x 1 inch. Measure length of window, saw square 1 inch short and brad on strip 1 inch wide projecting as shown. Then brad on 4 blocks 1½ inches long, squarely on edges to project ½ inch on either side. We now have a reversible pattern. Place on stile and tack brad through pattern and into stile to keep it from slipping endwise, the blocks keep it straight. Then with a gauge dado it is only a moment's work to dado the stile, and by reversing pattern it makes the opposite stile exactly the reverse. If some of your readers will try this way I think they will be pleased with the result.

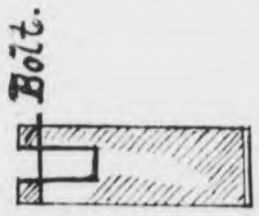


FIG. 2.

I have also used a floor clamp of my own make to good advantage. Take a pice of good ash plank, 1¾ inches thick, made 2 inches wide at one end, and 1½ inches at the other, and 1½ feet long, round the small end, get a piece of steel ⅜x1¼ inches, and 8 inches long, upset one end and draw to a point, pinch bar

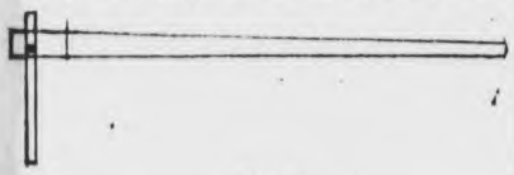


FIG. 3.

shape. Pinch 2 holes ⅝ inch through flat part and bolt on to lever with ⅝ inch bolts. Next take a piece of 1½ spruce, 6 inches wide and 12 or 14 inches long. Cut slot in one end 1¾x5 inches. Bore ⅞ or ½ inch hole through slot end as shown in Fig. 2, then bolt to lever as shown in Fig. 3. and clamp is ready for use. By taking lever in one hand and treadle in the other, and plunge spur into the floor lining or joist, so that the end of treadle will come near edge of floor. Stand one foot on treadle and the operator will be surprised with the purchase he has in this lever to bear against the board he wishes to squeeze up. Hoping these suggestions may be of some benefit to some fellow workman, I remain, very respectfully,

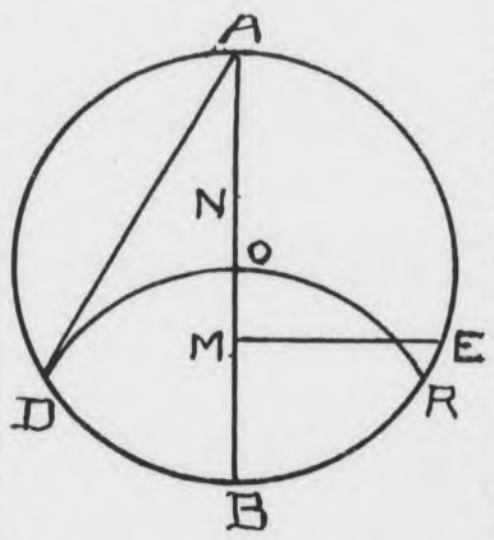
H. F. MORKHEAD.

Union 97, New Britain, Ct.

Squaring the Circle.

The following interesting solution of this somewhat paradoxical problem is submitted:

If the radius of a circle is figured, as 1 or unity, the area of the circle will be according to the following formula. Area = $(R \times 1.7725)^2$.



Referring to the engraving we find a circle of one inch radius. Divide the diameter A B into 3 equal parts in points M and N. From point M draw the *Sine* M E. Take B as center and M E as radius and describe the curve D R, cutting in D and R. Join A and D. The area of the square on chord A D is equal to area of the circle. As line A D squared is to the square lines of the large and small circles as radius A O in full circle A E R B D; is to the large and small radii. As the square line in a circle of 1 inch radius is equal to 1.7725 so is the area of circle equal to $(R \times 1.7725)^2$.

MAGNUS C. TENGER.

Rutland, Vt.

To Construct an Oval Flower Stand From a Circular Table.

DORCHESTER, NEB.

EDITOR CARPENTER:—

I have been reading your paper for some time and think any carpenter could take no paper that would fill its place for the money.

I will give you a problem which will puzzle a great many.

A man has a centre table with a round top, also two daughters who each want the table. In order to satisfy both girls, he took the table top to a mechanic and told him to make two oval flower stands, with an oval hole in the centre of each, and to make three cuts and waste no more material than the saw kerf.

I will send a drawing showing the cuts, it was given me by an old mechanic. I studied it several months at odd times and finally solved it.

A. Z. WHITNEY.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The solution of above problem will appear in our June number. Bros. F. E. Welton, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.; and E. A. Geisler, Union 62, Chicago; Sam'l Thornhill, Union 388, Dover, N. J., sent us similar problems and solutions.

A Ship Carpenter's Problem.

The following problem has been received and the solution of same will appear in our June number.

A wrecked ship carpenter found in the bottom of the only boat saved, a hole which measured 8 x 18 inches. On investigation he found the only board he had to fill it was one 12 x 12 inches. How did he cut this piece so as to fill up the hole and make the boat seaworthy?

A STEADY READER.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—A problem similar to the above and solution was sent us by Bro. A. J. Lohr, Altoona, Pa.

Advocating an Insurance Feature.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

As I never noticed a communication in reference to instituting an insurance feature in our Order, I thought I would occupy some space in a discussion of the question. I have been a member of the U. B., with the exception of a couple of years when I was away where there were no unions, since the year 1887. I have noticed that there have only been an average of about 75 to 100 deaths per year in our Order.

(EDITORIAL NOTE.—Our correspondent is in error. Our death rate for members and members' wives averages over 500 deaths per year. See G. S.-T. Report.)

Now with an insurance assessment of 25 cents per month from each member, and this money to be used for no other purpose, we would realize from our present members about $175,000 per annum The expense per member would be the small premium of $3.00 per year—just about one-eighth of the cost of regular insurance. Suppose that for a six months member $250 be allowed at death or total disability, $500 for one year, $1,000 for a two year member, and $2,000 for all over two years a member. Take the past ten years as an average, this would leave in the treasury the sum of about $80,000, to pay treasurers' and other salaries, and have a surplus besides.

There are thousands who are now paying their dues into the union merely for the sake of the small insurance we are now offering our members, and I think we could with the additional incentive of the increase of the insurance not only bring back many thousands of those who have dropped out from the U. B., but also would be enabled to unionize nearly every small village and town in the United States. In connection with the by-laws governing the Order, there should be a strict understanding that all members, to be entitled to the insurance, should be strictly square with their local unions, or within one month of it, anyhow.

There are too many that, when they get three or four months behind, rather than pay up will let their names drop from the rolls. They are not much good as union men anyhow. But I think with a better incentive there would be many less who would lag behind in dues.

W. P. D.

The Diameter of a Circle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

In the March number of THE CARPENTER, I see "Philo" asks—"How to find arithmetically, the diameter of a circle, when the cord line or width and rise of a segment is given. As I have not seen any answer to this problem, I here send you a solution for publication.

Assume the given chord to be 40′ 0″ and the rise 8′ 6″, and proceed as follows:—The cord 40′ ÷ 2 = 20″;—20′ × 20″ or squared = 40.00 :— 4000 ÷ 8.5 = 47.05:—47.05 + 8.5 = 55.55 which is the diameter required. Diameter 55.55 ÷ 2 = radius 27.77 or 27′—9″ approximately. This will be sufficiently close for all working purposes.

Yours fraternally,

St. Louis, Mo. SAWDUST.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

The Workman is Only a Slave.

The workman, though bearing the image
Of God, his creator and friend,
And made to enjoy the full rights of a man,
Is cruelly robbed of his end;
His claim of asserting his freedom
Is drowned under tyranny's wave,
And Capital's countenance smiles as it says
The workman is only a slave.

We boast of our civilization,
And sing of the progress of right,
While liberty weeps in the darkness of grief
And prays for the dawn of the light;
Oppression is raging in madness,
And vows it will dig a deep grave,
Wherein shall be buried the workingman's rights—
The workman is only a slave.

When masters combine in a union
Proud Wealth loudly shouts "It is right!"
But when combination the workman attempts
It irritates Capital's sight;
And forthwith the sword from the scabbard
Is drawn, with the might of the brave,
The organization to smite to the ground—
The workman is only a slave.

Blot out from the page of our country
The name of Abe Lincoln, who died
A martyr to "freedom for all men as men,"
The son of America's pride;
His bones must be shaking with anger,
Though lying to-day in the grave,
And threaten deep vengeance against the false cry—
The workman is only a slave.

The Statue of Liberty blushes
And prays that it quickly may die—
That stands on the step of America's door,
Because it proclaims a foul lie:
If Heaven would answer the prayer
That's heard within sound of the wave,
The scandalous libel would cease to exist—
The workman is only a slave.

The tongue of divine retribution
Though silent, will speak before long,
In words that will scatter the workingman's foes,
And substitute right for the wrong;
The forces of justice are waking,
The workingman's freedom to save,
And soon will proclaim in unquestioning tones—
The workman is MORE than a slave

Pittsburgh, Pa. J. TWYSON JONES.

Cain.

JOSE GROZ.

EVERY army in its line of battle rests on a key, a certain position which, if lost, necessitates the formation of a new line. That implies an army with something of a good general at its head. That does not apply to an army of crude savages, nor to a mob or mass of people in sudden revolt against oppression etc. Well, we reformers are fighting against the best organized army that ever existed under the solar disk, and commanded by the shrewdest general that is possible to conceive. The name of that general is—Monopoly. The army is composed of people of all classes, in all social conditions, rich and poor, wise and ignorant, good and wicked,—all united by selfishness and greed in this or that form, open or masked, unconsciously sometimes, but not the less effectual on that account.

Monopoly itself is nothing but greed and selfishness embodied in human laws, and so clothed with a mask of righteousness or respectability. Monopoly is then organized sin, sugar coated iniquity, made palatable to a great many people who would otherwise reject it with the utmost indignation. Few men are fond of sin when left naked with all its natural repulsiveness. It is therefore the hidden sins which are most fatal, because difficult to apprehend.

We are then face to face with a big job, face to face with an army magnificently intrenched, organized and led. That army can only be crushed, or seriously defeated, like every other, by a careful analysis of its line, so as to find the key on which it rests. This should be the preliminary step before a general attack is undertaken. Once the key has been discovered, then we should proceed with our general arrangements, they all to be centered on the capture of that key. That is we should pour upon that key all the elements and strength at our command, and not to waste our time or powers of attack against any secondary position but in so far as more or less intimately connected with the key, or for the purpose of keeping the enemy at bay along the line of battle. Even the latter predicament may be unnecessary in our case, because, as we said, the army and general against which we are fighting are excellent in shrewdness and skill. They already know the only process by which they can be defeated, and will defend their key to the bitter end with the courage of despair.

The key in question is embodied in the answer that Cain gave to God when asked,—*Where is Abel thy Brother?* We know what the answer was—*Am I my Brother's keeper?*

By those words Cain asserted that he did not consider himself his brother's keeper or in any way conducive to the intimate relations with which brothers should live, if their social compact is to rise above that of wild beasts in the jungle. God seems to have viewed the matter somewhat differently from Cain.

That question of God, "where is Abel thy brother," is no doubt replete with significance. It is the question that God has been asking ever since to men and nations. And the answer of nations and men has always been the same—"Am I my Brother's keeper?" We refer of course to the fundamentals of human existence. Take for instance the almost universal fact that we have always said, and say to-day: Why should we, the elder brothers, the first comers, the wisest of the lot, why should we make laws of equal justice and equal freedom giving to all men and all generations equal rights to the possession of the earth? Why should we not keep the earth to ourselves, the best portions anyhow, since we came first, or happen to have a little more talent than some of our brethren? Why should we not have those brethren under tribute, as long as we let them retain enough, out of what they produce, to keep body and soul together, for awhile?

Let us remember that Cain was the first born, the elder brother, and he was just the one who killed the younger brother, the second comer; jealous of Abel for using the land as pasture for his flocks, and in being unconscious that he should have to buy the land from Cain, or pay any land rent to him for the privilege of using the planet to make a living from.

Of course God could not accept Cain's offering, the fruits of the land, when he considered himself *The Land Lord*, and was jealous of Abel, unwilling to deal with him as a brother, and hence unwilling to let him have equal right to the lands from which all human needs and comforts are to come! Of course no real brotherhood is possible as long as we condemn some men to live and die according to the conditions that other men may fix, because claiming to be landlords, and with power to say how much they shall receive from land rents or land sales.

You can therefore notice that every civilization resting on land monopoly is a proclamation of the words of Cain, and thus it repudiates the conception of human brotherhood as emphatically as Cain did after he had killed Abel. The form with which we now assert that we are not our brother's keeper, may be less open than that of Cain. But, if anything it is far more criminal, because carried by wholesale in its general fatal results over millions of brothers in all our so called Christian nations, century after century, just as if human history was not intended to teach us any higher duties towards each other, just as if human life, in the mind of God, was to be but a mere struggle of despair; some men forever preying on the rest through the legislation of land robbery!

Look at the objections by most men presented to any fundamental reform, and the inevitable results through which some people always manage to become very wealthy, while others are forever sunk into poverty. That is but Cain's modern presentation of—"Am I my brother's keeper?" Why should I bother myself about laws of equal rights, when laws of privilege suit me very well, and keep me in clover? That is the monopolist point of view in life, or that of the fellows who expect yet to become wealthy through laws of monopoly and privilege. For such people the divine conception of human brotherhood is never to be an actual fact, never to be interlinked with our social, political or industrial relations. It must remain a mere sentiment, to be preached on Sundays, but never to be realized on week days.

Human brotherhood means—*Equal Rights*, if it means anything; just the kind of rights repudiated by class legislation and laws of monopoly, to-day more than ever before.

Equal Rights is then the motto under which we must march, and with which we must attack and capture the key of the enemy in front, that army under monopoly rule we have been talking about, that civilization which pretends to have realized all divine ideals because, possibly, we are not quite as bad as men may have been 3,000 years ago in the worst periods of human history. And yet, we should remember that sin is nothing but a relation between what we may do and what God expects us to do, because of the gifts and inspirations He may send us. Hence, for all we know, perhaps we are to-day, in God's eyes, the most sinful set of men that ever lived!

Be that as it may, our redemption and manhood can only come from a social status asserting that each one of us is his brother's keeper, individually and collectively. Hence each one of us should work for *social* righteousness, and proclaim the need of systems of taxation and monetary methods respecting Equal Freedom and Equal Justice; thus repudiating all special privileges to individuals and corporations. As a matter of fact, we should not have any other corporations but *The Nation* and *The Municipality*. Either that, or a Government by corporations as we now have in these days more than ever in the history of humanity, relatively and absolutely, in all forms and respects. We don't see how that can be disproved.

THIS WORLD was not made that the rich might enjoy themselves while the poor toiled and suffered. On such terms society was not allowed to exist. The film of habit on which it rested would burst through, and hunger and fury would rise up and bring to judgment the unhappy ones whose business it had been to guide and govern, but who had not guided and had not governed.—*Carlyle.*

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

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Deutsches Buchdrucker-Label.

Dieses Label wird auf allen Zeitungs- und anderen Druckarbeiten verwendet, welche in deutschen Union-Druckereien hergestellt werden.

(For Our German Members.)

Aus Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., 7. April 1895.

Werther Bruder McGuire!

Hiermit sende ich Ihnen einen kleinen Bericht über unsere Lage im Carpenter-Geschäft in Buffalo, welchen Sie wohl so gut sein werden und im nächsten „Carpenter" veröffentlichen.

Hier in Buffalo ist unser Geschäft so schlecht und die Löhne so niedrig, daß nur noch 12—18 Cents die Stunde bezahlt wird, und dabei sind die Leute so dumm und sehen nicht ein, daß sie nur in einer strammen Organisation ihre Lage verbessern können. Unsere Union No. 355 agitirt immer flott weg. So haben wir wieder am Montag den 1. April eine große Massenversammlung veranstaltet, welche sehr gut besucht war, denn wir hatten diese Meeting eine Woche vorher durch große Plakate bekannt gemacht und gute Redner waren anwesend.

Genosse N. Bleß von der Cigarrenmacher-Union besprach die traurige Lage der Carpenter. Unter anderem sagte Redner, wie es komme, daß die Carpenter so schlechte Löhne hätten gegen andere organisirte Arbeiter und ob sie nicht gerade so gute Mechaniker wären als die anderen. Zur selben Zeit forderte Redner alle diejenigen auf, welche noch nicht zur Union gehörten, sich derselben anzuschließen. Dann ergriff Bruder Forbach das Wort, welcher sich seiner Sache zur Zufriedenheit erledigte und reichen Beifall erntete.

Hierauf sah ich mich veranlaßt, als Präsident der Union 355, einige Worte an die Anwesenden zu richten. Zuerst forderte Redner alle diejenigen auf, sich zu erheben, welche nicht zur Union gehörten, was sie bereitwilligst thaten. Es waren etwa 10 Nicht-Union-Leute anwesend. Hierauf erklärte Redner, daß es am 1. April 1889, somit gerade sechs Jahre seien, wo die Carpenter Buffalo's einsahen und sich stark genug fühlten, ihre traurige Lage etwas zu bessern, an Strike gingen und die 9stündige Arbeitszeit erlangten. Daß die Leute aber glaubten, Alles zu haben und der Union den Rücken kehrten, so daß es folglich ihre eigene Schuld sei, daß augenblicklich so schlechte Löhne bezahlt würden. Sie könnten es aber wieder gut machen, wenn sie sich der Union wieder anschließen würden.

Zum Schlusse kann ich berichten, daß die Meeting ein großer Erfolg war und sehr zu empfehlen wäre für unsere Schwester-Unions, zumal hier in Buffalo. Es wäre jetzt Zeit, vom Winterschlaf aufzuwachen.

Sechs Mann machten zum Schluß Applikation zur Mitgliedschaft.

Zeichnet achtungsvoll

Chas. W. Ullrich,
Präsident Union 355.

Interessen solidarisch.

Die Interessen aller Arbeiter sind solidarisch, die Arbeiter sind gezwungen, vereinigt für ihre Rechte zu kämpfen. Ein Arbeiter, der sich dem großen, gewaltigen Streben der internationalen Arbeitervereinigung gegenüber isoliren will, auf eigene Faust den Kampf ums Dasein führt, wird gar bald erkennen, wie thöricht er handelt. Nur derjenige Egoismus, der mit dem Idealismus identisch ist und der da lautet: „Das Glück Anderer ist mein Glück, meine Freiheit kann ich nur erlangen, indem ich für die Freiheit Aller wirke," ist allein naturgemäß und vernünftig. Das Glück des arbeitenden Volkes wird den Interessen der Millionäre, der Schlemmer und Prasser, den Schwindlern und Gaunern aller Art, geopfert; die Arbeiter haben das Recht und die Pflicht, das ihnen vorenthaltene Lebensglück mit allen ihnen zu Gebote stehenden Waffen zu erringen. Wenn gewisse Arbeiterorganisationen sich den Bestrebungen und Ringen anderer Unionen gegenüber theilnahmlos und ablehnend verhalten, so ist dies verkehrter, krankhafter Egoismus, der weder zum Heil der Arbeitersache, noch zum Vortheil der betreffenden Union gereicht. Würden denn die betreffenden Unionen die Vortheile, die sie errungen,—kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne—genießen, wenn nicht die Macht der Gesammtarbeiterschaft hinter ihr gestanden hätte? Würden die Mitglieder der betreffenden Union nicht heute wieder in ihr früheres Nichts zurücksinken, wenn sie isolirt dastehen würden? Dies ist nur ein Beispiel aus Vielen. Die Macht der Solidarität, die Interessengemeinschaft, der Geist der internationalen Brüderlichkeit, erringen den Arbeitern Vortheile in der Gegenwart, sichern ihnen den Sieg in der Zukunft. (B.-A.-Z.)

Arbeiter-Bulletin.

Unser nationales Bureau für Arbeits-Statistik in Washington wird mit Beginn des nächsten Fiscaljahres ein alle zwei Monate erscheinendes „Bulletin für Arbeiter-Angelegenheiten" herausgeben, für welchen Zweck der jüngste Ver. Staaten Congreß $5000 jährlich bewilligt hat. Dieses Bulletin wird 100 Oktav-Seiten stark sein und sachliche Berichte über die Lage der Arbeiter in allen Staaten und Ländern enthalten. Aehnliche Bulletin werden bereits von den Regierungen in England, Frankreich und Neuseeland herausgegeben.

Keine regierende, erlösende Idee ist gleich fertig und gewappnet aus dem Schooße der Zeit entsprungen; alle Reformatoren haben für Aufrührer, Aufwiegler, Hetzer, für Empörer gegolten. Es ist nicht neu, daß man auch heutzutage Menschen verleumdet, welche die furchtbaren Widersprüche unserer Zustände aufdecken und darnach streben, sie zu verbessern. Es giebt eben immer noch Leute, die sich durch fremdes Urtheil oder sagen wir Beeinflussung, irre machen lassen und davor erschrecken, frei und unentwegt auszuharren im Kampfe für Wahrheit und Recht, trotz aller Machinationen und Anfeindungen. Aber solche Schwierigkeiten und Hindernisse hat noch Jeder ertragen und bekämpfen müssen, der das Recht gegen die Ungerechtigkeit, die Wahrheit gegen die Lüge, die Freiheit gegen die Knechtschaft vertheidigte. (Buchdrucker-Zeitung)

Die erste Aufgabe der Unionleute ist, daß in Shops, wo Nicht-Unionleute beschäftigt sind, darnach zu trachten, daß diese sich ihrer respektiven Organisation anschließen, oder im Weigerungsfalle dafür eintreten, daß dieselben den Shop verlassen müssen. Leider müssen wir constatiren, daß da Vieles faul ist, und abermals steht man vor der traurigen Pflicht, mit dem A B B der Gewerkschaftsbewegung anzufangen.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $57' 000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper

UNION BREAD.

This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

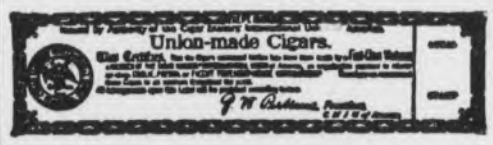
UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the waistband linings of the pants.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.

The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

MISCELLANEOUS LABELS.

The label of the German printers will be found on page 15, in our German department.

There are labels also for these trades: The Coopers, Journeymen Barbers, Horse Collar Makers, Elastic Web Weavers; International Furniture Workers and Hardwood Finishers.

LASTERS' LABEL.

The Lasters' Protective Union of America has copyrighted the above trade-mark, which when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is hand lasted by union men. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the lasters deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacutrers. The hand lasted shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior lasted article.

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FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.
482. PINE BLUFF—J. E. Walker, 676 S. State st.

CALIFORNIA

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
545. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
285. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Eucalyptus ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Neiswender, 115 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
316. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.

CANADA

88. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
184. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
876. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
88. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris street.
843. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPGS.—C. Geisaler, 33 Franklin st.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson 32 Wooster st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st
97. NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P O. Box 902.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
187. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedering.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1004 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1901 R st., N. W.

FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Jefferson and Union sts.
605. JACKSONVILE.—Wm. Whiteford, cor. State and Laura sts.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
127. " (Col.) A. S Pettiway, 313 E Chase st.
696. TAMPA—R. Edenfield, Box 44, Ft. Brook.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 92 Jett st.
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Phillip st.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.,

ILLINOIS

483. BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. BRIGHTON P'K—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
28. J. H. Stevens, 5058 Dearborn st.
28. Wm. Mead, 7154 S. Chicago ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Rund, 536, W. 20th st.
73. (Ger.) Aug. Reiche, 4068 Atlantic st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st
416. (Ger.) Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
555. (Polish) I. Masiak, 125 W Blackhawk st.
623. (Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
679. W. H. Phillips, 1341 W. Polk st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.
780. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
741. F. Larson, 751 Jane st.
295. COLLINSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
344. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 643 Chestnut st.
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.
553. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. 103d
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th st. Sta. T, Chicago.
260. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 68
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Crave Cour st.
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st
782. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
586. OAK PARK—H. Boettcher, 138 Marengo st. (Harlem).
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
245. PEORIA—R W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 220 N. Front st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta S., Chicago.
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, 8631 Morgan street, Chicago
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Freund, 1613 S. Grand av.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
852. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
EVANSVILLE—
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. (Ger) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.
743 (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1502 E. Missouri st.
158. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South streets.
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) H F. Brandt, 100 S. Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
744. LOGANSPORT—J. L. Schrock, 720 Eleventh st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 Sherman st.
592 MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st
668. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N 8th st
631. WABASH—R P. Macy, Box 812.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
348. OSKALOOSA—J. H. Parker, S. 1st st.
767. OTTUMWA—A. Mellis, 223 N. Davis st., S. S.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
641. DAYTON—Jos. Benz, 34 Rhensford st., Bellevue.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—G. W. Stover, 118 W. Main st.
7. LOUISVILLE—S. W. Downard, 1712 Portland ave.
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
729. " (Car.) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st
598. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—Jas. M. Powell.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. C. Doering, 736 Julia st.
704. T. Duhrkop, 4535 Annunciation st.
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 532

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. W. Smith, 6 Willow st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary W. C. Dengle 237 Central Park av., Hyde Park.
33. BOSTON—W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 5 Burnside ave., Somerville.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 24 Huron ave.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
118 EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 225 London st.
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, Box 443.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 100 Locke st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.
696. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
321. MARBLEHEAD—F. Hammond, Box 100.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolsner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—C. W. Mason, Box 448.
57. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 1 Smith ave
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
220. So. FRAMINGHAM—Irwine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.
654 " Geo. Elmer, 414 Central st.
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.
216. WALTHAM—John Veno.
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan, Box 566.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
92. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. " C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st.
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st.
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibble, P O Box 596.
450 MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st
100. MUSKEGON—F. E. Ridout, care Brakeman, cor. Housten and 4th sts.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Oraigan, 1420 Germania ave.
168. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S
348. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Harnard st., W. S.
334. J. B. Charlebois, 923 N. Fayette st., W. S.
466. (Ger.) Wm. Teckentien, 231 S. 11th st., E. S.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519 BENTON STATION—C. Roll, 5712 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. W. Patrick, 2047 N. Boonville st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Rudolph Gloor, 409 Sidney st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
113. James Shine, 4254 Blaine ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 4011 N. 23d st.
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.
270. A. N. Wolff, 5325 Theodosia av.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
699. C. H. Guipe, 1529 Olive st.
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
135. BASIN—John Nelson.
256. BELT—Wm. E. Riley.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapler, Box 638
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
380. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.
330 KALISPELL—P. R. Nelson.

NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.
651. " (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. " (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 553.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussy, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 326.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.
365. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220½ 3d st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
306. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.
429. MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O Box 24.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—H. G. Long, 270 Norfolk st.
305 " A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
723. " (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
349. ORANGE—
143. PATERSON—(Holl.) Al. Meenen, 35 N Main
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—John Wood, Sherman st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
438. S. ORANGE Ed. Walsh, Maplewood.
456. SUMMIT—Edward Mart'n, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P. O.
81. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 153 Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council D P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 953.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.
147. W. F. Gregory, 1615 Atlantic av.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C Thiemsen, 20 Lawton st.
381. S E. Elliott, 89 Rockaway ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
356. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J C Weigel, 292 High st
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 23 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. CORTLAND—E W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
333. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE. L. I., John Martin.
220. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith. Box 187.
608. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Ohipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.
801. NEWBURGH—D. C. Healy, 46 Johnson st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J R Way, Corona P O., L I
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger) C. Knechele, 2087 2d ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
464. (Ger.) H Malberger, 622 E. 156th st.
468. J G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
478. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
478. W. Chamberlain, 637 E. 138th st.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 51 Ave. A.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood ave.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E E.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapel st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternutt.
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsanel st.
283. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
278. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
886. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. W. A Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. W. H.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 620 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 427 Milton st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
564. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st, Sta. D.
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.
683. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
89. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 124 Carran st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wethrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Savles st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Metz, 218 E Spring st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
826. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B Stevenson, Pleasant st
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach 828 Adams st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
367. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182
869. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 202.
856. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
779. MARION—J. R. Smith, 910 N. State st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos V. Salisbury, Box 135
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—A. H. Miller.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
660. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
107. SANDUSKY—J. H. Brown, 923 Hancock st.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 49 Vance st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
411. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
561. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 511, New Brighton.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st
738. CARBONDALE—Theo. E. Crain, 56 Terrace st
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
622. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st Tacony.
401 FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 58 W. Duval
462 GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—T. H. Wilson, Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 364 New Holland av
177. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
706. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 1029 N. 4th st.
369 (Mill) J. Doeringer, Jr. 2331 Sergeant st
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council W. F. Willock, Box 215, Mt. Oliver.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. A. Kincey, 6361 Shakespeare st.
239. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans, Box 137.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
488 ROCHESTER—A. N Gutermuth, Box 189.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
358. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
757 TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
659. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.
366. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st
942. PAWTUCKET—J. J. Leedham, Box 22, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

92. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

235. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.
126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

TEXAS

200. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
781. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster, 1110 W. 11th ave.
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114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 703 Walker av.

867. SAN ANTONIO—H. L. Mitchell, Box 660.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—D. F. Coburn.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracey, 468 E.7th S. st.

VERMONT

339. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs. 22 North st.
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

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182. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 608 Albemarle st.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

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351. SEATTLE—J. C. Heymer, 519 S. 12th st.

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286. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin. Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Palatine.
719 HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.
235. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
130. MADISON—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th av.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublits, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) Jonn Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
318. (Ger.) John Hassmann, 695 32d st
522. Julius Radtke 341 15th st.

Socialism vs. State Socialism.

A correspondent writes the Boston *Labor Leader* and wants to know why that paper is "opposed to socialism."

The answer is, that it is not opposed to Socialism.

It is opposed to State Socialism, which has, for no good reason, that is evident, assumed to itself the generic meaning of the term "Socialism."

The situation in economics is analogous to that existing in the theological world some generations ago.

The Duke of Alva said, "I am a Christian."

John Calvin said, "I am a Christian."

Martin Luther said, "I am a Christian."

The head of the Catholic Church said, "I am a Christian."

Between the theologians of the differing schools, however, there was little or no recognition of the Christianity of the others.

The modern time has come to acknowledge that the truth in Christianity is not pent up by a sect or denomination, and tolerates where it once gibbeted and burned.

But as Christianity has been used as a title for bigots and fanatics, as well as by saints and martyrs,—so to-day Socialism covers a multitude of economic sins as well as virtues.

Properly speaking, every man who wants and works for a better social state is a Socialist.

When one comes to the consideration of the methods by which an improvement in the social order is to be obtained, there is a radical departure between the various schools of Socialism.

State Socialism is compulsory interference with private affairs by politicians, or, if the phrase is objectionable, by those who are the administrators of public office.

It means the magnifying of the government and the subordination of the rights of individuals.

To this we are opposed, and ready at all times to give reasons for the faith that is in us.

THE most abused man in the ranks of organized labor is he who tries to better the condition of his fellow-workers. It does not matter how sincere he is, or whether he is paid for the time he loses. and it is often the case that the man who does the most work in this line is the less thanked, not to say paid. Employers call him an agitator, and assert that if it was not for him they could hire cheaper labor.—*Every Saturday.*

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C, and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B, must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Loius Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

The Silver Question.

In 1873 the United States by act of Congress demonetized silver and the price of wheat fell below a dollar per bushel.

In 1890 Roumania demonetized silver, but the United States again began to buy under the Sherman act in 1890 and wheat went up. In 1891 the whole paper money system of the Argentine Republic went to smash, and the grand panic there was followed immediately by the greatest failures ever known in Great Britian such as the Barings, etc., and those in turn by widespread bankruptcy in Australia and financial troubles in nearly every one of the European countries, notwithstanding their gold basis. The United States was temporarily saved by the Russian famine and the failures of crops elsewhere, which once more sent wheat above a dollar.

LET our Unions everywhere help organize the Painters more thoroughly. The union men of that craft have given the U. B. help to organize in many instances. Send names and addresses of Journeymen Painters to J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Excellent Form of Indenture for Carpenter Apprentices.

This Indenture, Witnesseth that.....by and with the consent of .....hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to ..... to learn the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner; and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve the said..... for and during, and to the full end and term of ..... years next ensuing. During all of said term the apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve.....faithfully, that he will not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby the said.....may be injured. That he will not absent himself from work during the recognized hours of labor, without leave, nor frequent saloons, hotels or play houses, but in all things will behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to during said term.

And that the said .....on his part, doth covenant and promise that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner. Said apprentice shall not be required to work more than the recognized hours of labor. The said.....further agrees to pay said apprentice .....

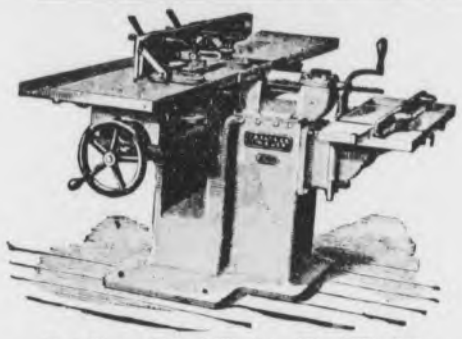
And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Executed and delivered before .....

....



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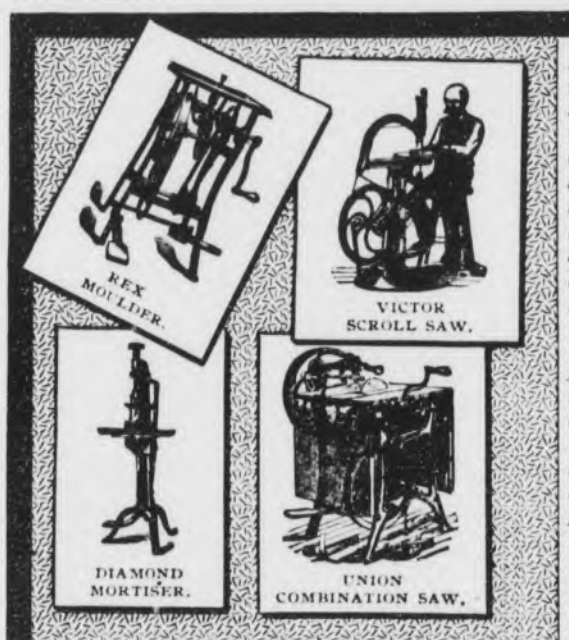

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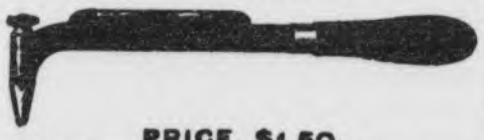

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For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from ⅛ in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

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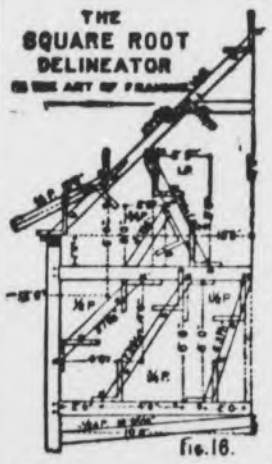

Fig. 16.

SOMETHING NEW IN FRAMING.

It is in the form of a Chart, 18x28 inches in size, substantially mounted, on which the pitches are illustrated in connection with a diagram of the full-sized carpenters' square.

The lengths of braces, common and jack-rafters, hips and valleys, are given in plain figures to the 1-32 part of an inch with all their bevels. Also that of their runs, rises, degree of pitch and contents in board measure.

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VOL. XV.—No. 6. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Financial Secretaries

WHO SHOULD BE FINED FOR FAILURE TO SEND IN APRIL REPORT.

Under Sec. 153, paragraph C, of the Constitution, it is the duty of the F. S. to send a report monthly to the G. S-T. under penalty of $2.00 fine. At the latest the report should be here by the 10th of the month.

Here below is a list of Financial Secretaries who up to May 28 have not sent in their April reports, and who must be fined for their neglect to comply with Sec. 153.

UNIONS NOT SENDING APRIL F. S. REPORTS.

17	*252	*507
38	*254	509
39	280	*543
46	283	*553
49	*305	560
52	308	*574
54	323	580
60	*333	595
64	*336	596
68	346	*623
80	348	628
93	*367	649
103	*368	679
126	376	689
130	380	712
132	403	717
135	*420	*723
*153	*422	*725
164	423	738
*165	424	742
189	456	746
206	466	760
228	*483	779
*244	490	

* Those marked with * are frequently negligent in sending in their reports, and were published last month.

The carelessness and delinquency of Financial Secretaries must be checked and in most cases is entirely inexcusable. The reports to the G. S-T. should be forwarded promptly and regularly each month.

ANACONDA, Mont.—On June 1, Union 88 inaugurated the nine-hour day. We interviewed the contractors and had no trouble.

BOSTON, Mass.—We have had a special Organizer in the field, Bro. Aaron Hill, and mass meetings were held in the month of May in Dorchester, Boston, East Boston, Cambridge, Brookline and Roxbury.

ATLANTA, Ga.—We are very much encouraged by the way the men are coming into the union. Never were they so anxious before. When we had a good union they let it go down. Then wages dropped 40 per cent., and that taught the lesson. We are spreading now like wild fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Our unions are building up grandly, and a spendid feeling exists among the men favorable to thorough organization. Some prospects of better wages when we are more generally organized. Our contractors will then sign an agreement.

John Williams.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the General Executive Board, selected last September at the Indianapolis Convention. He was born on the 30th day of August, 1865, in the County of Anglesea, Wales, and first entered the labor movement in 1890 when he joined Union 125, Utica, N. Y.

He has been successively Vice-President, Treasurer, and is now President of Carpenters' Union 125, and also holds the office of Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Utica Trades Assembly building fund, which has for its object the erection of a home for the trade and labor societies of Utica. For one year Mr. Williams was Secretary of a Welsh benevolent society, "The True Ivorites," of which he is stlll a member.

His father William Williams deceased nearly seven years ago, was a journeyman carpenter and foreman many years and then started into contracting. There are many carpenters all over the States who worked under the father when he was foreman or for him when he was a contractor. Like unto his paternal ancestor, John Williams is rated as an up-and-up, thorough going mechanic.

He is zealously and loyally devoted to the labor cause, well grounded in convictions, studious in nature, and well equipped by education and training to make his mark in this great industrial struggle. He spends many hours after his day's work in attending meetings and speaking publicly to organize the working people of Utica and vicinity.

INDIANAPOLIS carpenters are moving forward, and organizing thoroughly.

NEWTON, Mass.—Carpenters' Unions Nos. 124 and 125, have been actively working to discharge the sub-contracting of carpenter work by carpenter contractors.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We have been quite successful this past winter and spring in winning over a number of jobs where there was an attempt to violate trade rules. We have made detailed fights in such cases, and have done well in all respects, except on the Marquette building, and that strike was undertaken at inopportune time.

OFFICIAL

LOCALS of the U. B. should not pay any attention to circulars coming to them making appeal for financial aid from any organization, no matter how urgent the appeal, unless endorsed by the G. E. B.

IN any city where we now have two or more Locals, they should be consolidated. It will be a saving of expense for hall rent, officers' salaries, and running expenses. Besides that, it will lead to more united and effective action and give better interest in the meetings.

MOST of our Locals are now holding public meetings with local speakers, and this is stirring up the trade very thoroughly. Our membership is increasing rapidly all along the line, and energy, enthusiasm and zealous work have superseded despair and pessimism.

WHERE Locals have have had dispensation from the G. S-T. and reduced their initiation fee to a reasonable sum, and arranged easy terms for re-admission of ex-members, they have done well. These are no times when unions are weak to keep up high rates.

Trade Movements this Spring.

TAMPA, Fla.—Contractors agreed nine hours a day May 1.

UNION 356, Marietta, O. has secured a minimum scale of wages.

KALISPELL, Mont.—Union 330 secured the nine-hour day easily May 1.

ZANESVILLE, O.—Union 716 put a set of good trade rules into effect May 1.

WATERVILLE, Maine.—Union 595 proposes to move for the nine-hour day.

GALVESTON, Tex., won the eight-hour day solidly last month, after being out on strike a few days.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Union 87 has had a committee out to visit the contractors to get the eight-hour day.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Our Unions here are negotiating through a committee to get an agreement with the builders.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Union 554 has held to the nine-hour day firmly though some greedy bosses tried to break it.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—One contractor in this place tried to cut wages, but Union 640 made a stand and beat him.

LYNN, Mass. has the eight-hour day firmly established since Nov. 1, last. Union 108 is increasing at a good rate.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—We have unionized the carpenters of the Lafayette Lumber mills and those employed by Contractor Boyer.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—We have thirty new men pledged to join Union 428, just as soon as work is a little better. The Builders' Exchange has agreed lately to hereafter hire none but union men.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Union 111 has been working steadily forward to get the eight-hour day and will be the next to secure it.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Contractors had in view this spring to go back to ten hours a day. Union 665 made a stand and stopped it.

FORT BROOK, Fla.—We just started up Carpenters' Union No. 454, with over 50 members, and now we have the nine-hour day solid.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Place us on the nine-hour list. Without a strike we gained it early in May, just by the influence of union 580.

BANGOR, Pa.—One firm of builders tried to return to the ten-hour day. But the union men quit, and now the firm is down to terms.

QUINCY, Ill.—Union 189 sent a committee out to see the contractors, and now the nine-hour day is established, to hold good for a year.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Union 83 has been a winner in standing up against a proposition of a leading planing mill to return to ten hours a day.

NEWARK, N. J. — Union 306 has had several very enjoyable "smokers" the past few months and with the result of bringing out large crowds of non-union men. With music, singing, speaking and refreshments, and the presence of our sister Union 119 in a body on one occasion, Union 306 has added largely to its membership. There should be more of these socials and smokers in all the unions to show we are not dry, dead "chips."

Vote on Eight-Hour Propositions.

On the circular of February 11, 1895, submitted by the G. S.-T. per orders of the G. E. B., 296 unions voted. The vote cast is :

	In favor.	*Against.*
Proposition 1—	4,802	1,402
" 2—	3,748	2,197
" 3—	2,551	3,377
" 4—	927	3,383

The first and second propositions it is evident were agreed to; but the third and fourth were rejected.

The adoption of the first and second propositions carries with it, that the Locals in our jurisdiction, by a vast majority are favorable to the inauguration of the Eight-hour day for carpenters, by a general concerted movement of carpenters on one given day, in all cities where the Eight-hour day is not now the rule. The rejection of the third and fourth propositions implies that the unions were not favorable to undertaking the aforesaid movement, until times had bettered and the opportunities for success were more favorable.

Some unions voted on the subject under the misapprehension that the adoption of any of the propositions involved a general strike this year on their part for the Eight-hour day, whether in shape to win or not. That indeed was far from the mind of the G. E. B. in having a vote on the subject.

A Voice from the Depths.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth,
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool.
For if blood be the price of all your wealth
Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in full.

We have fed you all for a thousand years.
For that was our doom, you know
From the days when you chained us in your fields
To the strike of a week ago.
You ha' eaten our lives and our babes and wives,
And we're told it's your legal share.
But if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we ha' bought it fair.

R. K.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Humanity's Two Demons.

JOSÈ GROZ.

WE are all familiar with the inexorable connections between causes and effects in all physical and mental phenomena. In each one of those two departments we can notice that while general effects imply and directly come from general causes, the incidental ones radiate from secondary causes, which, as such, can themselves be traced to any of the grand causes at the root of all general results.

Take now human life, and we can easily acknowledge that poverty and disease are the two most general and transcending effects among men, tending to shape the whole course of human conduct. Even the perpetuation of vice and crime are nothing but the after effects of poverty and disease in their constant actions and re-actions through all the ramifications of life on earth. We can prove that if challenged to do so. One or more grand, general, basic cause must then exist to which poverty and disease can be traced. Can we doubt it? Look at the fact that poverty and disease do not exist among animal life in nature, while it does as soon as men force some animals to live unnatural lives.

Persistent deviations from natural laws must then be the bottom cause of poverty and disease among men, since it spreads to all they touch, to all animals, and even to certain country belts, originally rich and healthy, impoverished and made unhealthy through wrong, unnatural processes interfering with the order of Creation. Is not that far more reasonable than to attribute such two general effects to a mere incidental or supposed deviation of law from a human couple 6,000 years ago? Is not that assumption a cowardly device of men, trying not to plead guilty of their own sins, or looking for an excuse that we may keep on sinning?

And what about the fact that while some men manage to escape poverty, none manage to escape disease? And yet both evils are due to the same cause, even the men who take the wrong view of the matter consider it so.

That sin somewhere must be at the root of all wrong developments, that is unquestionable, but why to entertain the criminal conception of having to sin to-day because we did sin yesterday? And that is the fatalistic philosophy underlying all educational methods, heathen and Christian. It sticks out of the thoughts of all men, up to the wisest, so called, who are not in sympathy with the sorrows of the working masses, and would like them to humbly accept all hardships, to be satisfied with the poverty of the present, because, they say, it is not quite as harsh as it used to be. And we don't know anything about that. If we have improved by 50 per cent in 500 years, why not improve 100 per cent. in the next 20? Oh! that would be too much of a good thing, for our wise fatalistic friends. It would not do for us to improve fast. Somebody would get hurt then. Don't you see that the fatalistic philosophy rests on selfishness in the most criminal form, trying to cheat men out of the joys and manhood they could rapidly obtain, endeavoring to delay all fundamental progress through radical processes; preferring that we should keep on, in that eternal human job of all ages that we can call—*patching up an old coat with old rags*, and never attempting to make a new coat out of good cloth!

As we have already indicated not even those who are smart enough to manage to escape poverty can manage to keep sufficiently smart to avoid disease. And the latter is often the product of all those life methods that wealth invites, or of all those processes by which alone wealth can be accumulated. That is very significant. It proves the intimate connection of the two evils, poverty and disease, since we catch the latter in our efforts to escape the former.

Disease among 95 per cent. of the race is inevitable because of their scanty resources and hard lives. Not even a slight regard for sanitary laws is possible to over 5 per cent. of the race anywhere. Such laws imply to-day two or three times higher annual earnings than most men can obtain for themselves and families. They also necessitate a more peaceful life. Absence of mental friction is indispensable for the free play of sanitary laws. And never in the history of humanity has civilization imposed upon all men, rich and poor, the constant agitations of to-day. That is just what makes wealth to-day more of a farce than a reality, in our own nation most especially. And it is here that the crazy scramble for wealth has attained its greatest intensity. And it is just here that we need a much larger proportion of doctors of medicine than anywhere else.

We happen to be familiar with the history of a friend by which we can illustrate the fallacy of that fatalism about disease being an inevitable concomitant of human life any more than among animal life in nature. The grandfather and grandmother of that friend died before 60 and were old before 50. His father and mother died after 70, but were sickly before 40, and grew more so as they advanced in life. Our friend was sickly until 30, and delicate until after 40, when he discovered that we had sanitary laws. He had already retired from business with what most men would consider a bagatelle, but enough for him because of his plain habits of life. Well, he set to apply all sanitary laws, as much as possible, in the midst of men who don't care a fig about them. He soon eliminated the different ailments he had inherited or absorbed from others, and from 45 to 65 he has enjoyed perfect health, with powers of resistance such as are only had by vigorous young men below 30, with no physical pain, however slight, ever coming to remind him about those dreadful laws of inheritance of ours. And we know that the laws in question constitute the arsenal from which our fatalistic friends derive all their arguments to defend their philosophy of despair.

And what about the application of that philosophy to the evil of poverty, as also enevitable among men? It is extremely convenient, of course, because it relieves us from all responsibilities in our general relations. We can then, as citizens of our own nation, silently or openly sanction all sinful human laws, and ridicule all reform movements with the old silly platitudes of the old uncles and fossils in all historical periods.

Return now to the inexorable connections between general causes and general effects alluded to at the beginning of this essay. Meditate for a few moments on the immensities of wealth stored up in our planet. Add to that the almost boundless potentialities of men through their inventive faculty, when properly applied to the raw elements of nature as well as to all natural forces; and, the plea of poverty among men as some thing inevitable, is the most disgraceful blasphemy we can utter against the Power behind nature and all the phenomena in the Universe!

Two grand sets of laws seem to be at the root of all human development, *viz.*:

First, ethical laws, with which to regulate our mutual relations with each other in all our activities, personal and social.

Second, sanitary laws with which to regulate our personal habits in harmony with all cosmical relations around.

There we have the two most basic and central duties to be respected by each one of us individually, as well as collectively by the whole social compact, by that State of which most of our big fellows speak as some thing that has seldom made any mistakes, something apart from the working masses, and so it has been. The State or Nation has always meant the few holding most of the land and hence most of the wealth of nations. Naturally enough, the State has never cared for much of anything outside of satisfying the selfish tendencies of the few in question. What has been called the people was never anything but *the cow*, to be milked for the benefit of the few, while trying, when necessary, to keep the people quiet with some surface, false pretence reforms, and always intimating that nothing else is possible, because of that old fatalism of ours, because of that poverty and disease, the two demons we must keep feeding with our own eternal blunders. That alone shall enable the few to for ever humbug the many.

We don't seem to have even taught men, or learned ourselves, the folly of assuming that there may be a certain divorce between God's laws and those in nature, He taking care of His own, and letting those of nature play hide and seek. Just as if there could be more than *One Law Making Power* in God's Universe, for universal good! And the absence of good, unmixed with evil, among men, comes from our repudiation of that Power as a symmetrical whole, and so from our non adaptation to the natural order in the midst of which we are born, grow and die. We thus overlook the grand fact that the meaning of life here below is that of enabling us to enjoy the grander life beyond, up to the measure of our obedience to divine ideals while on earth.

The Danger of Too Much State Power.

Let me congratulate you on the excellence of THE CARPENTER, both in its typographical appearance and editorial tone. I like its "pure and simpleism," so to speak; and also its dislike of State control. The fever of governmentalism which so thoroughly permeated nearly all the labor organizations some few years ago is abating gradually but surely. As our comrades look into the problems of industrial equities and social freedom they will learn that by going toward State control they are approaching the terrible maw of the beast which is responsible for their past and present conditions. It is very gratifying to know that so many of the old time union men, who had been led astray by the alluring promises of authoritarianism, have found their proper bearings, and now see clearly that the salvation of the industrious and enterprising classes lies in voluntary association and personal freedom from the power of the politician,

The "Co-operative Commonwealth," which is simply State Socialism in disguise, has no charms for the student of social science who persists in his study and investigations. The solution of the industrial problem does not lie in the accumulation of collective or common wealth, but in removing those laws which take from the individual worker the results of his own toil. The fundamental principle of the labor movement is that the product shall belong to the producer, not that it shall be the property of the whole community. Community property belongs to the idler as well as to the worker, notwithstanding it is solely the product of the latter's efforts. This, surely, cannot be in harmony with equity.

The taunt of "pure and simple," which our good but mistaken comrades hurl at some of the trades unions, is one which is destined in the future to be considered as a wise distinction between those bodies of laborers who adhere to well-established and safe rules of action, and those who in their zeal and haste to better economic conditions advocate and adopt methods which are abortive. The cry that "In political action alone can the working people gain their economic freedom!" has lost its power of inspiring enthusiasm in the trade union. The idea is gaining ground that it is safer, more economical and harmonizes more nearly with the division of labor which has been so productive of good in other fields of activity, for trade unions to confine their efforts to those things which especially effect them as tradesmen, and leave to other bodies those things which effect them as human beings, regardless of their particular trade or calling.

It is very pleasing to note your disapproval of the legal incorporation of trades unions. The plutocrats are wise indeed. If they could only get the trades unions within the power of the law, how they would chuckle with malicious satisfaction. Poor, innocent working people! I wonder how long it will be yet before they learn that the State is their worst enemy!

Detroit, Mich. JO. LABADIE.

MAY 6th, 120 delegates representing 50,000 organized textile workers met in sixth annual convention at Olneyville, R. I. and enacted several serviceable measures for their constituents.

LATEST monthly report of Amalgamated Carpenters' for May shows they have 674 branches and 43,354 members, 39 branches and 1472 members are in the United States and 8 branches and 191 members in Canada. The 4 branches in Chicago have 206 members, New York has 422 members and Philadelphia 166 member.

Good Reasons For An Unemployed Benefit.

THE fact of being out of employment does not so readily appeal to our sympathy, but a small amount of thought should convince us that combination to palliate the effects of want of employment is equal'y necessary as in the case of sickness. There is the same principle in it—the same duty—the fortunate helping the unfortunate. It is to our advantage as wage-workers to do so. In the case of a partial strike against a reduction of wages is it not upon those on strike the maintenance of the standard rate of wages depends? Should they give way must it not then come to either a general strike or else a reduced rate of wages? So is it the case when a number are out of employment. Men seeking work, especially if it be known there are a number, are continually being offered work at something less than the standard rate, and it depends upon their resources and the claims they have upon their resources how long they can resist the temptation.

Some may say, some do say, that no trade unionist worthy the name would ever take work at less than the standard rate; but let all those who talk so try it for three months, with perhaps previous to that as many calls upon their earnings as to prevent them putting into practice that glorious gospel, thrift, and see how many of them will stand the test. Men cannot live upon air alone, no matter how fresh, neither can wives nor children.

Some admit the good of an unemployed benefit, but say also it is right that only those who want it should pay for it. This is a selfish argument from those who have been fortunate all their lives. Apply the same reasoning and act upon it in regard to the sick benefit and where would it be? The duty of supporting our unemployed brother is as urgent as in the case of sickness. The fear of being preyed upon by loafers is a baseless one. How many men are content with four dollars where it is in their power to have twelve or twenty? How many can afford to do it? Few such will be found contributing to the funds of a trade union.

Here is another point during a time of depression,—suppose there are 500 joiners in a district, and work can only be found for 450, what matters it though a few of the other 50 do not look for work? The only effect is to leave the chance of work to perhaps the most needful Better for the 450 working to pay the other 50 and not to seek work till they know where there is some chance of it being found; better to withdraw them from the labor market altogether.

If we are not prepared to share the work with the unemployed, they have a claim upon us as brother trade unionist to share the wages, and the trade unionists who do so through an unemployed benefit are fulfilling their duty to their power brothers better than those who do not—they are better trade unionists.

A reduction in the hours of labor and an unemployed benefit should go hand in hand.

EIGHT-HOURS a day is the rule now for some months back on all carpenter work in Boston, where done by fair minded bosses.

Polygons And Their Mitres.

BY A. W. WOODS, LINCOLN, NEB.

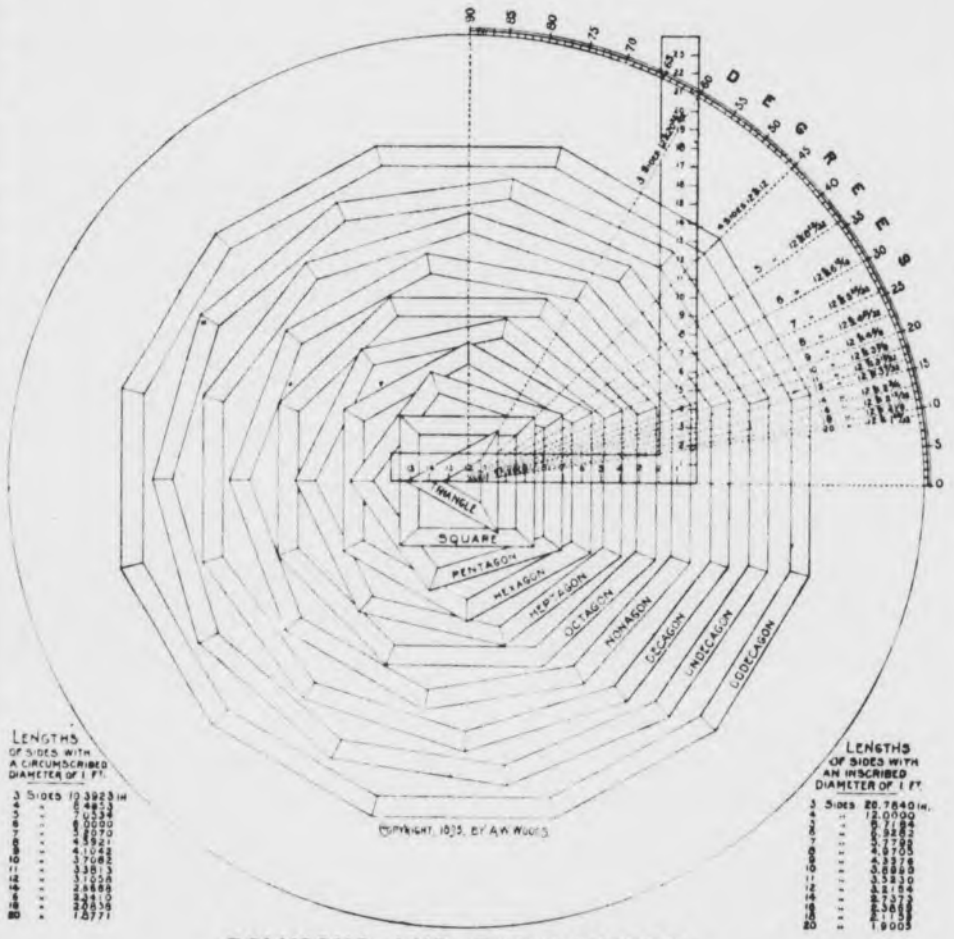
MR. EDITOR.—With your kind permission I herewith submit the following article on polygons and their mitres. This subject and all others pertaining to framing is fully covered in my chart *The Square Root Delineator in the Art of Framing* advertised in THE CARPENTER.

To bear out the statements therein made I have chosen the above subject because it is probably as difficult as any to comprehend. By the aid of the chart the mitre for any polygon is accurately given. In the illustration here presented we exemplify fourteen. It will readily be seen that it is the degrees that determine the mitres.

Then bring 360° in a circle and by dividing that number by the number of sides desired will give the degree that the mitres stand with each other, but in order to find the figures on the steel square to lay out the mitres we must divide 360° by double the number of sides desired in polygon, the quotient will be the degree of the mitre with the centre of the polygon. Thus to find the figures to lay out the octagon mitre dividing 360° by 16 equals 22½°. Now referring to the diagram of the square with 12 on the tongue at the starting point, a direct line intersecting 22½° passes at 4 3/8 ½ on the blade. These figures will give the mitre, the blade giving the cut. This proportion exists at any place on the square. We use 12 on the tongue for all polygons because it is one foot and the figures on the blade represent the length of side for one foot inscribed diameter. For more accuracy we express the exact length decimally. (See column to the right.) That for the octagon is 4.9705 inches. Multiplying this number by a given diameter will give the required length. Example: What is the side of an octagon eight feet in diameter. Operation,

$$4.9705 \times 8 = 89.7640 \text{ or } 3' 3\tfrac{3}{4}''$$

To find the side of a polygon in a circumscribed diameter, proceed as above but multiply the decimal given in the left hand column.



POLYGONS AND THEIR MITERS.
BY A. W. WOODS, AUTHOR OF THE SQUARE ROOT DELINEATOR IN THE ART OF FRAMING.

Practical Hints.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

TO FIND MITRES ON THE STEEL SQUARE.

12″	and	12	=	Square Mitre, or 45°		
7	"	4	=	Triangle	"	equilateral
13¾	"	10	=	Pentagon	"	or 5-sided fig.
4	"	7	=	Hexagon	"	" 6 " "
12½	"	6	=	Heptagon	"	" 7 " "
18	"	7½	=	Octagon	"	" 8 " "
22½	"	9	=	Nonagon	"	" 9 " "
9½	"	3	=	Decagon	"	" 10 " "

In response to a correspondent I here give common rafter cuts on steel square for different pitches; also hips, and valleys.

For

⅛	pitch	take 3	in.	rise 12	in.	level or plate
¼	"	4	"	12	"	"
⅕	"	4 8/10	"	12	"	"
¼	"	6	"	12	"	"
⅓	"	8	"	12	"	"
½	"	12	"	12	"	"
⅔	"	16	"	12	"	"
Goth.	"	21	"	12	"	"

For hips and valleys substitute 17 inches on level or plate for 12 inches.

In the next issue of the CARPENTER we will present our method of develop the hips for O. G. or any other shape, length of jacks etc.

THE CARPENTER has taken the agency of the Woods chart above referred to, for the Unions, and all orders for same should be sent to the Editor.

Price, postpaid, $3 00.

Unions Still Dilatory.

Below is a list of Unions from which no list of officers has been sent us up to date, since the election last December:

206
252
368
403
422
519
543
596

TEN FOOT BOARDS TO A SQUARE.

24	boards	5	inches	wide			
20	"	6	"	"			
17	"	7	"	"	add	1	foot
15	"	8	"	"	"	1	"
13	"	9	"	"	"	1	"
12	"	10	"	"	"	1	"

TWELVE FOOT BOARDS TO A SQUARE.

20	boards	5	inches	wide			
16	"	6	"	"	add	4	feet extra
14	"	7	"	"	"	2	" "
12	"	8	"	"			
11	"	9	"	"	add	1	foot
10	"	10	"	"			

TABLE OF SAFE PROPORTIONS OF TIMBER FOR POSTS, GIRDERS, ETC.

Load on floor 150 to 180 pounds per sq. ft.

Oak.

Bearing post	10	feet	high	6x6	inches
"	12	"		8x8	"
"	14	"		10x10	"
"	16	"		12x12	"
"	18	"		14x14	"
"	20	"		16x16	"

SPRUCE OR YELLOW PINE.

Bearing post	8	feet	high	8x8 inches
"	10	"		9x9 "
"	12	"		10x10 "
"	14	"		12x12 "
"	16	"		14x14 "

GIRDERS.

Oak.

16	ft. bet'n centres	bear'g	posts	10x12 in.
20	"	"	"	12x14 "
24	"	"	"	14x16 "

SPRUCE OR YELLOW PINE.

16	ft. bet'n centres	bear'g	posts	10x12 in.
20	"	"	"	12x14 "
24	"	"	"	14x16 "

JOISTS OR FLOOR BEAMS.

6	feet	span	2x4	inches
8	"	"	2x6	"
10	"	"	3x8	"

SPRUCE OR YELLOW PINE.

6	feet	span	2x6	inches
8	"	"	2x8	"
10	"	"	2x10	"

Joists spaced 12 inches on centres.

RAFTERS.

For	8	ft.	span	2x3	inches		
"	10	"	"	2x4	"		
"	12	"	"	2x4	"		
"	14	"	"	2x4	"		
"	16	"	"	2x6	"		
"	18	"	"	2x6	"		
"	20	"	"	2x6	"	with	collar tie
"	22	"	"	2x6	"	"	" "
"	24	"	"	2x8	"	"	" "
"	26	"	"	2x8	"	"	" "
"	28	"	"	2x10	"	"	" "
"	30	"	"	2x10	"	"	" "

All above proportioned for 1-inch roof boards and shingles and spaced 16 inches on centres.

For slate space 12 inches on centres, and add 1 inch of depth to each rafter.

For hips and valleys add 1 inch to thickness and 2 inches to depth up to full pitch, above full pitch add 3 inches to depth.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—We are now beginning to grow, as the boys have had all the bitter experience they want in getting along without a union.

Geo. H. Chandlee. H. C. Chandlee.
PATENTS
Trade-Marks, Caveats, Etc.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
PATENTS AND PATENT CAUSES
Electrical and Mechanical Experts.
POLACK BUILDING, York, Pa.
ATLANTIC BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE. 1895.

The Trades-Union.

THE trades-union is destined to develop the highest type of manhood in the march of civilization. As feudalism followed barbarism, so education and enlightenment, have slowly but successfully brought about the freedom of thought and action which asserts the the equality of rights before the law. Trades-unionism is not a wild or visionary theory to be spoken of contemptuously, as are many other isms. It is not a theory, but a fact. It is not a privilege, but a right. It is a right founded upon principles consonant to justice; upon just claim; lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. It does not stand as a creed at war with all other creeds. It is rather cosmopolite in tenet than dogmatic, and regards the interests of mankind rather than of its own class or kind. In this respect it bars no one to its communion; It is open to the world, regardless of age, sex, color, sect, nationality or political affiliation. It is far and above all others in the precept, "one for all and all for one"—typifying in the fullest and broadest sense the universal brotherhood of man.

In its organization it is as lawful and holy as the church. It takes no private road, pursues no forbidden paths nor strives to monopolize the privileges of others. It seeks to guard and protect its belongings; to advance the interests of the weak and helpless and to ameliorate the condition of all mankind.

It is not a secret oath-bound cabal, combined for plot and intrigue. Its counsels are private only in the sense of a propriety which prevails in a firm or corporation. It has no more secrecy in its actions than is allotted the domestic circle in the most humble of family relations. Not an action is taken within its closed doors that would disturb the harmony of society or benefit the community as a mass by its published disclosure. Its business is within itself, and can in no sense bring evil effect to either State or Church; nothing of a nature so detrimental that might not be proclaimed from the altar of the cathedral or forum of the citadel.

While organized on a principle of polity as with all other established institutions, it is only in so far as that principle is applicable to the science of government. It is political in the sense of prosecuting economic reforms for the betterment of its class; but it is also strongly ethical, as in teaching precepts of morality, character, human duty, one to another.

Capital in the hands of one or more persons is invested under certain economic rules which may bring increased returns upon the amount of investment. In the various modes of reproduction the price upon the raw material is not fixed by the buyer, but by the holder and seller. With millions invested in commodities for the production of articles for ornament or use, capital would still be helpless, but for the application of labor to the methods of producing the finished article. As before said, as commodities regulate their own value to the buyer, so labor, in the sense of a commodity, has an unquestioned right to fix its own price. It can not do this single-handed and alone, as an individual, hence it must organize, as a mass, to meet properly the demands of force already organized which seeks its application for the increase in value of minor commodities. Capital in the hands of one man or a dozen would be worthless as investment without organized system in the conduct of business. It has, however, no exclusive power to organize, simply because it represents money. Labor has, and can exercise, the same power to protect itself as can capital. One represents money capital and the other labor capital, and organization is just as lawful and legal for one as for the other. Hence the trades union.—*The Typographical Journal.*

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union Workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

S. OTTENBERG & BROS.' CIGARS.
GEO. EHRETS' LAGER BEER.
JACKSON BREWERY, LAGER BEER
STUDEBAKER BROS. MAN'F'G CO.'S CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
ST. LOUIS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, LAGER BEER.
PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S BISCUITS.
MEYER, JONASSEN & CO., CLOAKS.
BICYCLE WHEEL WORKS, BICYCLES.
WESTERN WHEEL BICYCLE CO., CHICAGO. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
RAND-McNALLY PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., FLOUR, MINNEAPOLIS.
SCHOOL SEAT CO., FURNITURE, GRAND RAPIDS.
PFAFF BREWING CO., BOSTON.
YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.
BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC.
GLENDALE FABRIC CO., EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
HOPEDALE MFG. CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.
A. F. SMITH, SHOES, LYNN, MASS.
UNITED STATES BAKING CO.
WERNER PRINTING CO., AKRON, O
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.
DAUBE, COHEN & CO., CLOTHING, CHICAGO.
MESKER BROS., ST. LOUIS.
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., CLOTHIERS, CHICAGO.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO., CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK.

OBITUARY.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 25, 1895.

At a regular meeting of local Union No. 605, Carpenters' and Joiners' United Brotherhood, held on Monday last, it having been learned of the death of Brother WILLIAM HAYDEN, who departed this life April 11, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

While this Brotherhood humbly bows to the will of the Master Workman of the Universe, we deeply deplore the loss of Brother HAYDEN, for in him this Union loses a true and faithful member, his family a kind and loving brother and dutiful son.

Resolved, That this Union tender Brother HAYDEN'S family their sincere sympathy, and commend them to Him in their hour of grief who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, That they be suitably inscribed on the records of this Brotherhood, and a copy sent to the family of deceased; also a copy be furnished the local press for publication.

B. F. SAWYER,
SIG. MILLER,
FRED. OGRAW, } Committee.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 12, 1895,

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all wise Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst Brother MICHAEL FOLEY; be it

Resolved, That we, members of Union 90, have lost an earnest worker in the cause of labor and unionism.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also be spread on the minutes of our Union, and they be published in our official journal THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our Charter for thirty days.

F. W. KLEIN.
JOHN B. BANKS,
J. J. SCHOETTLIN, } Committee.

PERSONALS

BRO. WM. TAGGART, of Buffalo, lately addressed the carpenters of Niagara Fall, N. Y., under auspices of Union 575, with good effect.

***

HARRY MCCORMACK, Union No. 1, Chicago, formerly Secretary of the District Council, is now assistant superintendent of the bridge department of that city.

***

PATRICK DOLAN of Union 94, Providence, R. I., is a zealous, untiring worker. He started up a new union in Olneyville, R. I. Bro. J. H. Cook acted as District Organizer.

***

EDWARD MADDOX, formerly of Union 11, Cleveland, O., is the inventor of the patent self-locking and adjustable shoulder plane.

***

BUSINESS AGENT Robert Beatty, of the Brooklyn, N. Y., carpenters, has been very successful in prosecuting violations of the Eight hour law and Alien Labor law of the State of New York.

***

DISTRICT Organizer James Frazier of Cincinnati, without expense to this office, visited Dayton, O., April 25th, and aroused a lively interest in the work. He also took quite a hand in reorganizing Union 405, Ludlow, Ky.

***

SAMUEL GOMPERS' speech in New Orleans was a rouser, and Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded by an immense audience to hear him. His Southern trip has been very helpful to union carpenters of that section and to all organized labor.

***

W. F. SCOTT, Recording Secretary, Union 696, Tampa, Fla., has been appointed Sanitary Inspector of that city, with police authority to enforce the sanitary laws. The trade unions of Tampa at the last municipal election elected the city clerk and two councilmen.

***

J. J. GALLAGHER, President Union 176, Newport, R. I., on the ninth anniversary of the union, May 13, was the surprised recipient of a testimonial for his efficient services as a union man and shop steward. He was presented with a reclining chair and meerschaum pipe. The meeting was largely attended, and happy speeches were made by Secretary P. B. Dawley and P. C. Mulqueeny, Secretary of the Trades' Council.

***

KARL REUBER, is not only a true and zealous union man; he is likewise a poetic genius, whose facile pen has often graced these columns in metered verse. Recently two songs of his, set to music, have aroused great interest, *viz.*: "The Ideal Greater Pittsburgh" and "Dear Remembrance of Atlantic City, N. J." These songs are at popular rates. Write Karl Reuber, Boston street and Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—Union No. 101 has been growing very rapidly. On April 1 we intended to inaugurate the eight-hour day and a set of trade rules, and so notified the bosses. But trade was too dull, and the contractors gave no ear to us. Now we have the bulk of our men employed on the co-operative basis, and are getting plenty of work at nine hours a day.

What the Trades Union is Doing.

It is the trade union which is bringing the laborers together, teaching them to know each other, and to learn their common interest.

It is the trade union which is advising the means of practical advance, obtaining higher wages, reductions of hours of labor, or checking the pressure of corporate greed upon the weak and helpless.

It is the trade union which is carrying on the agitation of great social reforms, originating legislation in behalf of the masses, and providing the means for distinguishing the friends and the enemies of labor among legislators.

In the face of these facts, measured as a test of value, the true unionist can afford to "let the heathen rave," and the followers of visionary theories claim the superior efficacy of their ideas.

Let destructionists try to tear down this work if they will—let small minds sneer and mean minds revile—the trade union needs no apology but its own achievement, no defence but the continuance of the work it has nobly inaugurated and carried on.—*Ashland Appeal.*

The State and Trade Unions.

It is a sound view of the functions of the State, says Mr. Bernard Holland in the *Nineteenth Century*, that it should interfere as little as possible with individuals in the conduct of business and industry. If any country allows its central government to absorb into its organs all the capital and industrial managing power of the Commonwealth, and to give the ablest and most energetic citizens the sad choice between becoming regulation-fettered officials and betaking themselves to less enslaved regions, that country will, in the industrial sphere, as surely fall before the competition or less highly civilized rivals as, in the field of arms, centralized and bureaucratic Rome fell before her vigorous and free Barbarian invaders.

By the time that the State has acquired all the "means of production, distribution and exchange," it is to be feared that the subject-matter of the operations will have vanished. But the principle that the State should interfere as little as possible in industrial matters is tempered or checked by this other ancient and well-founded principle; namely, that the State, as the organ of the whole Commonwealth, should protect the weak against abuses of power by the strong. It is on this ground that alike rest things so different as an action for assault and battery and the factory legislation of the last fifty years.

Here, then, is seen the advantage of drawing as clearly as possible the main distinction between the crafts which are able to and should form themselves into strong organizations and the industries which are unable to do so. Every one admits the expediency of State intervention in the case of the labor of women and children.

ROCKLAND, Me.—Union 339 secured the nine-hour day, and now, as per agreement with the contractors, the men are getting the old ten-hour rate of pay.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—We work nine hours a day. Union 714 had its members out two days for an advance in wages, from $2.50 to $3.00 for April 1. We gained it to go into effect June 17, and also recognition of the union.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—We had two meetings here in March last with the other two Carpenters' societies of this city to start for the eight-hour day. But the want of unity prevented. Still, Union 799 is working ahead.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—MARCH 1895.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	$5,442 18
" Advertisers	6 41
" Subscribers and Clearances	6 75
" Rent and Gas	33 70
Total	$5,489 04

DIVISION OF MARCH RECEIPTS.
(As per Section 58).

General Fund, seven-tenths	$3,842 34
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,097 80
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	548 09
Total	$5,489 04

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

March Percentage	$3,842 34
Organizing Fund	548 90
Special Assessments, (see page 3 of May CARPENTER under head of moneys received)	4,761 50
Cash Balance Mar. 1, 1895	711 09
Total	$9,863 83

EXPENSES—MARCH, 1895.

For Printing	$542 50
" Office, etc.	544 13
" Organizing	11 50
" Law Expenses	112 94
" Ex. Gen. Treas., Troy	139 00
" Tax to A. F. of L.,	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3,148 to 3,182	4,700 00
Cash on hand, April 1, 1895	3,763 76
Total	$9,863 83

Detailed Expenses—March, 1895.

Printing 5,000 appeals	$ 7 50
" 5,000 agitation cards	12 50
" 500 postal cards	1 25
" 1,000 postal receipts	3 00
" 1,000 envelopes	1 25
" 6,000 German constitutions	90 00
" 10,000 English "	100 00
" 600 password circulars	3 25
" 16,250 copies April Journal	323 75
Postage on April Journal	18 33
Special writers for April Journal	27 25
Postage on supplies, etc.	23 28
500 postal cards	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes and 1,000 postal cards	31 80
Telegram	64
Expressage on supplies	26 87
Office rent for March	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	357 66
Tax to A. F. of L.,(February)	50 00
Rubber seals, etc.	11 00
M. C. Roberts, prize drawing in CARPENTER	10 00
F. J. Lambert, attorney, for services	20 00
Hugh McKay, Org. in Mass., Aug., 1894	11 50
Wise & McNulty, law expenses in Fields' Suit vs. U. B.	52 50
D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., law expenses in Schepp Suit vs. U. B.	40 44
Stationery	90
James Troy, services as Gen. Treasurer to Jan. 14, 1895	139 00
Coal and Wood	1 40
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3148 to 3182	4700 00
Total	$6,100 07

Report of Protective Fund.

MONEYS EXPENDED.

1895.	
March 13, D. C. of Chicago	$500 00
March 19, "	500 00
April 12, "	800 00
March 16, Mass. State Council	300 00
April 30, D. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y.	500 00
Total	$2,360 00

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1895, TO MAY 1, 1895.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, 1895	$7,739 05
Receipts, February, March and April	3,132 47
Total	$10,871 52
Moneys expended (details given above,)	2,300 00
Cash on hand May1, 1895,	$8,571 52
Loaned General Fund	4,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$12,571 52

Claims Approved in March, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3148.	Geo. Seigle	1	$200 00
3149.	A. Meili	1	200 00
3150.	A. Witt	1	200 00
3151.	Mrs. M. Guertler	2	50 00
3152.	D. Willette	11	200 00
3153.	Mrs. L. Hahn	16	50 00
3154.	L. H. Reilly	20	200 00
3155.	Mrs. E. Lambert	25	50 00
3156.	F. Theim	29	200 00
3157.	Mrs. M. Woolford	29	50 00
3158.	M. Mueller	30	200 00
3159.	Mrs. J. McNeil	33	50 00
3160.	Jas. McNeil	33	100 00
3161.	Mrs. C. Busch	61	50 00
3162.	D. Zweifel	73	200 00
3163.	Robt. Killonde	76	400 00
3164.	David Bacon	121	50 00
3165.	O. Gray, Sr.	83	200 00
3166.	Mrs. E. Maloney	138	50 00
3167.	Mrs. E. Cotton	151	50 00
3168.	Geo. Simons	169	200 00
3169.	Mrs. A. Larsen	181	50 00
3170.	Peder Rund	181	200 00
3171.	D. McIntosh	190	200 00
3172.	Jas. Thompson	340	200 00
3173.	Mrs. S. A. Davis	340	50 00
3174.	E. E. Chipman	374	200 00
3175.	Mrs. E. N. Lamson	407	50 00
3176.	A. D. Ross	446	50 00
3177.	Mrs. S. Coyle	451	50 00
3178.	Mrs. F. P. Loeffler	513	50 00
3179.	Thos. Frolland	567	200 00
3180.	Mrs. M. Stiegler	628	50 00
3181.	W. J. Schurr	638	200 00
3182.	E. B. Cunningham	736	200 00
Total			$4,700 00

Claims Approved in April, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT
3183	Mrs. M. Fasholz	1	$50 00
3184	S. F. Bell	2	200 00
3185	Mrs. A. Meinerding	2	50 00
3186	Geo. Shaw	4	300 00
8187	C. Stahlhut	5	200 00
3188	D. Dugan	8	105 65
3189	I. Foley	15	200 00
3190	H. B. Wright	20	200 00
3191	Mrs. C. V. Ward	29	50 00
3192	Thos. Broadhead	31	200 00
3193	F. Vavrinec	54	200 00
3194	Mrs. C. Larson	62	50 00
3195	J. R. Kelly	72	200 00
3196	G. E. Hanson	72	200 00
3197	R. E. Munro	82	200 00
3198	Mrs. T. Farrell	109	50 00
3199	H. J. S. Evers	119	200 00
3200	J. R. Blair	146	200 00
3201	A. A. Brewster	151	200 00
3202	A. Anderson	181	100 00
3203	C. Nelson	181	200 00
3204	Mrs. L. E. Morton	198	50 00
3205	George L. Hazlett	211	200 00
3206	Mrs. M. T. Covell	221	50 00
3207	F. J. Baker	243	200 00
3208	D. A. Stoner	243	200 00
3209	J. C. Hendricks	281	50 00
3210	T. H. Davis	301	50 00
3211	G. T. Marshall	327	200 00
3212	Mrs. M. Hawkey	359	50 00
3213	M. McDonald	394	200 00
3214	Wm. Walsh	461	200 00
3215	L. Fruauf	464	200 00
3216	H. Meister	507	200 00
3217	Mrs. E. Mueller	518	50 00
3218	S. H. Skillman	526	49 50
3219	P. Leidecker	563	200 00
3220	F. Marx	586	200 00
3221	Mrs. M. Wandel	611	50 00
3222	C. Schalk	786	50 00
			$5,805 15

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Our District Council is in negotiation with the Builders' Exchange to secure an agreement as to wages and hours and the signs are favorable.

WHEELING, W. Va.—We are having joint conferences, from time to time, this spring with a committee of the Builders' Exchange, and with good effect. This covers Wheeling, Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

PRIVATE ownership of railroads, among its other fruits, says the *Farmers' Tribune*, now includes a French count just bought for a husband at the price of $2,000,000 by Miss Anna Gould, heiress of the late celebrated railroad pirate. Probably nine-tenths of this little slice of the Gould estate represents extortionate freight rates converted into dividends on watered stocks and wrung from the industry of the country.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.,
During the month ending April 30, 1895.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$185 60	146	$7 20	319	$4 90	515	$20 40
2	57 20	147	12 65	323	2 00	518	14 00
3	7 40	149	4 90	324	2 60	519	2 00
4	47 20	151	19 80	325	8 40	521	12 00
5	21 80	154	13 95	327	11 20	522	8 50
6	1 80	155	11 60	328	6 60	526	37 20
7	2 80	158	3 80	329	3 60	534	3 60
8	3 00	160	10 20	330	5 40	549	3 80
9	9 00	162	19 80	331	3 00	551	2 20
11	28 30	164	5 60	332	36 80	553	1 60
12	13 00	166	6 40	334	5 40	554	36 80
14	2 60	167	18 20	335	3 80	555	6 60
15	16 35	168	11 40	339	5 90	557	4 60
16	83 70	169	16 60	340	77 10	560	2 40
17	9 20	170	2 60	342	11 40	563	43 20
18	4 20	171	9 80	343	14 50	564	13 40
19	2 00	173	2 80	344	4 40	567	21 05
20	12 70	175	30 20	346	6 80	568	3 00
21	19 20	176	21 40	352	3 20	574	7 80
22	32 80	177	7 85	355	11 10	575	5 00
23	30 40	179	14 83	356	2 30	581	8 15
25	14 40	181	81 40	359	12 65	585	2 60
26	6 00	186	6 40	360	5 50	586	7 65
27	7 20	189	8 80	361	2 20	591	3 40
28	117 00	190	6 20	368	4 00	592	8 00
29	58 40	191	5 20	369	5 00	596	2 30
30	10 30	192	6 80	370	9 20	596	3 20
31	2 20	193	5 80	371	2 80	602	1 40
33	119 60	194	3 40	374	15 20	603	10 70
35	5 00	195	6 60	376	7 20	604	10 50
37	3 20	196	3 60	377	1 80	605	11 00
38	6 20	198	8 40	378	5 55	606	4 20
40	6 85	199	13 80	380	4 20	611	14 15
42	9 80	200	12 20	381	24 95	617	7 20
43	62 00	201	5 10	382	55 00	619	11 30
44	9 40	203	19 35	386	9 00	622	5 85
45	1 40	207	18 40	390	5 00	623	9 30
46	6 30	208	5 80	391	14 60	626	5 00
48	2 60	209	17 20	393	3 80	628	14 40
51	31 60	211	18 40	400	9 80	629	4 00
52	10 00	214	3 40	401	9 00	636	2 20
54	32 00	215	13 80	402	1 80	637	9 80
55	11 00	218	5 20	403	3 58	638	13 80
59	7 10	221	10 60	404	6 00	639	10 00
60	11 60	223	3 00	405	31 50	640	10 20
61	18 70	225	6 40	407	32 00	641	1 60
62	38 10	226	3 40	409	3 20	645	6 60
63	54 60	227	20 80	416	26 20	647	9 50
64	25 40	228	9 80	419	6 40	649	3 00
67	4 40	229	5 45	420	3 20	650	50
70	15 60	230	7 65	421	5 60	654	6 70
72	28 30	231	6 50	422	1 60	658	50
73	17 60	232	5 00	424	16 80	659	10 40
74	5 40	233	4 50	426	4 80	661	1 80
76	4 70	235	4 80	427	10 50	664	4 50
78	5 40	238	10 00	428	4 80	667	16 80
80	5 20	239	12 20	429	17 20	676	8 90
82	6 60	240	18 60	431	3 00	678	43 80
83	18 20	242	5 20	434	17 30	679	10 00
87	13 00	243	6 60	437	2 40	683	8 60
88	15 70	244	2 40	438	3 00	685	7 35
89	5 60	246	4 60	439	11 00	687	7 20
90	18 40	247	26 80	440	8 35	689	5 20
92	8 00	249	4 80	442	3 00	692	10 45
93	9 00	250	4 60	445	2 80	696	5 80
94	11 80	251	7 10	447	11 50	698	7 40
96	14 55	253	6 20	449	11 25	699	7 60
97	2 80	257	32 80	450	2 80	701	4 40
99	6 00	258	14 20	451	14 80	703	18 20
100	3 20	260	21 10	453	19 10	704	11 45
101	9 20	263	4 40	454	10 00	712	7 50
102	14 80	265	1 80	456	2 00	714	16 55
103	8 25	266	1 60	457	34 50	715	25 10
104	15 20	267	2 40	460	8 60	716	28 00
108	100 40	268	7 10	461	6 00	717	5 60
109	54 40	269	31 60	464	10 60	719	4 00
111	17 20	270	15 90	466	8 95	723	8 30
112	22 40	273	10 60	468	22 50	725	2 10
113	3 60	274	20 40	469	6 60	726	12 80
114	2 10	275	4 20	470	4 40	728	1 80
115	7 30	276	24 03	473	17 60	730	18 30
118	6 80	277	6 70	474	8 40	731	6 65
119	18 60	281	18 00	476	10 00	734	1 80
121	13 80	284	7 80	478	13 50	736	5 50
122	14 00	286	15 20	479	5 00	739	5 60
124	4 40	287	12 50	481	14 60	741	25 50
125	22 20	288	7 80	482	9 40	745	3 50
126	7 10	290	1 25	483	26 00	746	1 00
130	9 20	291	7 00	484	7 60	750	11 00
132	6 00	294	8 50	486	10 00	752	9 10
134	10 50	295	9 60	487	7 00	756	11 50
135	9 60	298	10 00	490	5 00	757	2 60
136	5 80	300	2 00	496	3 40	758	3 60
137	6 80	304	5 50	497	81 00	766	9 00
138	5 00	305	6 00	499	5 20	779	5 00
140	3 00	306	15 20	500	2 40	783	4 40
141	13 40	308	12 00	502	3 20	785	5 60
142	16 00	309	153 80	507	13 10	786	6 90
143	4 30	314	6 10	509	31 20	799	3 40
144	8 00	315	4 00	510	6 60	805	2 00
145	2 40	316	10 80	513	41 90		

Total received,	$5,110 49
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	283 50
Total for Tax and Supplies,	$4,826 99

DETROIT, Mich.—Union 689 is growing steadily, and hopes to increase its membership ten-fold within the next 60 days.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We have adopted the plan of paying a commission on all new members brought in, and it seems to have a good effect.

NEWTON, Mass.—Union carpenters here are urging the Board of Aldermen to have the carpenter work of the city done by citizens and resident workmen, and we have also sent out circulars to all architects to get their co-operation against sub-contracting.

RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1895.

From the Unions (Tax, etc,)	$4,826 99
" Monsonia, Cal., lapsed	133 00
" Advertisers	57 50
" Subscribers and clearances	4 60
" Rent	10 00
Total	$5,032 09

DIVISION OF APRIL RECEIPTS.
(As per Section 58).

General Fund, seventh-tenths	$3,522 48
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,006 41
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	503 20
Total	$5,032 09

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND.

April Percentage	$3,522 48
Organizing Fund	503 20
Special Assessments received in April	283 50
Cash Balance, April 1, 1895	3,763 76
Total	$8,072 94

EXPENSES, APRIL, 1895.

For Printing	$349 60
" Office, etc.	528 42
" Organizing	128 61
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Expenses of G. E. B.	486 20
" Attorney's Expenses	41 80
" Benefits Nos. 3183 to 3222	5,805 15
Cash on hand, May 1, 1895	673 76
Total	$8,072 94

Detailed Expenses—April, 1895.

Printing 1,000 stamped envelopes	$1 25
" 5,000 notices of arrears	10 00
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 16,530 copies May Journal	326 59
Ream of heavy wrapping paper	8 75
Postage on May Journal	17 76
Special writers for April and May	38 00
Engravings for May Journal	12 86
Postage on supplies, etc.	21 85
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
12 telegrams	6 61
Expressage on supplies	14 40
Office rent for April	25 00
P. O. Box rent for quarter	3 00
Gas bill for quarter	16 70
Premium on fire insurance	12 48
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	50 00
P. J. McGuire, expenses to Boston, Providence, etc.	28 50
P. J. McGuire, extra expenses to Chicago from Indianapolis, etc.	12 50
P. J. McGuire, expenses to Brooklyn, N.Y.	6 50
F. C. Wheeler, expenses to Monsonia, Cal.	3 80
L. E. Tossey, expenses to Grand Rapids, Mich.	3 90
S. J. Kent, expenses on Amalgamated Committee to New York and to visit Newark, N. J.	21 02
A. Cattermull, expenses on Amalgamated Committee to New York and to visit Newark, N. J.	21 02
P. J. McGuire, on Amalgamated Committee to New York	6 50
A. Cattermull, investigation at Pittsburgh, Pa.	18 87
Attorney's expenses in the Field's claim, E. St. Louis, Ill.	41 80
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Stationery	2 30
W. J. Shields, attendance at G. E. B.	64 75
John Williams, " "	69 00
Jos. C. Gernet, " "	93 25
A. Cattermull, " "	109 00
A. Cattermull, investigations	6 00
S. J. Kent, G. E. B.	150 20
Benefits Nos. 3183 to 3222	5,805 15
Total	$7,399 18

EXPULSIONS

A. BAROULD, formerly of Union 563, Scranton, Pa., defrauded a number of our members in that city of wages due them. He has skipped for parts unknown. He is 5 feet 10½ inches high, 185 pounds weight, and red faced.

JOS. JAMESON, from Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., for misappropriating money belonging to the Union.

REJECTED.

HERMENEGILE FORTIN, was rejected recently in Union 21, Chicago. He was an ex-member of Union 21, and applied for readmission, but was rejected for working on the Stock Exchange building during a strike and for inducing a few members likewise to do so.

Manhood.

Not till life's heat has cooled,
The headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace,
And every purblind passion that had ruled
Our noisier years, at last,
Spurs us in vain, and, weary of the race,
We care no more who loses or who wins—
Ah! not till all the best of life seems past
The best of life begins.

To toil only for fame,
Hand-clappings and the fickle gusts of praise,
For place or power or gold to gild a name
Above the grave whereto
All paths will bring us, were to lose our days,
We on whose ears youth's passing bell has tolled,
In blowing bubbles, even as children do,
Forgetting we grow old.

But the world widens when
Such hope of trivial gain that ruled us lies
Broken among our childhood's toys, for then
We win to self-control
And mail ourselves in manhood, and there rise
Upon us from the vast and windless height
Those clearer thoughts that are unto the soul
What stars are to the night.

American.

The Labor World.

BY COUNCILLOR T. R. THRELFALL, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

[Mr. Threlfall has been for many years a well-known trade unionist and labor advocate. He was a member of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee several years, and presided at the Trade Union Congress of 1891. In view of certain theoretical, problematical developments in the Trade Union movement of this country the past year or so, this article should be extensively read and studied.]

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

DESPITE the fact that excursion trains were run from all parts of Great Britain to the north, and that Easter is par excellence a time when workmen can attend congresses at minimum cost, the conference of the Independent Labor Party at Newcastle was the poorest yet held, only 84 delegates attending. Such a fact is significant, and shows that the movement is not really making the headway its advocates would lead the people to believe. When one remembers the lavish expenditure of these people at election times, the bazaars, the profits from Independent Labor Party matches, tobacco, and other commodities named I. L. P., and also how on the highest authority the members pay a subscription of one penny per week and a 3d levy frequently, one is prompted to ask how it comes about that every one of the 400 branches asserted to exist did not send delegates. In view of this lavish expenditure and reputed self-sacrifice, the plea of poverty does not count. Surely an organization which counts its "Parliamentary Labor candidates" by the score, and which embraces university men, barristers, doctors, landowners, commercial magnates, and other men who could afford to pay their own expenses as delegates, should be able to organize a conference five times as big as the gathering at Newcastle. No, the reason lies deeper than that.

It is abundantly evident that the Independent Labor movement is on the decline. The novelty has worn off; the eager spirits who hoped it was going to regenerate the world in a couple of years have been sadly disappointed, and are looking further afield for a new weapon; whilst such thoughtful workmen who imagined it might really be an effective means to elevate Labor have been compelled to admit that an Iconoclastic Labor policy is foredoomed to failure. It may, no doubt, be entertaining to smash both Liberal and Tory, and to play havoc with every section which does not agree with the latest apostles, but sensible men naturally ask, "What is Labor going to gain by a policy of wreckage?" It reminds one of the occasional vagaries of Chinese beggars, who have been known, when refused help by a householder of the Celestial land, to commit suicide on his doorstep. Of course, it makes things very uncomfortable for the householder, but that doesn't bring the eccentric beggar back to life. However advanced genuine British trades unionists may be, they have no wish to bring the organized labor of this country into the unenviable position that, say, German Socialism holds, *viz.*, that of a hobby horse and football for every erratic politician who quarrels with the party he has hitherto been identified with, and is anxious for a cover from which to fire upon his erstwhile friends The Socialist party in the German Reichstag consists almost wholly of lawyers, journalists, manufacturers, landowners, and nearly every class but workingmen. Whether it is desirable or not to have a duplicate of such a party in our House of Commons is a question I don't pretend to discuss just now; but the Labor electors are too wide awake to elect as Labor candidates men who never did a day's manual work in their lives. These people are endeavoring to palm Socialism upon the people under false pretenses. Socialism and Labor—Labor as understood in this country, and as endorsed by the organized trades of this country—are entirely different things. The first is theory, the second experience. One is at the best but an untried experiment, the other is an absolute fact, burning into the lives of the people every day. In a word, Socialism is a coat of opinion which may fit the millionaire and the peasant; but Labor representation is the corduroy jacket of experience, to be worn by the bona-fide workmen.

Of course, all this has been said before; but it is necessary to reiterate it. Happily the facts and arguments are telling upon the masses, and when they are told that the Independent Labor Party, has 33,000 paying members, that it can control 50 per cent. of the electors, that it is growing every day in force and numbers, and that it will ere long be the party of the State, they naturally contrast such statements with very awkward facts. To begin with, there was, not long ago, the silly fiasco at the London County Council elections: the extremely poor results of running a host of Independent Labor Party candidates at the last municipal election, and now we have this decreasing conference. In politics nothing succeeds like success, and when any political party—whether connected with Labor or not—can show only a rapid succession of defeats, the working class electors draw anything but a flattering conclusion about the position; and invariably withhold their support.

A big effort will be made on the part of the trades, and bona-fide workingmen, to save Labor representation from being made the laughing stock of the public. The Labor Electoral Congress, to be held some weeks hence, will show the other side of the shield with a vengence.

A noteworthy feature of the conference which has been sitting in Newcastle is the fact that trades unions and trades councils as such find no place therein. They are but thus secondary organizations in the movement, and the fact confirms what has been so repeatedly urged here, *viz.*, that one of the objects of the Socialists behind the Independent Labor Party movement is to push Trades Unionism back and rear Socialism in its place. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen; but, unless I am sadly mistaken, now that the organized trades are alive to the danger, they are hardly likely to play the part of the fly to any spider. One great difference between this Independent Labor Party conference and the Labor Electoral Congress is that in the former the trade organizations find no place, and stand without the pale, whereas to the latter, every trades council and trades union in the country is invited to send delegates. The Labor Electoral Congress takes its stand upon the granite pedestal of trades unionism, whereas the Independent Labor Party is based upon the more unstable and uncertain foundations of Socialism.—From *The Manchester Weekly Times*, April 19, 1895.

Judge Gaynor on the Duties of Corporations.

Judge Gaynor, in one of his decisions in the Brooklyn trolley strike, said: "These railroad companies are not in a position of a mere private individual, or company carrying on business for private gain, which may suspend business temporarily or permanently at pleasure. On the contrary, it has a dual relation; a public relation to the people of the State, and a private one to its stockholders. It must not be forgotten here, though it may seem to be growing dim, if not wholly forgotten elsewhere, that in its chief aspect it is a public corporation, having duties to perform to the public which transcend any obligation which in its private aspect it owes to its stockholders. It has received franchises of great value from the State and had conferred upon it the State's transcendent power of eminent domain. In return it took upon itself the performance of public duties and functions in the performance of which it is, in law and in fact, not an independent individual or entity, but the accountable agent of the State. Though these principles are old and inherent in the idea of the sovereignty of the people, it would seem that in the recent rapid growth of corporate power and of the tendency to use public franchises for the aggrandizement of individuals first and for the benefit of the public second, they have come to be overlooked and need to be restated."

"The directors of a private business company may, actuated by a private greed or motives of private gain, stop business and refuse to employ labor at all unless labor comes down to their conditions, however distressing, for such are the existing legal, industrial and social conditions. But the directors of a railroad corporation may not do the like; they are not merely accountable to the stockholders; they are accountable to the public first and the stockholders second. They have duties to the public to perform and they must perform them. If they cannot get labor to perform such duties at what they offer to pay, then they must pay more, and as much as is necessary to get it. Likewise, if the conditions in point of hours or otherwise which they impose repel labor, they must adopt more lenient or just conditions. They may not stop their cars for one hour, much less one week or one year, thereby to beat or coerce the price or conditions of labor down to the price or conditions they offer. For them to do so would be a defiance of law and of government, which, becoming general, would inevitably, by the force of example, lead to general disquiet, to the disintegration of the social order, and even the downfall of government itself. Experience shows the wisdom of our fathers in retaining at least some control of corporations to whom are given public franchises for the performance of public duties."

Organization The Primary Necessity.

UNTIL organized labor controls, or has in its membership, a majority of the voters, it is idle to look for the adoption of a political labor programme. The law never shortened the hours of labor until the labor unions first reduced them. Public opinion precedes law. Under the perfect and complete organization of the working people, to the extent of 7,000,000 of voters at least, the hours of labor and the entire political programme as promulgated by the American Federation of Labor at Chicago, or so much of it as may be deemed proper, would soon spring into legal life. Labor should shun the counsels of the politician who claims for his party that it is the friend of the toiler and that it alone will secure him constant employment, high or higher wages and shorter hours. Political action never has nor never will come first. Counsel like that is as deceiving as the song of the Sirene. Eliminate such vagaries from your mind as you would poison from your system. Let the labor movement take on or substitute system for want of system: let all labor rally around the standards of the unions. All the hopes, the aspirations of the trade union movement is founded on a complete organization of all labor in one union for protection. There always will be organizations of capital. Then the two great forces will, without passion or excitement, treat with each other through intelligent representatives, and when labor is thus, or in some better manner, more thoroughly and more compactly organized and it is called upon to cross lances with capital, then one campaign, should, like the war of the Rebellion, which did away with slavery and more clearly eliminated the States in one union, show that labor is equal if not superior in strength to capital, and by reasons of this silent force there should be no more conflicts of yearly occurrence as at present.—*Capt. John O'Brien.*

Straight Trade Union Doctrine.

It is worthy of remark, that of late it has become popular in certain quarters, to inject into the labor problem about everything politicians wrangle over—such as government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, the single tax, bimtallism, the initiative and referendum, and so on to the end of the chapter, including the transfer of labor organizations, rank and file, to some one of the political parties.

By such a harum scarum policy the real labor problem is practically lost sight of, however notorious the leaders in the scramble may become. To make things if possible, still worse, Bellamyism is often hitched on to the labor problem, and thus vagary and hallucination, arm in arm, may be seen almost any day, blazing the way to some Utopia where only so much labor is required to gather up and stow away the wealth.

Why clamor for single tax? Why run mad over nationalism, another term for parentalism? Why resolve to go pell mell into some new fangled political party? Why get hoarse over the initiative and referendum? Why not, on the contrary, unify, solidify and federate to secure honest, fair and just wages?—*Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.*

MECHANICAL

Drawing for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IN commencing these articles on the art of drawing in its application to carpenters' work, I do so with the intention of benefiting those who, being far removed from schools or instructors, cannot obtain this knowledge; also with a view to give a clear practical insight into geometry, at the same time instructing the mechanic in the elements of drawing. The system is peculiarly my own, and has been so successfully followed that I have received letters of thanks from many pupils who have practised their drawing and found the knowledge of value in actual practice.

DRAWING,

like carpentry, involves the use of appliances or instruments of precision for the proper and accurate delineation of objects. These consist of *the drawing board*, which any mechanic of ordinary skill can either construct himself or purchase. They can also be made in various

Fig I

ways. The first and about as convenient and economical as the student may desire is that represented in Fig. 1. It is very simple, as may readily be seen, and consists of 3 ⅞″ boards glued edge to edge, with a ⅞ x 1¾″ batter or clamp, tongued, grooved and nailed into each end across the grain, to keep it from springing or warping from the effects of heat or moisture acting on the wood. When the clamps are nailed on the whole surface must be faced up *true* and *out of wind* with the fore plane, smoothed off and sandpapered. If the carpenter so desires, he can purchase a drawing board

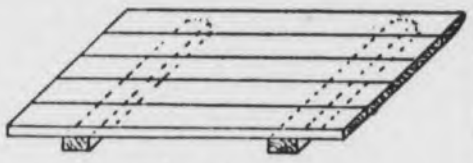


Fig 2

made in the manner shown in Fig. 2 at a store where artists' materials are sold, but those situated in the country, or small towns or villages, can easily make their own. There are other forms of construction for drawing boards beside the above, but these are the simplest and perhaps the most useful.

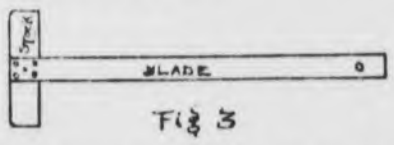


Fig 3

The second instrument needed is termed a T, or Tee-square, which can also be either made or purchased. It is called a T-square on account of its resemblance to the letter T, and consists of two parts, *viz.*, the *stock* and the *blade*. The T-square is always made of some hard wood, mostly of mahogany or pearwood, and the proportions are about those seen in the engravings, Figs. 3 and 4. The first, Fig. 3, is the ordinary cheap form of manufactured pearwood square, and runs in various sizes, in length of *blade* from 12″ to 72″, the stock increasing in proportion as the blade lengthens. In Fig. 3 the blade is stationary, or screwed fast to the stock, at right angles, so that it is always *square*. This square can be bought or made with an edge of some very hard wood, as maple or ebony, glued on the latter wood, is the best, because, being black and hard, it does not show ink stains and keeps straight and true. At Fig. 4, where a Tee square with a

SWIVEL STOCK

is represented, the reader will perceive how the ebony edge is glued on, also the swivel part of the head turned for use on the edge of the board.

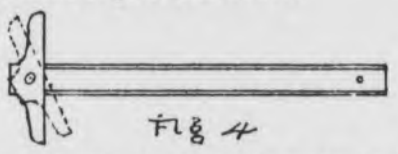


Fig 4

In this case the head is made in two pieces, into one of which the blade is fastened. The other is movable and revolves on a brass set thumb screw, inserted in the center of the head. Its object is to allow the draftsman to lay out work on the pitch, and it will be found convenient in carpenters' drawing.

More expensive T-squares than those explained may be obtained, but either of the above is good enough for our purpose. The square should be at least two inches longer than the drawing board, and be absolutely accurate and well made.

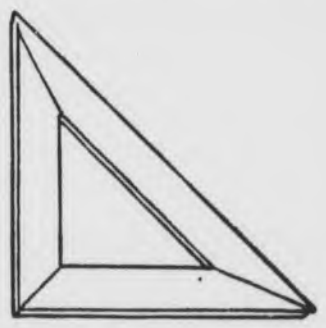


Fig 5

Fig. 5 is the usual form of wooden

TRIANGLE,

or set square, as it is often termed. It consists of two pieces of pearwood, or mahogany, ⅛″ thick, with an ebony edge *set* or mitred at right angles, or 90 degrees, to each other, with a third piece or *hypothenuse* piece mitred and glued, to retain the angle and keep it fixed or *set*, thus completing the triangle.

Fig 6.

Fig. 6 is the triangle of 60 degrees, or the degree triangle, as draftsmen call it. That shown in the engraving is made of hard rubber, or vulcanite, and is obviously the best material to employ in their manufacture, by reason of its non-liability to shrink or expand, and thus vary. They are, however, rather expensive to buy, so I would recommend those just commencing the art to use wooden triangles, as they are reliable enough for ordinary drafting.

The *thumb tack*, or drawing paper tack, is made as in Fig, 7. Its use is to hold the paper securely stretched on the drawing board. These are purchasable

Fig 7.

only, and should be always obtained with heads not less than ½ inch in diameter. A very cheap and excellent stamped tack, in which the point is stamped out of the head, can be obtained at a low cost.

(To be continued)

The Nature of the Circle.

The triangle, trapezoid and circle together with the circle sector and spiral surface are various formations or modifications of parallelograms. Their area can be determined by the common terms of measurement for parallelograms, *viz*: By dividing the sum of the two opposite sides by 2, and multiplying with the altitude.

Fig 1

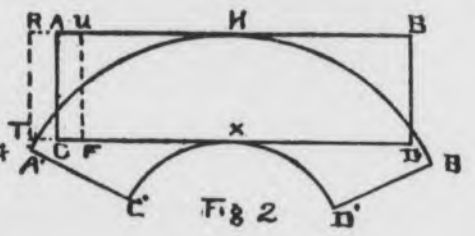


Fig 2

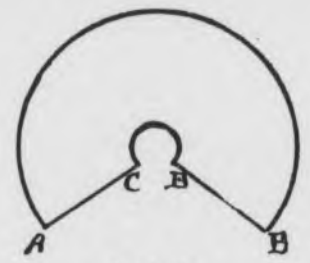


Fig 3

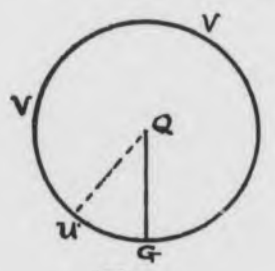


Fig 4

In Fig. 1, the rectangle A B C D, assume the side A B, to contract or shorten, and the opposite side C D, to extend in the same proportion, the trapezoid H P K L, would be the result, and its area would be equal to that of A B C D, the original rectangle. (Taken from Euclid.) Suppose that the side A B, continues to shorten till it ends in point as E, the bottom side at the same time extending, then the triangle E F G, would result, and be also equal in area to the rectangle. It might, in fact, be said that the triangle was a trapezoid in which one side contracted to the limit of a point, and its area may be figured as for a trapezoid, thus :—

$$\frac{O + F G}{2} \times A C \, (E = O)$$

Hence triangles and trapezoids may be derived from parallelograms by contracting one side and extending that opposite.

In Fig. 2, suppose the rectangle ABCD, and let the side C D, crimp or contract, and A B, extend, at the same time allowing the straight lines to bend or form parallel curves; then the figures A′ H B′ C × D would result and the circular figure is yet a trapezoid, with two opposite and parallel sides, and it area can be figured as such, thus:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{A' H B + C' \times D}{2} \times A C$$

This area would be equal to that of original parallelogram because A′ H B′ + C′ × D = A B + C D and A′ C′ = A C.

Continuing the contraction and expansion of the circular sides the figure will gradually assume the form shown in Fig. 3, but still retains the trapezoidal quality and the area is calculated as before.

Finally, we will suppose this moving process to continue so as to reduce the side C D, to the limit of a point, as in the first rectangle, then the figure will be a circle like Fig. 4, and top side of the circle will be reduced to a point, or the center Q. and the bottom side extended till it completes the circumference, and the two originally opposite sides A C and B D, have fallen together as one line O G, thus forming the radius of the circle.

From this it will be seen that the circle is deduced from the rectangle or trapezoid, but cannot be measured like them on account of one parallel side having dwindled to a point (the center), and the other extended to form a continuous curve or circumference, but as the original parallelogram can be measured as given above, so the area of the circle, or as it might be called the *circular* parallelogram. Fig. 4 = Two opposite sides divided by 2 and multiplied by the altitude Q G = 1 inch. Area of circle = $\frac{0 + 6.28}{2} \times 1 = 3.14$.

This gradation, from a rectangle to a circle will only occur when the sides in original rectangle A C and A B, are in as 1 : 3.14. If the proportion be smaller, as U B is to U F, so will the rectangle bend to shape of the sector of a circle, U′ V G, in Fig. 4. If it be larger, as R T : R B, the rectangle will bend to a spiral or twisted surface, or a circle or overlapping sector of a circle G V U′, Fig. 3.

Area of Sector

$$U V G = \frac{O + U' V G}{2} \times 1.$$

Area of Spiral

$$G V' U' = \frac{O + G' V' U'}{2} \times 1.$$

CONSEQUENTLY (*except in matter of similarity*) CIRCLES OR SECTORS OF CIRCLES ARE TO OTHER CIRCLES OR SECTORS OR TRIANGLES AS TRIANGLES ARE TO TRIANGLES.

The forgoing is a fundamental problem and forms a basis for a series of a hundred others, of which I hope to send THE CARPENTER some of those of most interest to your readers.

Rutland, Vt. MAGNUS C. TENGER.

FEDERATIONS of the building trades are now organized in 27 cities of Great Britain. In London there are 4 separate and distinct carpenters' societies, the Amalgamated, the General Union, the Associated and the Perseverance.

SIX thousand carpenters recently quit work in Pesth, Hungary for an increase of wages and gained the day after a short struggle.

How to Join Mouldings; or, The Arts of Mitring and Coping. By Owen B. Maginnis. 12mo, cl., 73 pp., 40 il., 1892. $1.00. A standard work on Mitring. Address.
359 W. 124th St., New York City.

THE CARPENTER

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1895.

Better at any time the "Pure and Simple" than the Impure and Complex.

Trade Unions cannot be crushed by insidious enemies within or open foes without.

Debs' incarceration is likely to prove more than a Dred Scott decision in the wage workers' struggles.

Non-union carpenters, ex-members, and all the "chips" not with us, tell us what are you going to do? If you are against us, say so. If not, then come to the front.

Where Carpenters' unions were strongest the past two years, despite hard times, wages were upheld and workmen decently treated. Can the same be said of unorganized places?

Trade Unions are no creature of fancy, no capricious whim of the moment. They are built on the bed rock of human experience and have come to stay—though they are "pure and simple."

Frick, Carnegie and their gang thought to wipe out the Amalgamated when there were less than 400 union men at Homestead. Now there are fully 4,000 Amalgamated members to-day in that borough. Just ten to one

The Work of Consolidation Going on in Many Localities.

SINCE the advent of hard times, two years ago, many impressive lessons have been taught our Locals and members. The policy of economy in management and retrenchment of expenses was forced on many of them. And with it has come the adoption of the plan of consolidation in many localities, as was advised by our General Secretary in his report to the U. B. Convention last September.

Chicago is making quite an innovation in this direction, and when completed, instead of thirty-two unions in that District, we will have them consolidated into about ten or twelve good strong unions at most. Indianapolis, and a number of cities, now see the advantage of the change, since they adopted it. They find it is a saving of expense for hall rent, officers' salaries, delegates to District Councils, etc., etc. It brings the members more closely together, and leads to a better understanding and far more effective work and harmony of action results in every way. Columbus, O., proposes next to try it, and it would pay to have the idea carried out by our Locals in Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Louisville, Omaha, New York and Brooklyn. Discuss it anyhow. Its adoption will lead to better attended meetings, a livelier interest in the organization and be an attraction to new members.

Times Getting Better and Better.

The Carnegie Steel Company advanced wages ten per cent. at Homestead, Braddock, Duquesne, and at all its works, to go into effect June 1st. This affects 15,000 employes in all the departments.

The recent continued series of successive victories of the garment workers—the strikes of the coat makers of Baltimore for better wages and shorter hours, and of the jacket makers of Philadelphia against the sweating system—are hopeful indications of the revival of business. Over 22,000 employes in this industry in a half dozen cities, have gained advances this spring without much trouble.

Coal miners' strikes in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, the past month have been pushed to get some of the benefits of revived industrial life.

Iron workers when thoroughly organized, in 1892, in the Amalgamated Association, got $5.50 to $6 per ton for puddling. Through disorganization the price for puddling went down to $4 per ton and less. Now it is coming up again and with it the Amalgamated is growing at a wondrous rate.

Local Unions Pushing Ahead.

Within the past few months the U. B. has shown a decidedly encouraging increase in membership in a number of localities. Fully 35 per cent. of our unions have had gains, and it is due to the individual and collective activity of the members in those places backed by public meetings, or social gatherings, or by the liberal distribution of "appeals" and printed literature for non-union men, which we furnish free from this office.

In a number of cases it has been caused by placing a good, wide-awake man in the field as business agent or walking delegate to drum up the men, where the Locals could afford it.

The localities which have shown a large growth are not the ones which have been clamoring for headquarters to appropriate a hundred dollars or some sum of money to help them organize. But the best work has been where the locals and members have "taken the bit in their own teeth," and pulled themselves through.

We can not mention all the places where there have been new initiations. But we cannot forbear special mention of a number of cities which recently have had a wonderful growth in membership by working in some one of the lines above indicated, *viz.:* Chicago; Cincinnati; San Francisco, San Jose, Cal.; St. Louis; Galveston, San Antonio, Corsicana, Tex.; Newark, Bridgeton, Montclair, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Lynn, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Lewiston, Me.; St. Catherines, Canada; Yonkers, Flushing, Long Island, Staten Island, Williamsport, N. Y.; Lafayette, Indianapolis, South Bend, Evansville, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Colorado Springs, Colo.

The foregoing list is proof that the advancement of our U. B. is not confined to any section, nor are there any sectional or local reasons why each and every locality may not do as well as those here mentioned.

Cities Overcrowded with Carpenters.

While business has quite generally a more encouraging outlook in all parts of the country, still there are a number of cities overcrowded with carpenters. This condition has been brought about by "fake" stories of real estate speculators and canards of interested cheap labor schemers and fictitious newspaper booms. It is best for traveling chips to not touch such places or go near them, as it will injure both the resident carpenters and new-comers alike. Here are the places to be avoided for some time to come, viz., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Brooklyn, the whole Pacific Coast, Kansas City, Winnepeg, Lafayette, Ind., Kalispell, Montana; Atlanta, Ga.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Denver; New Orleans; Montreal; Topeka, Kan.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Pensacola, Fla.; Zanesville, O.; Wilmington, Del.; San Antonio, Tex.; Green Bay, Wis.; New Haven, Conn.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Cleveland, O.; Bangor, Pa.; Taunton, Mass.; La Crosse, Wis.; Scranton, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Helena, Montana; Muncie, Ind., and McKeesport, Pa.

The hours of labor for carpenters should be reduced to eight hours per day in every village, hamlet, town and city to make room for the unemployed.

Trade Schools in the Building Line.

ANY of our members contend strongly against Trade Schools in the building line, while quite a number of our members are favorable to their institution. In New York and Philadelphia Trade Schools have been established by the Master Builders' Exchanges of those cities.

The first practical support of the idea was given by Col. Richard T. Auchmuty of New York, more than a decade ago. Mr. Auchmuty, since deceased, was then very wealthy and devoted considerable of his moneys to the first Trade School in New York and next in Philadelphia. He was seized with the notion that the trade unions prevented and debarred American youths from learning trades. Of course, he failed to recognize that the real cause rested in the disinclination of American boys to be bound under instructions as apprentices, and also lay in the desire of young boys growing up to shift about with a view to better pay, rather than drag along at low wages in the old routine and learn their trade thoroughly. Too many of such boys even when apprentices run away when barely half instructed and palm themselves off as journeymen.

In Europe there is a much stricter system of apprenticeship, so that the bulk of carpenters, masons, stone cutters and other mechanics when they come over here are quite thorough and competent in their respective branches. Mr. Auchmuty in observing this, saw such a large number of workmen of foreign birth at the building trades, and at the same time connected with trade unions, though they had learned their trades abroad, that he jumped to the conclusion that the trade unions were to blame for keeping American boys from trades, and were monopolizing the work in the interest of foreigners.

There is one fact which is true under the old system of apprenticeship, and that is the first year of a boy's apprenticeship he practically learns nothing. His employer uses him principally as an errand boy and gives him little or no instruction. As a rule the lad is sent out on the work with the journeymen and is a mere drudge. In the vast majority of cases he receives no instruction, and at the end of the year does not know the first rudiments of his trade. In all probability he will have no knowledge whatever of even the handling of tools. Journeymen have no more tools than they need and cannot stay idle while a boy is handling them, even if they are disposed to allow him to touch them.

It was to do away with this and to give the boy a technical and practical knowledge that Trade Schools and Manual Training Schools have been founded. The usual course is a system of shop practice with tools and materials, supplemented by scientific instruction, drawing, etc. The fee charged is merely nominal.

The main object is to teach thoroughly how work should be done, leaving the quickness required of a first class mechanic to be acquired after instruction has finished and actual work begun. The several trades are taught in all their branches and the reasons why one method is right and another, which may seem to produce the same result, is wrong, are carefully and thoroughly explained by the teachers who are skilled mechanics. These teachers seek to ascertain not only what the pupil knows, but also in what he is deficient. Such a system of thorough training could hardly be pursued in a workshop where each employe is necessarily engaged upon the work for which he is best fitted. This system also benefits the employer to the extent that such boys are of some practical use to him at once. Their knowledge is fairly right and all that is lacking is the alertness and proficiency in handling tools which can only come with practice.

The young men in the carpentry class are shown the use of the various tools commonly used in the trade, great care being taken that each is held and used in a workmanlike manner. After this has been acquired, and boards can be sawed to a line and neatly planed, mortising and tenoning are taught. Then panels are framed, moldings are put on, and later, doors and shutters are made. Partitions are also set, floors and partitions are bridged, and flooring laid. A small frame house is also framed, sheathed, shingled, etc. The course of instruction gives each member of the class a varied amount of work. The scientific instruction includes the meaning of the terms used in carpentry, laying out a building from a plan, the framing of partitions and roof trusses, girders, etc.

The trades principally affected by these Trade Schools are carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, stone cutting, painting, plumbing and blacksmithing.

In quite a number of cities this work of technical education is carried on by Manual Training Schools supported by private donations. Boys and girls are taught the elementary principles of industrial application which thereby becomes a valuable auxiliary to book knowledge. By far too much of the education of our public schools is commercial and quite enervating.

We are thorough believers in the Kindergarten system of instruction to start with for the littlest ones. From that then let the pupil proceed to the Primary and the Grammar Schools and top this out with technical education or Industrial training so to qualify the hand as well as the head for useful industry.

But this all should be under public control as part of our Public School system and not be left to private individuals. It is a matter of public concern, and before many years will be incorported in our public system of education. The only contention against Trade Schools now is where they are misunderstood, or where they have been started presumably to antagonize organized labor. At best, a boy or young man coming from one of these schools cannot be expected to be a ripe, practical mechanic, until he goes out into the world and deal with work as it comes along.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

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May Day—Past and Present.

WE shall not enlarge on May Day as an ancient popular festival. That would require quite an extended story of the basic idea of which that holiday was the visible expression.

The founders of the Roman municipality observed May Day, when they made offerings of the May flower to Maia, the mother of Mercury, one of the deities of industry. But what that ancient festival meant to them and to the white-robed vestals and flamens, who, during the joyous but solemn offering sang the *Veterum Memoriam*, is known by few, and appreciated by still fewer people, in this so-called materialistic, but really mammon-worshipping age. The celebration of May Day has extended wherever necessity or ambition led the conquering legions of Rome, and has been engrafted on the practical life of the people of such countries.

During the Middle Ages in the early dawn of each recurring May-morn the younger men of city and village could be seen returning with the loftiest Maypole the neighboring forest could yield. With shouts of triumph and libations of wine or mead the mighty shaft was raised and decorated with garlands of the mystical May flower, and pendant ropes were entwined with primrose and violet, with blue-bell and cowslip, and all the wild flowers of spring. Then through the long spring day, the lads and lasses, with the flowery ropes in hand, threaded the mazes of the May-dance, weaving and unweaving every intricate figure that mirth and ingenuity could devise; while the older folk directed the games of strength and skill, or presided at the festive board and swelled the strains of the joyous song. Amid the festivities one of the lasses would be chosen May Queen, or May Lady, and crowned with a garland of flowers. This custom is still maintained in a few of the country villages of England.

The time came, however, when the light-hearted mirth that generally greeted the May-morn was mingled with a graver feeling, and "Evil May Day" is the ominous name we meet with in the period when wasting war and a debased currency were producing their inevitable effects in reducing the purchasing power of wages. "Is the time coming when there shall be no more cakes and ale on May Day for those who toil the livelong year?" Such was the question asked by the journeymen of London, who, being blind to the real cause of their growing poverty, and attributing it to excessive importations of manufactures, raised the well-known call to arms of "Clubs! Clubs! 'Prentices! Clubs!" during the May Day revels of 1515, and then rushing to the houses of the foreign merchants levelled them to the ground.

From that time, now for political reasons and then through puritanic prejudice, the celebrations were frequently forbidden. Resulting partly from State confiscation of the monastic and the trade union funds devoted to the relief of the poor; resulting also from the vicious State system of poor relief, which first created and then perpetuated pauperism, "Merrie England" was changed into a land haunted by anxiety, and May Day ceased to be a general holiday. Since that time, or for the past two centuries, except here and there in a few rustic villages, the public celebration of May Day has been maintained almost exclusively by the fraternity of chimney sweepers. During all these years we have been indebted to voluntary bands of these useful workers—each with its lord and lady of May, and each with its Jack O' the Green dancing and careering through busy streets—for our only reminder of the ancient and once universal festival of May.

The effort to revive the proper celebration of May Day, by giving it a modern and practical significance had its origin in this country, in the United States. That effort was due to the initiative taken by the American Federation of Labor, and dates from its fourth annual convention held in Chicago, October, 1884. That convention decided that the celebration should commence with the practical inauguration of the eight-hour work day. It further decided that the inauguration should be made on May Day—the first of May, 1886. On the day thus fixed several unions throughout the country easily succeeded in obtaining the desired concessions. In other cases, however, a series of strikes had to be resorted to in order to enforce the demand.

As in every great strike, considerable excitement resulted, and on this occasion the excitement was intensified by the red-mouthings of would be-revolutionists. Yet violence was only committed in one city. It is hardly necessary to say that the violence was committed on, and not by, the workmen. This occurred in Chicago, where criminally corrupt police officials took advantage of the public alarm, caused by rabid red ravings, to break up meeting after meeting of peaceable workingmen and trade unionists, and to exercise brutal ferocity by clubbing, shooting and killing unarmed workingmen. The sequel is well known. The revolutionary rant. The brutal clubbing of orderly and well-dispcsed workingmen. The deadly bomb, thrown by an unknown hand. And, last scene of all, four dangling corpses on the gallows in the jail-yard.

The prejudice created in the public mind by the events referred to had its effect in checking, for years, the progress of the eight-hour movement. Two years afterward, however, the solid growth of the American Federation of Labor encouraged that body to resume its grand task with greater energy than before. Thus, the eighth annual convention assembled in St. Louis, December, 1888, resolved to call mass meetings throughout the country on Washington's Birthday, Independence Day and Labor Day of 1889, and on Washington's Birthday of 1890, with a view to the recommencement of the effort for the more general observance of the eight-hour workday on May Day, 1890. In obedience to that resolution, a total of 1,497 mass meetings in advocacy of the object specified were held, on some or on all of the dates stated, in upward of 500 cities and towns of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

At the succeeding convention held in Boston, December, 1889, it was further decided to concentrate the strength of the Federation on the support of some one trade in its effort to secure victory on May 1. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was the union thus honored by the confidence of the struggling workers of this Continent. The result obtained reflects the highest credit on all engaged, since the Brotherhood scored a series of successes in no less than 137 cities, in some eight hours a day was gained and in many nine hours a day. This was to the direct benefit of more than 46,000 carpenters, and the increased prestige of the whole trade union movement.

The adoption of the recent May Day celebrations in Europe followed from this new impulse of the trade union movement, and it came about in this way:

In response to an official invitation, the President of the American Federation of Labor forwarded a letter by special messenger to the International Workingmen's Congress which met in Paris, July 14, 1889. That letter informed the delegates assembled of the efforts being made to establish May Day on a practical industrial basis in America. From the very first, it was clearly evident that the delegates, under the influence of opposing political influences, were divided into two bitterly hostile camps. On the one side, the State "Socialists;" on the other side, the "Possibilists." These warring factions, despite repeated efforts on the part of delegates unbiased by the prejudices of German or of French politics, continued their meetings apart and in separate halls during the entire week. In the congress of the State Socialist faction, a proposal to bind each country to a practical effort to secure the eight-hour work day was strongly opposed by Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the German Socialist Party, on the ground that the labor organizations were not strong enough to achieve success. Eventually, a resolution was adopted in that same Congress that an eight-hour "demonstration" should be held each May Day, which should be organized in each country as the leaders of the "Socialist Party" in that country might decide.

Out of this action of the Paris Labor Congress of 1889, in reply to the solicitation of the American Federation of Labor for co-operation of the European labor movement in the enforcement of the Eight-hour day, has grown the recent May Day celebrations in Europe, but they have developed more and more into political demonstrations, where the subject of the Eight-hour day has been made decidedly secondary.

What May Day may be made in the United States may be gathered from the success which has attended the eight-hour day in the Australian colony of Victoria. There, in the city of Melbourne, in 1856, the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, painters, plumbers, slaters, builders' laborers and coach builders gained this concession. Their first next step was to organize the Amalgamated Trades Association, with the understanding that each trade was to be admitted to membership therein as it acquired the eight hours. The next step was to establish an Eight-Hour Commemoration Day, a prominent feature of which was a parade in which none but eight-hour unions were to participate. The anniversary of the first day worked under the eight-hour system, April 26, was chosen as the day of the parade, and this day has now grown to be the National Festival of the colony.

The first and greatest struggle in defence of the eight-hour day occurred in 1859. At this period the decline of production in the gold fields had caused a great surplus of labor. Many employers, and notably the State railroad contractors, took advantage of the general depression to force a reduction of wages and a return to the ten-hour work day. The workmen declared their resolve in one picturesque sentence characteristic of the Colonial spirit: "We have nailed our eight-hour colors to the mast, and if they are shot away, we will fight for the holes left by the shot!" The contest which followed was one of the severest in the annals of labor; but, after a heroic struggle of eight months duration, victory perched on the eight-hour banner, and the engineers, iron molders and boiler makers were recruited to the eight-hour ranks.

At the close of the second period of the movement, which we may place in 1883, twenty unions, including the sailors, had joined the Eight-hour procession, and the possibilities of the movement under the active propaganda of a new generation were clearly revealed.

The opening of the third period was signalized by the accession of the bakers. This generally unfortunate trade, which had been working fifteen hours a day for twenty-five to thirty-five shillings a week, reduced the hours to ten per day, and were astounded to see that their mimimum wage, without any effort on their part, soon rose to forty shillings; encouraged by this striking fact, in a few months they resolved to join the procession, and then their wages rose to fifty shillings, at which figure they have steadily remained.

The ripening of the opinion that the eight-hour work day is a boon which should be secured independent of all other considerations may be traced through the whole of this period until the the present time, when more than fifty distinct trades march under the tattered banner of 1856, accompanied by the surviving veterans who fought the good fight forty years ago. The Amalgamated Trades Association has demonstrated the immense strength which lies in labor compactly united. This body has now a splendid and spacious edifice built with their own hands on a sight presented to eight-hour labor by the Victoria government. Here is centered the grand influence which assists in the formation of new unions; which assists those unions to obtain eight hours; which vigorously resists every attempted encroachment on the eight-hour day, and which has united the whole English-speaking people of that hemisphere in one grand Federation based on the practical and beneficent principle of Eight Hours.

It is now in order to secure the American May Day, as originally intended by the American Federation of Labor. Let us strive each successive year to establish the eight-hour day in city after city, in one occupation after another, until May Day becomes the festal day of Eight Hours universally the rule all over our broad land—the May day of industrial rejoicing, garlanded with the flowers of trade union achievements and trade union devotion.

TO-DAY in the northwestern cities, under-paid children of both sexes glaze sash, mold doors, run machines, and do the work that fairly well-paid adult labor performed a few years since.

A Tramp.

A ragged garb and hunger's stamp
  Doth not reveal the kind of heart
That beats within you homeless tramp,
  Nor tell the thoughts that through him dart.

Perhaps when hunger's pangs are keen
  And the blinding sleet beats on his head,
He thinks of the happy days he'd seen
  With father, mother—long since dead.

That form begrimed was, too, caressed
  By loving friends in boyhood's time
Ere the world sorrows on him pressed
  And dragged him down to rags and slime.

Sneer not at him ye worldlings proud
  Ye too are sharers in his shame
Aye! ye vain, selfish, grasping crowd
  For his downfall are most to blame.

Sordid Capital, demon Gold,
  In yonder tramp your work's revealed
Your blighting curse in him behold
  Sad victim to the power ye wield.

Something's rotten in the world,
  Or the poor are stricken dumb,
Else, why silent as they're hurled
  Further in a cave of gloom.

Brothers, are your longings real,
  O, would you win the toilers' fight?
Then hearken to my heart's appeal
  For struggling man *unite, unite.*

Unite! heed not false words or blows.
  UNITE! our cause is true and just
UNITE! till all the toiler's foes
  Are conquered, trampled in the dust.

T. C. WALSH.

L. U 63, New York.

Our Mail-Bag.

(Locals and members are requested to send five to ten line items of trade interest for this department. Write plainly in ink on one side of the paper only.)

UNION 400, Hudson, Mass., is growing in good shape.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Wages and work are low and flat—never so bad in years.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Trade at zero. A good many members have gone to farming sooner than starve.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—We are trying to build up our Locals this season, Bro. F. J. McFarlin is our business agent.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Prospects fair, boomers advertising for men to reduce wages. Lots of idle carpenters loafing the streets.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Keep away from this city; over half the carpenters idle and we may possibly have trouble with the contractors this summer.

IN buying ready made clothing be sure you have the label of the Garment Workers' Union in the same. So to not get sweat shop made clothes.

UPON the close of the Rebellion the volume of our national money (gold, silver and paper combined) amounted to $55 per capita. It is now less than $23.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Union 87 is hard at work building up. Old members are coming back, also some new men whom we never could get before, even in our palmiest days.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Union 332 has grown immensely in membership. We have knocked out all the nine-hour jobs and made the eight-hour day solid. Trade slow and city overrun with idle men.

THE Theatrical Actors are organizing under the A. F. of L. Unions of Actors are now in operation in Boston, New York and Chicago, and a National Union of the profession is in process of formation.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. carpenters have instituted the card system and non-union men are rushing into the organization through it to protect themselves against the usual influx of tramp carpenters this time of the year.

THE National Unions of Granite Cutters, Iron Moulders, Custom Tailors and the Brotherhood of Painters have been discussing the advisability of dispersing with conventions and substituting the system of the initiative and referendum in the framing of their laws and the election of general officers.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Wm. McIntyre, General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, writes us: "I find many interesting articles in THE CARPENTER and I hope it may go on and prosper along with your large society."

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—Twenty men here for one job, and more coming to realize they are out a few dollars by the trip and still no show of work. A day's work here is like a grain of corn thrown among a brood of hungry chickens—it don't go far or last long.

THE HOUSE carpenters of New York City had a union in 1806, and the first Carpenters' Union of Boston was founded in 1812. One was organized in Philadelphia in 1830, though the oldest Carpenters Company of the Quaker City—an American offshoot of the London Guild—was founded in 1765.

WAGES of carpenters in Manchester, England, have been advanced this season from 8½ pence to 9 pence per hour, to go into effect this June 1st. In Blackburn wages have gone up from 8 pence to 8½ pence per hour. Trade concessions have also been gained last month in England in Burnley, Yarmouth, and Grangemouth, also in Ireland in Bangor and Fermoy.

THERE is some talk of attempting to reorganize the carpenters of Minneapolis, Minn., so says the *Daily Tribune* of that city, and then it adds: "Minneapolis enjoys the doubtful honor of being the poorest carpenter town in this country." Still at one time it was well organized, but in the eight-hour strike of 1886 the men went into contracting on a co-operative basis, broke up the union, and are now down to low hard-pan, at low wages.

COLUMBUS, O.—Very little work. The trade has changed considerably the past three years, so there is little for carpenters to do on the large buildings until they are ready for finish. And then there is less than used to be. The floors and base are made of cement and the windows are plastered around close to the frames. The trade will suffer still more as long as we have men who call themselves "carpenters" and willing to work for laborers' wages.

The Tanite Co.'s Whetstones Reduced in Price.

For nearly half a year THE CARPENTER has been advertising a Solid Emery Whetstone made by The Tanite Company, of Stroudsburg, Pa. This article wherever used has been pronounced a practical success. Nevertheless, the trade remains small; for no amount of advertising will cause dealers to buy unless the individual user makes a demand. If the individual user has not made a demand in this case we think it must be either on account of price or on account of old time prejudice created at a time when the first Solid Emery Whetstones were introduced many years ago. These whetstones did not meet with favor, but that is no reason why those of later make should be condemned. Following the general decline of prices, The Tanite Company has recently determined to reduce the price of these whetstones, in the hope that at greatly reduced cost the carpenter and joiner will take the artificial product rather than the natural stone. These artificial stones were, until recently, sold to the dealer at $9.00 per dozen (less, of course, a liberal discount), but this price has lately been altered to $5.00. This reduction brings the price of the artificial stone within the means of any workman—in fact, it makes it so low that every workman can afford to try the experience even if he should consider his purchase a bad investment and go back to the natural stone, which is not likely to be the case.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2 00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—No ices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B., must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Lolus Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

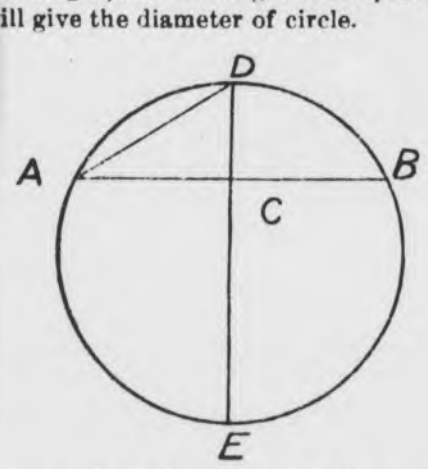
Again The Diameter of a Circle.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir.—In March number of THE CARPENTER the solution to problem number 4 was how to find the circumfer ence or stretch out of a circle instead of diameter; it is exactly the same as the diagram I sent in January last except one figure in this, the $\frac{1}{1000}$ part in place $\frac{1}{4000}$ part.

Brother McGinnis must have misunderstood the question I asked. I will give a rule and an example, if the chord and height being given. To find the diameter E D divide the square of half the chord by the height, add the height to the product will give the diameter of circle.



Example if the chord A B be 36 feet and height 6 feet what is the diameter D E of the circle: $36 \div 2 = 18^2 = 324 \div 6 = 54$ $54 + 6 = 60$ diameter $\frac{1}{2} = 30$ radius of circle. Rule by Brother White, Union 453 to find radius to the square of height divide by twice of height. Both rules give the same answer.

2)36	6	6
18^2	6	2
324	36	12
36		
12)360		
30 radius		

P. S.—With kind respects to "Interested Reader" I would say that I am not the least discouraged. I do not claim to be an expert or a seeker after knowledge. I inserted the diagram that it might be a benefit to some apprentice as none of the others give the beginner the desired knowledge, I remain

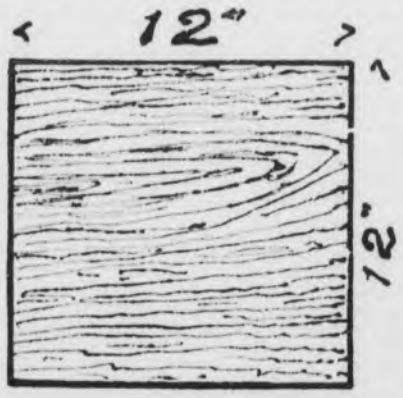
Yours respectfully,

PHILO

A Ship Carpenter's Problem.

The following problem was published in our May number.

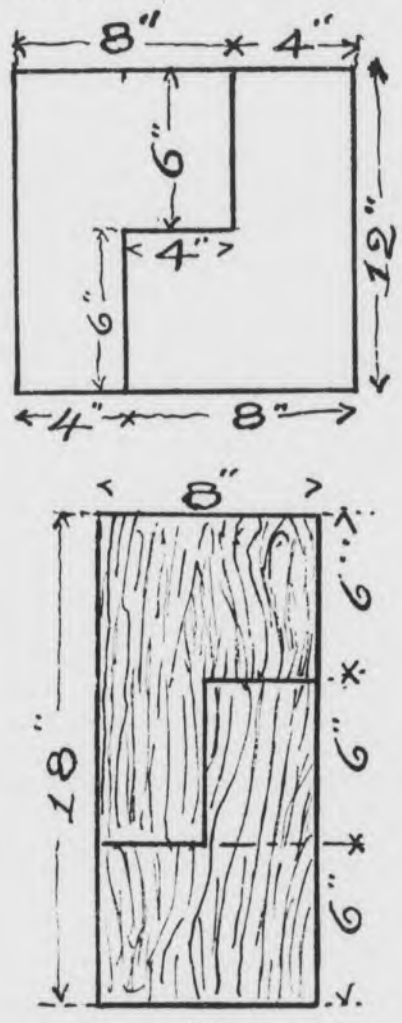
A wrecked ship carpenter found in



the bottom of the only boat saved, a hole which measured 8 x 18 inches. On investigation he found the only board he had to fill it was one 12 x 12 inches. How did he cut this piece so as to fill up the hole and make the boat seaworthy?

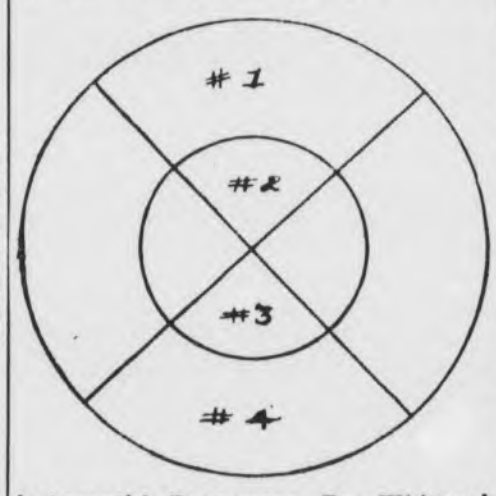
A STEADY READER.

SOLUTION OF SHIP CARPENTERS' PROBLEM.

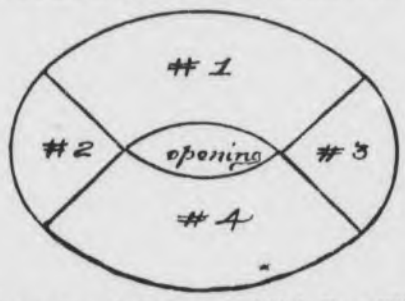


How to Construct Two Oval Flower Stands from a Circular Table.

ROS. F. E. Wilton, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., E. A. Geisler Union 62, Chicago, Ill., Saml. Thornhill, Union 388, Dover, N. J., and Bro. A. Z. Whitney, Dorchester, Neb., sent us solutions of the above problem, as published in



last month's CARPENTER. Bro. Whitney's letter was the first received, and as the statement of the problem and its solution as submitted by the other three are almost identical with that of Bro. Whitney we trust the other members will not



feel aggrieved that we publish Bro. Whitney's solution alone. We hope the columns of THE CARPENTER will soon receive another contribution from them and from other students of the craft.

As in Fig. 1, describe or make a circle as shown, and through the centre draw two diameters, on a mitre or angle of 45°. Divide 1 into 4 equal dimensions and strike the smaller circle. Now saw through the circles on the diameter lines and the result will give 2 sets of sweeps or pieces. If these be jointed and glued together in the manner denoted by the numbers in both figures, two oval flower or bric-a brac stands will be obtained. The above problem applies also to an old circular table.

Mechanical suggestions, or tips of information are of value and we look forward to receiving more such as the above.—[EDITOR.]

Pointers to Carpenters.

BY I. P. HICKS.

IT is a noticeable fact among workmen that while one man will be working in an apparently easy manner, another at the same kind of work perhaps will be laboring at the top of his speed to keep his end up with the man who is apparently taking it easy. The cause for this is apparent if one will observe the movements of the men while at work.

One man is cool and level headed, all his movements are well directed, and he makes every move count, while on the other hand the man who appears to be working at the top of his speed to keep up makes or goes through with a good many motions which in reality do not count at all toward the accomplishment of the work he has to do. These are commonly known to the trade as false motions, and the man who is afflicted in this manner is nearly always in the rear of the procession, and generally works harder than those who keep to the front. Much time is saved by making accurate calculations.

For example, a man might spend half a minute to obtain an exact measurement of a cornice board, another man who is in a great rush will take a measure in a careless sort of way, allow a little and then, as likely as not, cut the board by guess. It does not take any great amount of observation to notice the result of such work. Sometimes the hasty or random worker will strike it just right, but more times he will come wide of his mark, and have to throw away the board from being cut too short, or let it pass as a bad joint, or if, by chance, the board should be cut too long he will have to spend several minutes cutting the second time, or fitting it with the block plane. Now, who is the gainer, the man who spends a half minute to obtain an accurate measurement, or the man who measures at random, and afterwards spends three or four minutes fitting the board he has just cut, and occasionally he will spend ten minutes to get a new board, or in piecing out the one he has just spoiled?

The above is only a fair illustration of the result of working at random, and shows very plainly the disadvantage under which the man works who never seems to know just what he is doing. I would say do not measure at random where anything like accuracy depends upon the measurement. It is well enough to learn to take measurements quickly, but accuracy should never be sacrificed. It does not pay, and an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of the remedy.

Again, there are many points in the laying out of work, which, if properly considered, will save considerable time and labor. For example, take the setting of studding for doors and windows. It pays to be exact in this work, so that when you are ready to set the frames you do not have to cut and hew studding to make room for the frames, or for the weights required to hang the sash.

Following are a few calculations which will assist in laying out openings for doors and windows. Take a common size outside door, for example, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, and allowing the jambs to be $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, the sill $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, the threshold $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and allowing proper room to plumb and level the frame, we find that the size of the opening between studding and between floor joists and header should be 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 feet. Thus we see that a common outside door requires an opening $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wider and 4 inches longer than the size of the door used. Of course transom frames have to be calculated according to the thickness of the transom bar and the size of the transom used. Inside frames should be calculated somewhat differently, as they have no sills and the jambs are usually only $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick. For these pick out nice straight studding, be careful to set them plumb and leave the opening $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wider and 3 inches longer than the size of door used.

The size of window frames is usually estimated from the size and number of lights in the window. A window is usually composed of two sash, and has two, four or eight lights, or as the case may be. Windows are nearly always marked glass measure on the plans, and the carpenter has these calculations to make when laying out the frames. On two-light windows we allow 4 inches in width and 6 inches in length for wood. Thus a window marked 20x28 inches, two lights, would require 24x62 inches inside jamb measure. A window using the same glass measure, but having four lights 10x28 inches, would require 25x62 inches inside jamb measure. Again, a window using the same glass measure, but having eight lights, would require 25x62$\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside jamb measure. It will now be seen that 4 inches are added to the glass measure for width and 6 inches for length in laying out a two-light window, 5 inches for width and 6 inches for length for four lights, and 5 inches for width and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches for length for eight lights. The above are exact measurements, but to facilitate the work of fitting and hanging sash and blinds I always make the frames $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wider than the actual measurement; this leaves little planing to do, and is quite a saving of time.

We will now consider the laying out for the size of opening for frame. The jambs are usually $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick, and 2 inches are required on each side of the window for the weights. Thus we see that in laying out studding for two-light windows we must add 10 inches to the glass measure for width of the opening. If the width of glass is 20 inches the proper space between studding will be 30 inches. If it is a four-light window of the same glass measure, then the space should be 31 inches. For the length between headers we have to count the sill, subsill, head-jamb, and allow an inch play. Thus, if we have a two-light window with glass 28 inches long, we add 11 inches to twice the length of glass and have 77 inches, the proper distance to take between headers for the frame.

These calculations are easy to make, and will aid very much to insure correctness in laying out openings for frames. I have seen many mistakes in laying out door and window frames, causing much annoyance and lost time in doing work over the second time, or doing that which would not have been necessary had the proper method been taken at first.

There is nothing like making accurate calculations in every detail of the building trade, and those who will make it a special feature of their work and get everything right the first time, will find that they can acccomplish more work, besides doing it easier and quicker than in going at it in the rough and ready way.

The Golden Rule, not Rule of Gold.

WILLIAM BRUNTON.

Two classes as of old
A giant warfare wage;
This is the age of gold,
And gold has curst our age.
It mensures men and things,
It fills the heart with greed,
It clips our spirit wings,
And poisons all our creed;
We do not think of souls,
But dividends and stock;
And round our business rolls—
Wound up as if a clock.
And then machinery breaks—
Because man's more than this.
The whole of him it takes
To win true human bliss!
The workingmen have rights
That wealth is bound to heed;
They need the like delights
That ever riches need.
So not to crush and grind,
But help and lift above,
E'en capital must find
And keep the law of love:
And back of wealth, soul-strong,
Must be Christ's golden rule,
Turning our wails to song;
Making life's tasks a school
Of justice, patience, worth;
Each unto each must show,
How right can bless the earth
And make a heaven below!

A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

THE REVOLUTION FAILS TO ABSORB THE TRADE UNION.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

F the many impressive events which mark the progress of our race none other has so powerfully excited the imagination of all classes and conditions of men as the great political upheaval known as the French Revolution.

Meaning of the Revolution.—There are many who regard that revolution as a mere national rebellion resulting from the despotism or the vacillation of a Louis; the ambition of a Mirabeau, the audacity of a Danton, the vanity of a Robespierre, and the fanaticism of a Murat. But there are a constantly increasing number who perceive that the revolution is not exclusively French, and that far from being local or national in its origin and development it is a movement common to the entire West. Indeed it would be difficult not to see the striking analogy between the events which caused the head of Louis XVI. to fall on the scaffold in 1793, as the head of Charles I. fell in 1649 and placed the sceptre of Charlemagne in the hands of a Napoleon, as the mace of the Commonwealth was placed in the hands of a Cromwell. There is much more than a simple analogy in this series of events. For whatever may have been the battle-cry of the grim, puritan Ironsides who broke the fiery charges of the cavaliers at Naseby, or that of the shoeless, carmagnole volunteers who beat back the vengeful forces of the emigrant nobility and the banded armies of Germany at Valmy, the practical result of these two phases of the revolution was the same. That result was the emancipation of the special industrial classes from the domination of the State, and the control of the State by the special classes. The State is nothing if it is not military and the special classes have no policy that is not dictated by the commercial class. Therefore, with the commercial class in practical control of the State, commerce is made to flourish by war; and commercial war, by forcing the sale of shoddy goods at the cannon's mouth, engorges the merchant; robs and exterminates the weaker races; and by the cost of its armaments, pauperises the workman.

True, the revolution has decreed that all men are free and equal citizens; it has decreed liberty, equality and the sovereignty of the people exercised by the ballot. These decrees may mean something to the special classes, but to the working masses they are worth little more than the paper on which they were written. If the citizen has the wherewith to live, he may cast his ten-millionth share of the ballot with satisfaction and write a book on "Triumphant Democracy;" but if he is a workman, one who is ever in need of bread for the table, and rent for the landlord, the revolution, its decrees, and methods have very little meaning or attraction for him.

Condition of France in 1789.—Regarded from an economic standpoint the condition of France in 1789 contrasted favorably with that of any other nation of the West. Her population of 26,300,000 was contained in a compact and fertile area, and her annual revenue amounted to $120,000,000. The position of France is made clearer when we see that the entire English-speaking people, at that date, only numbered 18,000,000; of whom 8,250,000 were in England; 4,250,000 were in the United States; 4,000,000 were in Ireland; and 1,500,000 were in Scotland; while the annual revenue of Great Britain was only $78,250,000. That France was strong and prosperous is certain; but the burden of taxation was unequally divided, and pressed with extraordinary severity upon the agricultural laborers. Wealth was steadily increasing in the hands of the special classes; but those classes were rigidly excluded from all positions of honor and appointments of value in the service of the State; monopolized, as they were, by the nobles and some 150,000 of their relatives and satellites. Dissatisfaction with this exclusion had grown with their prosperity, and, now the time arrived when the special classes combined against the State. This combination, though tacit, became effectual when it resulted in a refusal to pay taxes. The king, having exhausted his credit by successive loans contracted without national authority, was constrained to call a general congress (States General), nominally representing all classes. No sooner was this body convened, than the representatives of the nobles, of the clergy, and those of the special classes (the third estate), one-half of whom were lawyers, commenced a passionate struggle for supremacy. This contest of classes was short and decisive; a signal victory was achieved by the third estate, and France with extensive enthusiasm plunged into the vortex of revolution.

State Employment, 1789.—At the outbreak of the revolutionary struggle, in May, 1789, work was very scarce. The harvest of the previous year had been destroyed by hail, the winter had been intensely cold, the price of bread was rising higher and higher, and the burning agitation connected with the elections for the States General had still further tended to paralyze business. In that same month of May, public works were opened in Paris for the benefit of the unemployed. The number of workers who were thus furnished with work and wages was 11,800 originally; but the news that the revolutionary assembly intended to vote a credit of $3,000,000 for the support of these works, had the effect of drawing from all parts of France an ever increasing multitude of the least desirable characters. Vying with each other in the expression of the most radical revolutionary sentiments, as well as in idleness and insubordination, these patriots drew the daily pay intended for genuine workmen, and swelled the number of the employed to 19,000 and then to 31,000. In vain the King united with the Assembly in urging the employees to pay decent respect to the orders of their inspectors and foremen, and not to waste the hours of labor in playing cards and other games. In vain the Assembly ordained that none should be employed but those who had resided in Paris for one year; and that all others should be returned to their own provinces, or, in case of not being French, to their own countries. The scandalous abuses connected with these works continued to augment with the number of the employed. To mitigate these abuses, and to provide for those who were sent back to their homes, it was proposed to establish in each of the 83 departments of France, camps of discipline for the insubordinate, piece-work for the capable, and day-work for the less capable workers, but, in every case, at lower wages than the current rate paid by private employers for the same kind of work. This plan, with some modifications, was adopted in August, 1790, but as the available appropriation did not exceed $16,000 for each department, or less than 5 cents per head of population, the scheme came to naught. The revival of private enterprise, however, soon offered capable and willing workers opportunities for employment, and the public works were finally closed after a sad and costly experience of a little more than two years duration.

The Trade Union from 1789 to 1800.—The revolutionary leaders were not only troubled by the disorderly conduct of those employed in the public works, but they saw with the greatest chagrin that the Companionship operated as energetically under the revolution as it had under the previous political system. Well might the revolutionary oracles, whether radical or moderate, whether Jacobin or Girondist, be perplexed by the continued existence of the trade union, for in it they saw a living fact they had altogether overlooked in their philosophy. On the famous night of the Fourth of August they had decreed the abolition of titles, privileges and corporations. In accordance with this decree the nobles had surrendered their patents of nobility, and the Masters' trade corporations had also surrendered their charters of incorporation; but the Companionship, having ever existed despite the State, had enjoyed no privileges, and had no charters to surrender. This was the class they had overlooked. In considering the citizens they had forgotten the workman. But this oversight could be repaired they thought, and within two weeks thereafter the Assembly completed the foundation of the Revolution by the declaration of the "Rights of Man;" of "Liberty, equality and the sovereignty of the people exercised by universal suffrage." Yet, notwithstanding the "rights of man," the carpenters, printers and other trades, continued to exercise the "right" of endeavoring to obtain decent wages for their labor, regardless whether that right was endorsed or denied by kings or lawyers. Had then the Revolution only succeeded in breaking the power of the monarchy and shattering the privileges of the nobility to have its grand principles of the rights of man, liberty and equality, flouted and set at naught by the trade union? Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, feebly enough attempted reconciliation. In a long and labored proclamation he philosophically discussed the subject; to the effect that if the principle of liberty resulted in low wages, the principle of equality forbade workmen to attempt to increase their wages by combined action. Such municipal proclamations having no visible effect, the State was impelled to intervene. Therefore, on July 14, 1791, the Assembly issued a decree, the gist of which is as follows:

"The abolition of all corporations of citizens of the same profession being one of the fundamental bases of the French Constitution it is forbidden to re-establish them under any form or pretence whatever.

"Citizens of the same profession shall not elect any officers, pass any resolutions, or make any rules for their pretended common interests.

"If contrary to the principles of liberty and the Constitution, citizens of the same profession, craft or trade pass any resolutions agreeing not to work unless given a certain price for their labor, the said resolutions, whether accompanied by an oath or not, are declared unconstitutional, threatening to liberty, and in opposition to the rights of man."

This decree seems to have affected the Companionship but little, on the contrary, we see the growth of the organization by the re-affiliation of the Crispins, and the admission of the weavers, the farriers, and the plasterers, between the years 1795 97.

(To be continued.)

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

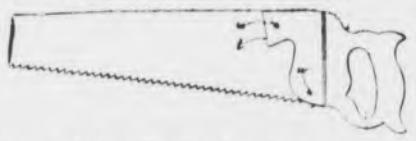
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $57? 000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.

AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY

MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
from whom copies of these patents may be had at fifteen cents each.

537,563. Handsaw. Benjamin L. Cook, Waltham, Mass. Filed Jan. 8, 1894; serial No. 496,142. (No model.)



Claim.—A handle for handsaws comprising two metallic plates riveted together and having separable shanks for receiving the saw blade and a hand opening; and a rubber handle vulcanized onto said plate around said opening.

537,716. Combined Plumb and Level. Timothy A. Remsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Mary E. Remsen, same place. Filed Sept. 11, 1894; serial No. 522,705. (No model.)

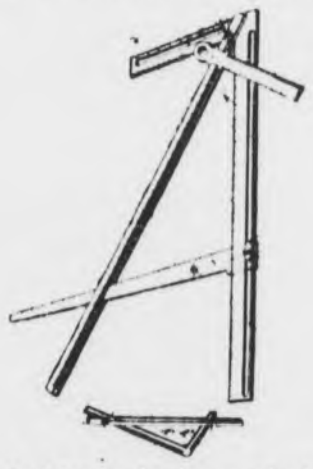
Claim.—In a combined level and plumb the combination with the casing provided with a longitudinal rectangular recess and an opening communicating therewith at its upper end, a weighted arm pivoted near its lower end within the recess, its upper end projecting across the opening a rectangular recess below the recess and at right angles thereto, having located therein a metalic level bar, the doors hinged to the casing for the purpose specified.

537,870. Gage for Setting Hinges. Hubert J. Thielen and Henry Shroeder, St. Louis, assignors of one-third to George Krumsick, Washington, Mo. Filed Dec. 4, 1894; serial No. 539,822. (No Model.)

Claim.—1. In a gage for marking the position of hinges on doors and door-jambs, the combination with a suitable stock, of chisel blades which are adapted to be forced into the wood, adjustably mounted thereon, gage studs which are revolubly mounted in the stock, and which control said chisel blades, said studs being so constructed and arranged that compensation is made for the space between the closing edge of the door and the projecting bead of the jamb, substantially as described.

2. In a gage for setting hinges, the combination with a stock, of chisel blades adjustably mounted thereon, and gage studs which are revolubly mounted in the stock, said studs being formed with right angular projections on their ends, which may be turned to extend beyond the edges of the chisel blades, or may be folded so as to fall within the line of said edges, substantially as described.

538,051. Square and Attachment Therefor. Charles A. Taylor, Phila., Pa. Filed Sept. 1894; serial No. 522,797. (No model.)



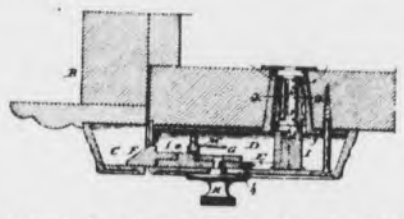
Claim.—1. A square having a swinging scale mounted at the angle thereof, a sliding scale on one of the limbs of said square, said swinging scale being formed of separate blades between which the limbs of the square and the sliding scale may enter and a shoulder on said sliding scale which holds the same at right angles with the limb of the scale, against which it abuts substantially as described.

2. A square having a swinging scale mounted thereon at the angle thereof, and a sliding scale fitted on one of the limbs of said square, said swinging scale being formed of separate blades, between which the limbs of the square and the sliding scale may enter, substantially as described.

3. A square, a swinging scale mounted thereon, at the angle thereof, a slot in the blade of said square and a sliding scale having a flanged end and a lug which is adapted to enter said slot in said square and a catch on said lug, substantially as described.

4. A square, a swinging scale mounted thereon, a slot in the blade of said square, the inner wall of said slot being beveled, and a sliding scale having a shoulder which abuts against the square, a lug on said sliding scale, which enters the slot, the inner edge of said lug being beveled and a catch on said lug for engaging said square, substantially as described.

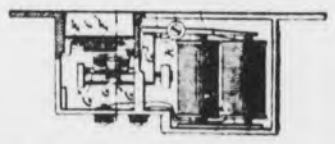
538,074. Lock or Latch. Charles R. Heizmann, Reading, Pa., assignor to the Penn Hardware Co., same place. Filed Mar. 22, 1894; serial No. 504,588. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a lock or latch, the combination of a spindle for operating the bolt adapted to receive the end of the key, with a metal key guide provided with a tranverse ward or wards adapted o be received in the notches of the key shank, and one or more continuous guides projecting inward to receive the side face of the key and extending longitudinally past the wards and inwardly to receive and guide the surface of the key shank.

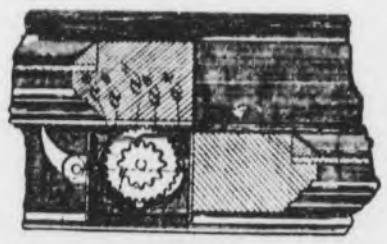
2. In a lock, the combination of tubular projection from the case, with a key guide fitted therein and formed with a continuous inwardly projecting walls forming groove or grooves or guides to receive and guide the shank of the key and a ward or wards adapted to be received in the notches of the key, the said key guide being formed with one or more of the said wards and longitudinally continuous guides extending past the wards in one integral piece and adapted to receive the side face or faces of the key shank.

538,127. Electric Door-opener. John Schneider, Long Island City, N.Y. Filed May 7, 1894; serial No. 510,271. (No model.)



Claim.—In an electric door opener, in combination, a casing, a magnet, an armature-lever, a rock-lever pivoted in the casing and adapted when moved in one direction to be engaged and held against movement by the armature lever, and when moved in the other direction to be out of position to be engaged by the armature-lever, a catch mounted to swing in the casing and adapted to be engaged by a bolt on the door, a tail on the catch, and stops on the rock-lever projecting therefrom and adapted to engage opposite faces of the tail, one stop being adapted to be engaged and moved by the tail of the catch, when the armature-lever is disengaged from the rock-lever, to move the rock-lever out of position to be engaged by the armature-lever, and the other stop being adapted to be engaged and moved by the tail of the catch to move the rock-lever into position to be engaged by the armature-lever, substantially as set forth.

538,128. Window-sash Burglar-Alarm. Jacob S. Schoneberger, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Oct. 2, 1894; serial No. 524,770. (No model.)



Claim.—An alarm comprising a toothed wheel rotatably mounted upon the lower sash of a window and engaging a rack bar upon the upper sash, a bell supported adjacent the wheel, the clapper thereof being actuated by projections upon the wheel, as specified.

2 An alarm comprising a toothed wheel rotatably mounted upon the lower sash of a window and engaging a rack bar upon the upper sash, a bell supported adjacent the wheel, the clapper thereof being spring held and adapted to be actuated by projections upon the wheel, substantially as described.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Successful.

For many months back the organized carpenters of the "City of Churches" have been making a sturdy fight for the rigid enforcement of their trade rules. P. J. Carlin, a leading contractor, had contracts to build several public schools, and had bid on them at standard wages. He started and cut wages on these jobs 75 cents per day. The Kings County District Council of carpenters, backed by the U.B., made a stand, and called off the men. Union and non-union men obeyed. After a battle of weeks Mr. Carlin capitulated, agreeing to union wages and rules, and signed a contract to that effect with the D. C. Mr. Carlin was the stool-pigeon of a number of contractors in making this fight, as they were cutting wages. Their cases will be taken care of next. During the struggle Business Agent Bob Beatty was arrested for conspiracy and acquitted.

Boycott the Baltimore Base-Ball Club.

In the construction of their new stands in the base-ball grounds in Baltimore, the principal owner, Mr. H. Von der Horst, and manager, Edward Hanlon, hired non-union carpenters. Both of these parties repeatedly assured the committees of Union 29 and of the Federation of Labor, that none but union carpenters would be employed on the job.

This radical breach of faith must be rebuked sturdily. Hence the trade and labor unions of Baltimore have decided to boycott the Baltimore Base-Ball Club in its home city and in all its travels. Organized labor and all fair men are asked to help. The management of the club since the boycott has been placed, has felt its heavy hand. They even requested the boycott to be raised, on condition that they would have all work hereafter done by none but union men.

Though the boycott has been scouted and ridiculed by the daily papers, still it has had a salutary effect in several places. Through the energy and efforts of our Rochester, N. Y., unions, the Rochester Base-Ball Club cancelled their engagement to play with the Baltimore's, and arranged to play with the Washington Club instead. All over the land let this boycott be pushed energetically to success.

A Glorious Victory in Galveston, Tex.

For many months Carpenters' Unions 526 and 611, Galveston, Tex., have been working like beavers to get the eight-hour day. Finally, after repeated negotiations with the contractors, there were hopes of gaining the demand without a strike. But as the first of May approached the contractors combined, and made a dead set for an outrageously large reduction in wages to offset the men. The city had been thoroughly organized among carpenters and all in the building line. The card system was in strict force. At last Bro. S. J. Kent, of the G. E. B., was sent to Galveston. He worked diligently to bring a settlement, for days the bosses were immovable. The men then threatened to strike. And at last the men secured the eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour. The increase to go into effect July 1, next.

YONKERS, N. Y.—On May 6, Unions 273 and 726 made a joint demand for an advance to $3.00 per day, a raise of 50 cents per day, and to hold the working hours at nine hours per day and eight hours on Saturdays. The men were successful in securing a compromise on half the increase without a strike.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.

This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

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147. W. F. Gregory. 834 Madison st.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe. 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence. 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.
381. S. E. Elliott. 89 Rockaway ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J C. Weigel, 292 High st
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam. 23 George st
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. CORTLAND—E W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
333. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE. L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith. Box 187.
608. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Ohipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan. 529 Garden st.
498. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley. 131 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURGH—M. J. Casey, 67 Liberty st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
607. NEWTOWN. L. I.—J B Way Corona P O., L I
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
53. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 106th st.
375. (Ger) C. Kaechele, 2087 2d ave.
382. H. Seymour. 1900 2d ave.
447. C. Malherbe, 432 W. 38th st.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E 114th st.
464. (Ger.) H Malberger, 622 E. 156th st.
468. J G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
478. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476
478. W. Chamberlain, 637 E 138th st.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh. 345 W 49th st
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 48 E. 7th st, top floor
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Belimare, 228 E. 75th st.
715. J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Mask 329 17th st., So Brooklyn
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E E.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
208. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker. Box 32.
73. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapel st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C T Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternutt.
514. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie. Box 65.
126. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
560. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsenel st.
283. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.
282. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
598. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley. Box 8
278. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon. 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 E'm street.

OHIO

94. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
886. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. W. H.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg. 427 Milton st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st, Sta D.
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
681. F. A. Wagner. 729 Freeman ave.
683. Wm. Ethel, 1344 W. 6th st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
89. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin. 124 Carran st.
393. (Ger.) Theo Wethrich. 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
451. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Metz, 218 E. Spring st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
828. E. LIVERPOOL—R B Stevenson, Pleasant st.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach. 828 Adams st.
687. HAMILTON—W C Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen. 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182
859. MADISONVILLE—E L. Belden, Box 201.
856. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
779. MARION—J. R. Smith, 910 N. State st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745 MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—A. H. Miller.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
264. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 49 Vance st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
718. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

80. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 543.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
611. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
387. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg. 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
346. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
580. BRADFORD—C. Cummings. 1 Chestnut st.
788. CARBONDALE—Theo. E Crain, 56 Terrace st
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin. 58 W. Duval
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 235 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—G W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—T. H. Wilson, Box 527.
258. JEANNETTE—J G. Baker. Penn Station.
206. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av
177. MCKEESPORT—S G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.
451. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
888. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 1029 N. 4th st.
859. (Mill) J Doeringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. F. Willock, Box 215, Mt. Oliver.
162. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats. 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. A. Kincey, 6361 Shakespeare st.
239. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker. 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
396. READING—T. Kissinger. 1113 Greenwich st.
936. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback. 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
868. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonts, 18 Morgantown.
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.
842. PAWTUCKET—J. J. Leedham, Box 22, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

82. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st
89. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

235. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 14 Anderson st.
126. MARTIN—E. R. Jeffress.
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler. 1912. Breckenridge st.
781. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster. Box 424.
198. DALLAS—O L. Wiley, Box 299
871. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 308.
223. FT. WORTH—W. H. Boldock, Avenue Hotel.
277. " A Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, A. P. Schultze, 2712 Ave. P.
526. O. E. Ballard. Box 896.
611. (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M½ and 27th sts.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 703 Walker av.
867. SAN ANTONIO—H. L. Mitchell, Box 660.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig. 1111. E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel. 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—D. F. Coburn.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. Salt Lake City—A. Tracey, Liberty ave.

VERMONT

329. Burlington—Jas. Childs. 22 North st.
59. Rutland—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

132. Richmond—Wm. H. Gaul, 606 Albemarle st.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. Charleston—J. L. Jones. Box 599.
236. Clarksburg—J. H. Ridenour. Box 58.
619. Elkins—D. R. Martin. Box 209.
428. Fairmont—G. E. White, Palatine.
8. Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and. vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. Green Bay—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
335. La Crosse—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
130. Madison—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th av.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) Jonn Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
624. Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.

The Threatened Strike In London.

50,000 men were involved by the prospect of trouble in the building trades of London, England, last month, on May 1st. Nearly six months ago the Central Association of Master Builders gave notice to terminate the agreement arrived at in 1892, and this notice expired on May-day. In the meantime negotiations have been proceeding—to all appearances quite favorably—but they have suddenly been brought to an abrupt termination, with no prospect of being resumed. Employers insisted on the men agreeing that no workmen should be placed under any disability by reason of being or not being a member of a trade society. They also asked that no objection should be raised to sub-letting work. The men declare that they have no special objection, in principle, to the first demand, but allege that it is merely an attempt to conceal the employers' demand for the reintroduction of the piecework system, to which they are entirely opposed. Their objection to the second requirement, however, is fundamental. In a manifesto which the Building Trades' Federation have issued they say that they cannot for a moment recognize a system which the workmen have spent time and money in stamping out, and which has been discredited by public bodies in London and throughout the country. The manifesto also states: "We look to the organized workers to maintain intact the condition established by the 1892 agreement."

As to Sovereign Remedies.

CONSIDERABLE has been said in our correspondence columns, says *The Labor Tribune*, as to the bearing of politics upon the labor question. Workmen should not permit themselves to place a false value upon the efficiency of the ballot. It is not by any means a sovereign cure for all their social ills! Unless intelligently and properly used, it is a powerful weapon for harm rather than good. Recent events, political, will emphasize this statement. Garfield has told us that "unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations." The nation is to-day in the process of re-adjusting its economic conditions; this process will be continuous, and no single remedy will right all wrongs. Therefore all remedies advanced should be carefully and intelligently considered, and any that will contribute to this process of re-adjustment should be accepted. By these methods we are reasonably hopeful of partly, if not wholly, bettering the condition of the masses.

Intelligence is the first weapon they should arm themselves with. The ballot can remedy some of the ills that beset them, but not all. Compensation for labor depends upon a variety of circumstances, most of which the law cannot modify or reach. One of the best laws that could be passed would be one eliminating about two-thirds of the present laws that cumber the statute books One set of lawyers form the laws and another have them declared constitutional or unconstitutional, just as capital or labor is the beneficiary thereof. As affairs are conducted at present, the masses get but scant benefit from the laws their money has paid for. Entirely too much time and money is expended in framing and passing laws that are picked to pieces at will by the judges of the courts of law. What plea can lawyers submit that they be sent to the legislatures as representatives, when every Tom, Dick and Harry of a judge interprets their laws as capital dictates? Will the people never see the folly of filling representative bodies with lawyers?

An Excellent Form of Indenture for Carpenter Apprentices.

This Indenture, Witnesseth that.....by and with the consent of .....hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to ..... to learn the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner; and after the manner of an apprentice, to serve the said..... for and during, and to the full end and term of ..... years next ensuing. During all of said term the apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve.....faithfully, that he will not play at cards or dice or any other unlawful games whereby the said.....may be injured. That he will not absent himself from work during the recognized hours of labor, without leave, nor frequent saloons, hotels or play houses, but in all things will behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to during said term.

And that the said .....on his part, doth covenant and promise that he will use the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art, trade and mystery of Carpenter and Joiner. Said apprentice shall not be required to work more than the recognized hours of labor. The said.....further agrees to pay said apprentice .....

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties have interchangeably set their hands and seals hereunto. Dated this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Executed and delivered before .....

....

(For Our German Members.)

Paul Grottkau's Rede an die Carpenter Milwaukee's.

Dem „Milwaukee Vorwärts" entnehmen wir nachstehenden Auszug aus einer Rede Grottkau's an die dortigen Carpenter:

Die Carpenter haben keinen Enschuldigungsgrund, wenn es ihnen in Folge mangelhafter Organisation recht schlecht ergeht. Wenn ihre Löhne wirklich unanständig niedrig sind, oder wenn ihre errungene achtstündige Arbeitszeit nicht recht beobachtet, sondern an vielen Plätzen wieder überschritten wird. Die Arbeiter sind selbst an diesen Leiden schuld.

So genau man auch die Sachlage untersuchen mag, so viel man die Rückständigkeit einer großen Zahl der Handwerker berücksichtigen, so viel man den schlechten Eindruck, den die sogenannten schlechten Zeiten auf den Lohnarbeiter, besonders aber auf den Arbeitslosen hervorrufen, auch entschuldigend erwägen mag, die Leute sind dennoch selbst verantwortlich schuldig an ihrer Misere. Sie wissen es aus Erfahrung, daß sie vereinzelt ihre ausbedungenen Löhne nicht aufrecht erhalten können. Sie wissen es aus persönlicher, oft schmerzlicher Erfahrung, daß sie ohne Organisation bei der Arbeit roh, oft bis zur Ruppigkeit nichtachtend behandelt werden, weil der Unternehmer oder wer es immer sei, sie straflos anrempeln darf, von ihnen ein unbegrenztes, oft ein unmögliches Arbeitsquantum verlangt. Sie wissen, daß sich jeder Unternehmer willkürliche Lohnreduktionen dem vereinzelten Arbeiter gegenber herausnehmen darf. Wenn sich nun unter den 425 Bauunternehmern z. B. 400 rechtschaffene und liberale, 20 etwas gewissenlose und nur 5 unehrliche, raffinirte Individuen befinden, so werden diese fünf schlechten Menschen in Folge der Organisationslosigkeit ihres Ausbeutungsmaterials, nämlich der Carpenter, sehr bald die Arbeitszeit für alle anderen verlängern und die Löhne für Alle reduziren.

Das haben die Arbeiter nun schon mehrmals erlebt; die Carpenter haben es schon dreimal durchmachen müssen in den letzten zehn Jahren. Die Carpenter können jene bitteren Lektionen doch nicht vergessen haben! Aber viele haben aus Faulheit die Union-Versammlungen nicht besucht, sie haben aus filziger Kleinlichkeit selbst ihre geringen Unionbeiträge nicht bezahlt. Sie haben dann diese ihre elende Nachlässigkeit, ihre moralische Feigheit, ihren blödsinnigen Geiz (welcher von der Union centsweise sparen will, und für jeden so gesparten Cent 80 Cts. bis 120 Cents an Einnahmen verliert) zu vertheidigen gesucht. Da ihnen vernünftige Gründe zur Rechtfertigung ihres Thuns fehlten, sagten sie dann: Die Union nützt ja doch nichts. Wir können dort ja doch nichts lernen. Wenn ich auch nicht zur Union gehe, deshalb geht's doch weiter. Ich (Jeder gehört ja zu den Schlauesten, dumm sind blos die Andern), ich werde meinen Lohn schon aufrecht erhalten. Wenn ich keine Arbeit habe, die Union giebt mir auch keine; wenn ich für die Unionbedingungen eintrete, verliere ich vielleicht meine Arbeit und ein Anderer springt in meine Stelle und ich bin der Geprellte, da falle ich nicht darauf hinein, lieber arbeite ich selbst etwas billiger, die Andern erfahren's ja nicht. So ähnlich ist das Geflunker, die Selbsttäuschung, die Beschwichtigung des eigenen mahnenden Gewissens beschaffen. So versucht der moralisch Feige sich bei sich selbst erst zu entschuldigen. Wenn er sich sein Lügensystem erst ordentlich eingepaukt hat, so daß es beinahe seiner eigenen besseren Ueberzeugung gegenüber bestehen kann, wenn es in ihm erst die Scham vor seinem eigenen Thun unterdrückt hat, dann beginnt er erst zur Abwehr gegen berechtigte Mahnungen etwas schüchtern seine lahmen Entschuldigungen auszusprechen. Diese Redensarten stoßen natürlich auf Widerstand und jetzt wird der moralisch Feige lauter, er wiederholt seinen Vers nun auch da, wo er nicht gemahnt wird. Er fühlt, daß er im Unrecht, aber er hat ja nun seine „guten Gründe"; auf diese gestützt, verlangt er nunmehr, nicht als Schwächling betrachtet und behandelt zu werden, sondern auf Grund seiner „Gründe" will er geachtet werden, er fängt an die Union zu bekämpfen, zu verlästern und bemüht sich, andere Collegen anzustecken, denn mit jedem Andern, der von der Sache abfällt, verliert er einen Mahner.

Indessen wird bei den fünf gewissenlosen und raffinirten Unternehmern, welche sich an ihre früher getroffenen Vereinbarungen nicht halten, etwas länger wie acht Stunden täglich gearbeitet. Sie machen den ehrlichen und liberalen Unternehmern eine Concurrenz. Die fünf unehrlichen Unternehmer suchen sich moralisch feige Arbeiter und drücken diesen den Lohn herab. Das kann den andern Unternehmern nicht verborgen bleiben. Jene in unserm Beispiel angeführten 20 nicht soliden Unternehmer werden nunmehr, gestützt auf das Beispiel jener fünf bösartigen Kreaturen und sich auf die unehrliche Conkurrenz jener berufend, gleichfalls die Löhne drücken und gleichfalls versuchen, die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern. Nun haben schon 25 Unternehmer schlechtere Arbeitsbedingungen, als sie durch die Organisation der Arbeiter vereinbart worden waren. Von den übrigen 400 soliden Unternehmern, welche böse Absichten nicht hatten, sind aber viele nicht sehr kapitalkräftig.

Diese kleineren Unternehmer können auf die Dauer die Schmutzconcurrenz jener 25 Unternehmer nicht ertragen, sondern auch sie fangen nun gegen ihren besseren Wunsch an, die Löhne zu drücken und die Arbeitsbedingungen zu verschlechtern. Und schließlich, je größer die Zahl der schlechtbezahlten Arbeiter wird, jemehr werden selbst diejenigen Unternehmer, welche durchaus ehrenhaft sind, gezwungen, dem Beispiel der ersten fünf professionellen Arbeiterschinder zu folgen. Dieser Prozeß der stufenweisen Verelendigung der Arbeiter in Folge ihrer mangelhaften Organisation, welche wiederum die Folge der moralischen Feigheit, der Faulheit und der Filzigkeit eines Theiles der Arbeiter ist, ist Allen bekannt, denn er hat sich auf Kosten der Carpenter vor ihnen, mit ihnen, hier mehrfach abgespielt!

Sie wissen dies Alles, sie haben es selbst erlebt! Auch diejenigen, welche dauernd zur Union standen, sind nicht ganz freizusprechen, denn sie sind der einreißenden Lauheit in ihren Reihen nicht rechtzeitig mit dem genügenden Nachdruck entgegen getreten. Sie haben immer die Interessen anderer Klassen vertreten, nur ihre eigenen nicht. Sie haben ihre Bosse bereichert, sie haben der Kirche geopfert, sie haben die kapitalistische Presse bezahlt und unterstützt, sie haben für die Politiker der Ausbeutungsparteien gestimmt, nur für ihre Klasse, für die Zukunft ihrer Familie, für ihre eigenen Interessen sind sie nicht rechtzeitig, nicht energisch genug eingetreten. Wie können die Leute, welche sich derart ihrer Vernunft bedienen, um möglichst unvernünftig zu handeln sich darüber beklagen, wenn die Früchte ihres Thuns und Lassens reifen und ihnen nicht gefallen? Die Arbeiter müssen lernen Beschlüsse mit weiser Vorsicht zu fassen und das Beschlossene mit sittlicher Würde, mit Muth und Offenheit, mit unerschütterlicher Beharrlichkeit auszuführen. Sie müssen sich selbst getreu sein, sie dürfen nicht unehrlich, nicht falsch gegen sich selbst und deshalb auch nicht gegen Andere sein, dann werden sie überall respektirt werden, dann erst, dann sind sie wirklich contraktfähig. Ich kann Leute, welche bereits die sittliche Kraft und die wundervolle Wirkung einer guten Organisation kennen gelernt haben nicht von Schuld freisprechen, wenn sie ihre Organisation durch Häßigkeit und durch unwürdige Schwachheiten rückwärts gehen lassen. Es ist nöthig, zunächst im eigenen Lager rücksichtslos die Wahrheit zu bekennen, die Ursachen unserer Noth ohne Vertuschung aufzudecken und gemäß dieser Erkenntniß erneut an die Arbeit der Reorganisation zu gehen. Wachsamkeit ist der Preis der Freiheit, wenn die Arbeiter diesem Grundsatz gemäß handeln, werden sie weniger Grund zur Klage haben und dann wird sie keine Schuld treffen, kein Redner ihnen solche Vorwürfe machen, wie sie heute leider gerechtfertigt sind.

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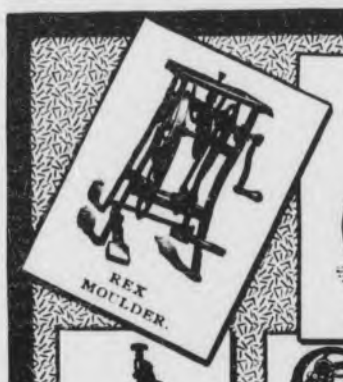

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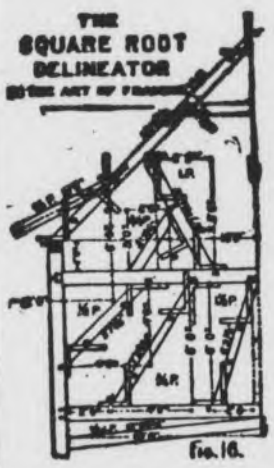

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 7. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OFFICIAL

SEND in your list of officers as installed this month.

CONSOLIDATION of Local Unions where there are a number of them in one city is a wise move.

HAS your Recording Secretary sent in the list of newly installed officers? Let the Local President make that inquiry.

THE term "non-beneficial member" is no longer in use in the U. B. Such a member is now known as "semi-beneficial."

PASSWORD for this quarter and the necessary blanks for officers were sent the Locals June 14, last. Locals not receiving them should notify the G.S-T.

OUR Local Unions should join Trades Assemblies, Central Labor Unions, or any central body of organized labor in their locality. The cause of united labor can be strengthened and advanced by such bodies.

BE careful how your union votes away money for newspaper projects or for donations of any kind or for purposes outside of your union's direct work. The generosity of many of our Locals has brought them nigh to the verge of bankruptcy.

BY-LAWS of Local Unions should be amended at once to conform in every particular to the recent changes in our Constitution. We find that a number of unions have by-laws which in many respects conflict with our General Constitution. See to it and make the necessary changes.

THE work of consolidating unions where there are a large number in one city should be pushed. It would be beneficial to New York, Brooklyn, Louisville, Omaha, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis if they would try it. Chicago too might consolidate a few more unions to good advantage.

THERE is not half enough attention paid to the proper audit of the books and accounts of many Locals. Sec. 159 as to the duties of auditors, should be heeded. And further, the cash book and ledger should be compared monthly to see if they agree, and be sure every member gets due credit and proper date for the money he pays. What is the use of an audit if it is not a thorough one? It should be attended to once a month rigidly.

YORK, Pa.—We are very much encouraged by the way the non-union carpenters are coming into the union. Since our last public meeting, June 6, when General Secretary P. J. McGuire was here and awakened the carpenters, they are very anxious to join the union. They now come and ask for applications to join the union.

A New Declaration of Union Faith.

Here are some reasons why men should join the union of their trade:

1—Because it tends to raise wages; this is proven by all sorts of evidence.

2—Because it helps to prevent reductions in wages. Cut-down rarely come to well-organized labor.

3—Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.

4—Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of states.

5—Because it educates as to public questions. The trades union takes the places of the debating society and professor's lecture.

6—Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile boss truckler is not a free man.

7—Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another, even at the best.

8—Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

9—Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

10—Because it enlarges acquaintances. This world is too much restricted for most wage-earners.

11—Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

12—Because it makes the shop a better place to work in. The foreman bully can't bully the union card.

13—Because it is your duty. The non-union man is the sutler of the union army.

14—Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries.

15—Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.

16—Because it is scientific. The trade union principle stands the test of analysis and application.

BRO. A. WATT, JR., financial secretary of Union 340, New York, is a very prompt efficient secretary. In the course of seven years' service in that position he has been absent only one meeting.

L. E. TOSSEY, of Detroit, Mich., our second Vice-president, is superintendent of building construction for the Detroit Railway Company. He has a large force of men employed, and you can rest assured they are all union men.

JAMES DUNCAN of Baltimore is the newly elected General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union, vice Josiah B. Dyer. Jim brings to the position years of hard working practical experience in the movement. His management of the *Granite Cutters' Journal* already betrays a strong editorial hand and trenchant up to date pen. He has always been a sturdy friend to the carpenters.

Jos. C. Gernet.

The member of the General Executive Board representing the Southern States is Jos. C. Gernet, resident at Bellevue, Ky., and a member of Union 641, Dayton, Ky.

He was born of English parents at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Nov. 18, 1864, and is now over 30 years of age. In 1869 his parents removed with him from the Cape, and, by way of London, went to St. Petersburg, Russia, where they remained five years. Next residence was taken up in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1873, and two years later he went to London, England, with his father, where the latter died a few years later. His father was interested in the steamship business.

At the age of 15, Jos. C. Gernet came to America and landed at Quebec, friendless and alone, and finally found work clerking in a grocery store in the Province of Ontario; in 1882 he went to the carpenter trade and has been engaged at it ever since. Being of a studious nature he used every spare hour for his intellectual advancement, went to night school and studied drawing and became an intense reader and scholar.

In 1886 he located in Cincinnati and in 1887 determined to enter the Methodist ministry. For that purpose, to finish his studies, he entered the University in Delaware, O., but want of the necessary funds compelled him to return to Cincinnati and resume carpenter work. Soon after that he got married, and located in "Old Kaintuck."

For several years he was a member of a mixed Assembly of the K. of L. in Canada. He joined Mill Hands Union 327, of Cincinnati, shortly after it started, and was afterwards transferred to Union 641, Dayton, Ky. The latter union he represented in the St. Louis and Indianapolis Conventions, and was elected to the G. E. B. at Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—The Unions here have contributed over $700 to the A. R. U. Debs defence fund. We have 26 trade and labor organizations in the Trades and Labor Council and have formed a stock company to build a central hall for union men.

Trade Movements.

GALVESTON, Texas.—On July 1st, as per agreement between the contractors and carpenters, Unions 526 and 611, the new trade rules of eight hours per day and 35 cents per hour went into effect.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—We organized Carpenters' Union 429 late last February. Since then we got 25 cents per day advance and have nine hours per day as the rule.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—We had a Carpenters' union here for several years until over two years ago and then it was disbanded. Through it we got the nine hour day and $2.50 per day as a minimum. Now the bosses are bringing us back to ten hours and $2 per day. We must reorganize.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—Carpenters here have been on strike for better conditions and with help of Union 125 Utica, N. Y., were quite successful.

NEW YORK.—On the new Casino job at Fort George with 80 carpenters employed, less than the union rate of wages was paid. After a few days strike the men were successful.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Millwrights' Union 604 has placed a boycott on the Saxony Flour Mills of this city. Three months ago this company started to remodel their mills and reduced wages of millwrights from $3 and $3.50 to $2 and $2.50 per day.

MODEL CITY, N. Y.—We are working to organize a Carpenters' Union and since we have talked of it wages have been raised 25 cents per day and nine hours per day has been granted.

Negligent Financial Secretaries.

Below is a list of the unions whose Financial Secretaries have not sent their May F. S. Reports to this office up to July 8, 1895.

15	254	507
39	298	509
49	305	510
54	308	511
82	333	543
93	367	555
97	380	596
100	401	623
130	403	654
132	404	676
138	405	701
146	409	723
163	420	726
189	422	736
244	438	745
245	459	760

The F. S. of the above named unions should each be fined $2 by their union under Sec. 153, paragraph C of the Constitution.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—The membership of Union 567 is growing splendidly. Some public school work in this county is being done in violation of the State law regarding eight hours per day; but we are following it up.

A Tale of the Night.

"Excuse me, Sir, I'm a working man,
I seek not alms, but work;
I ask for the right to earn bread,
And banish hunger's mirk.
To-day, and, aye, for months, I've sought
Some honest toil to do,
But; 'cause my clothes are worn old,
Men offer alms, like you.

"Some, offer me their charity,
And tell me, 'buy some food,'
And a kindly look, is in their eyes,
And I know they mean me good.
But others—curse them—leer at me
And at bystanders wink,
As they say 'old dog the night is cold,
Run off, and buy a drink.'

"'Tis hard 'tis hard, with hunger's pangs
A gnawing at the breast,
And the night wind piercing through my rags,
And not a place to rest.
'Tis hard, I say, to refuse the gifts,
A-glittering in their palms;
But O! 'tis honest toil I want,
And not a drunkard's alms.

"No, no, Sir, do not wrong me,
'Tis not my fault I'm poor;
Somehow—I cannot just tell how 'twas,—
The wolf came to my door.
Like a faint mist before the storm,
Light troubles came to me;
And then, in mighty gusts they poured,
And made me what you see.

"Struggle! O heavens, how I fought,
But each succeeding day,
Afflictions smote me, hard, and fast,
I fell their vanquished prey.
It was not due to *drink* at all,
Indeed I never drink;
But somehow when you're poor its so
That most men ever think.

"And now, I bid you, Sir, good night,
An officer comes nigh;
And he will say I begged of you,
And not for work I try.
'Tis hard, 'tis hard, with hunger's pangs,
A-gnawing at the breast,
And the night wind piercing through my rags
And not a place to rest."

* * * * * * * *

"Down by the river, clammy and damp,
Lieth the corpse of a poor old tramp."
This was the tale the morning told,
Such are the tales, that the nights infold.

THOS. C. WALSH.
L. U. 63, New York City.

Development of Hips.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN the June issue of THE CARPENTER appeared an article on polygons and their mitres and in that article I promised to submit my method of developing hips of polygonal roofs for this number.

Now I will refer my readers back to the illustration given in the June number because the angle of the seat of the hips rest at same degree as that of the mitres.

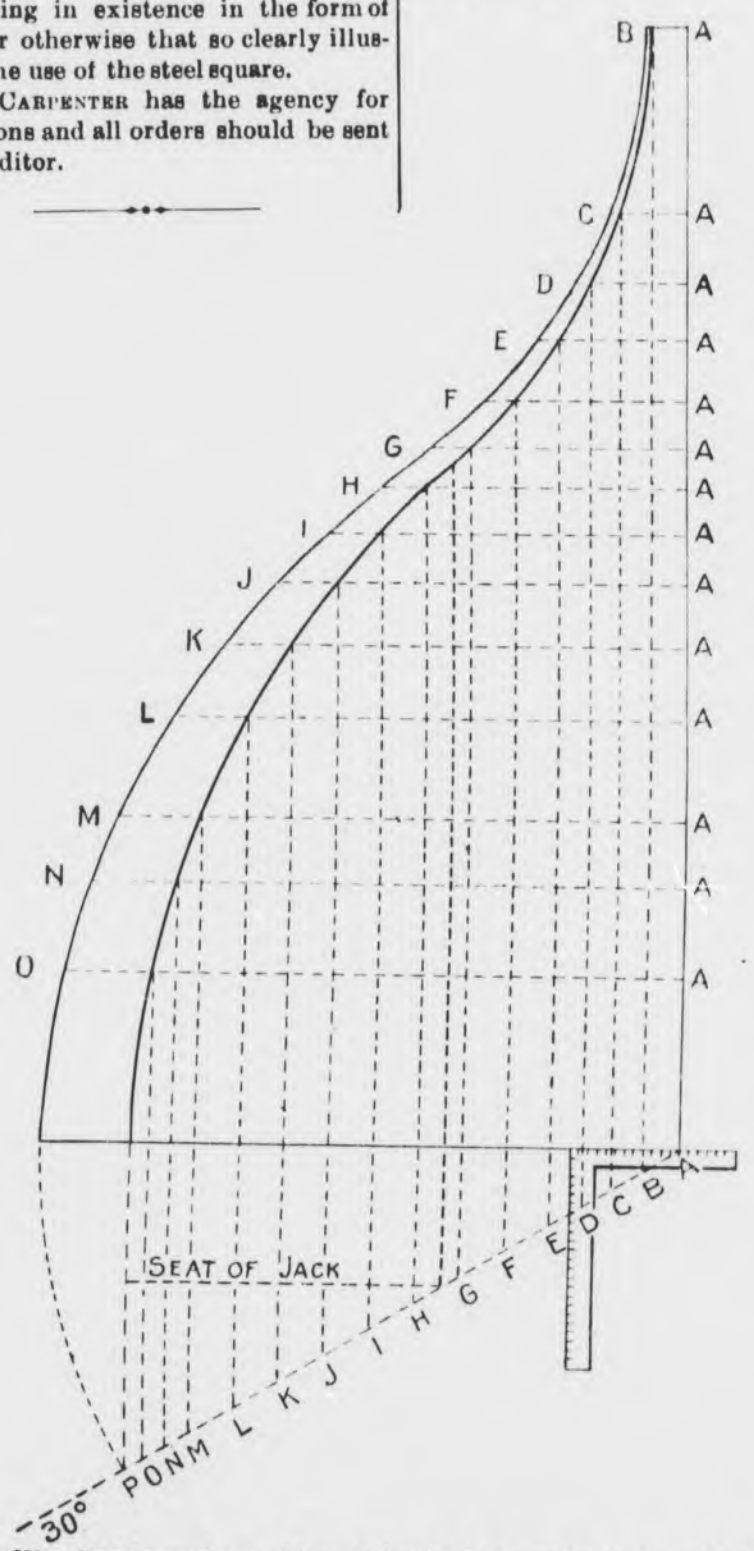
The builder can suit his fancy as to the curve of the common rafter, can strike them from centers if he likes, but this can not be done for the corresponding hip, for while their rises remain the same the seat of the hip is necessary longer than that of the former, thereby losing the true curve given the common rafter. So the corresponding curve must be arrived at by some other method.

For illustration we will take the hexagon or six-sided figure. Place the square with the tongue parallel with the seat as shown. Draw a line from 12 inches on tongue passing at 6⅛ inch on the blade and extend to a plumb line with the foot of rafter. This gives the angle of the seat of hip with the common rafter which is 30 degrees. Now draw any number of parallel lines with the seat (the more lines drawn the more accurate will the result be in developing the hip) and square down to the angle as shown in the above illlustration. Take a straight edge and lay by the angle and mark opposite each verticle line, letter all these points as shown. P to A will be the length of seat of hip, O to A will be the length of the second line, etc. After all the parallel lines have been extended draw an off-hand curve touching these measurements and the hip is determined.

The jack being but a part of the common rafter, its length is found by laying off its seat as shown, its rise being at point where the seat intersects the angle.

"The Square Root Delineator" in the art of framing fully covers all questions in framing and should be in possession of every union. Nothing like it has ever been published before and certainly there is nothing in existence in the form of books or otherwise that so clearly illustrates the use of the steel square.

THE CARPENTER has the agency for the unions and all orders should be sent to the editor.



Leffingwell's Parliamentary Manual.

Leffingwell's "Parliamentary Rules of Order" cost only $5 per hundred, or ten cents per copy. They are plain, concise, and practical. Nothing clearer or better fitted for trade unions has ever been printed. It is the best parliamentary manual in use to-day. The compiler, Sam. L. Leffingwell, is a trade union man of forty or more years' standing—a member of the International Typographical Union. Not long since Carpenters' Union No. 11, Cleveland, O., got 200 copies of the manual and the members are highly pleased. Send orders to Sam. L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis, Ind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With help of three public meetings we got 120 new members in the three unions. We now have Bro. E. R. Johnson of Union 483 in the field as Walking Delegate.

A Model City.

THE *Fortnightly Review* of a few months ago has a very suggestive account of the local Government of Glasgow, well worth the attention of municipal reformers. It is simply an example of public spirit, in the line of municipal improvement and must not be regarded entirely as a surrender to Statehood or State power. It is all the work of the last 20 years, and during that time London and Birmingham, Berlin and Leipsic have made similar progress. What have our cities in America to show that can at all compare with these foreign cities in the way of improvement and progress? Glasgow has its best business men in its Councils, and the city Government is so well administered that, with steadily diminishing rates of taxation, there has been a growing increase in all the needs of life in a large city, better finances, better light, better water, better homes and streets, and better facilities for enjoyment, owning its own lines for traction cars, owned by the city, plenty of parks, picture galleries, recreation grounds and music, gas and electric lights, a free library of over 100,000 volumes, public baths and wash houses, markets, water works, the water brought from a mountain lake 35 miles, and water rents reduced more than one-half since this unlimited supply of the best water was secured. All this has been done in and for Glasgow. Gas and electric light and power are all supplied cheaply by the works owned by the city. After a long lease of its streets for tramways, the city took them, improved the service, reduced the price, and still showed a balance on the right side, so that it is now proposed to make the uniform fare a penny (two cents). The wretched slums of Glasgow have been swept away by the wise expenditure of $10,000,000 in the last 28 years, and the city now rents one and two-roomed workmen's houses at from $25 to $50 a year; have built six lodging houses for men, and one for women, each with a good room, where there are dining and sitting rooms, and a kitchen and shop, and a night's lodging costs from 10 to 20 cents, and this pays nearly 5 per cent. per annum, while the money with which this improvement was made costs only 3½ per cent., or less. Glasgow is about to build a Family Home for Widows and Widowers with Children; rooms for a man or woman with not more than three children, to cost 16 cents a night, the children to be fed and cared for during the day for 35 cents a week, and free entertainments to be provided every Saturday night. The city also proposes to build one-roomed houses, to be rented for $25 a year, and two-roomed houses to rent for $40 a year. Private enterprise has kept pace with the city, and healthy and cheap houses are now abundant in Glasgow, for workmen earning $5 a week. The city has provided museums, half a dozen parks, and a good art gallery. Lectures and concerts are given during the year, at from 2 cents to 6 cents; there is a People's Palace, and there are playgrounds for children, with gymnastic apparatus and games. The sanitary officers have a small army engaged to fight disease; in taking the sick to hospitals, made attractive in every way; in detecting nuisances; in preventing and punishing overcrowding; in supervising shops, dairies, etc., and in cleaning 200 miles of streets; providing for the sewage, so that the river, that was a growing danger, is now clean and sweet. Glasgow has five public wash houses, at a charge of 10 cents, and baths free to public school children, who are taught swimming. To do all this, Glasgow levies a tax of about 60 cents on the pound ($5) of rentals of $50 and upwards, and of 50 cents on rentals under that amount, a reduction of one-fourth during the last 20 years, in which all of these improvements have been made; it has lowered the price of gas from $1.25 to 60 cents; it has built a fine City Hall for $2,500,000, payable in 50 years, partly by a special tax of about a cent on the pound, and partly by charging rent to the departments that occupy the City Hall. With liabilities of $40,000,000, Glasgow has assets of over $50,000,000, and by a well adjusted system of sinking funds, gradually reduces its debts for water and gas and parks and galleries, in periods varying from 20 to 70 years. Glasgow has over 700,000 people, and covers nearly 12,000 acres, and is now trying to increase the participation of its citizens in its local administration, so as to heighten its efficiency and secure its economy. Politics are practically unknown in the city government of Glasgow, where the Councils and the Mayor and the city officers are all striving strenuously to promote the good, the happiness and the welfare of the whole population, their health, their comfort, their recreation, their happiness, and to advance the prosperity of the city its people love so well and are so proud of.

How to Join Mouldings; or, The Arts of Mitring and Co[illegible] by Owen B. Maginnis. 12mo, cl., 73 pp., [illegible] $1.00. A standard work on Mitr[illegible]s.

359 W. 12[illegible] York City.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

To Unionize—A Christian Duty.

FOR a man to be a unionist is not only a privilege, but it is also a duty, which is morally obligatory on every man who works for a living, and even the more so, on every working man who professes to be a Christian.

This is a theme which we deem to be worthy of much consideration at the present time, insomuch that we find there is quite a considerable number of men who stay out of unions because of what they repute to be conscientious scruples, arising out of a mistaken idea, which they have on this subject. And their mistaken idea is generally based on certain instances, and perhaps experiences of indiscreet actions on the part of unions and union men in the past.

Now, according to the teachings of Scripture, and Christianity, a man has no right to do injury to himself, nor to his family, nor to any others who may happen to come in contact with him. The laws of all civilized countries acknowledge this principle and act in accordance with it. But the teachings of Christianity go much further than this, and hold that if it be within a man's power to do good in any way, that it is a sin for him to refrain from doing it. So a Christian man, especially, has taken upon himself the obligation—and it is the bounden duty of every man, whatever he may be, firstly, to refrain from doing harm to himself and to others, and secondly, to do all the good he possibly can to himself and to others as well.

God has placed us all, Christian and un-Christian alike, to strive together side by side for a living, and we are expected to do so, so far as it is in our power, in peace and good fellowship, helping ourselves, and helping one another, doing good to ourselves, in a direct way, and also in an indirect way, that is, by seeking the good of others, which is by far the most commendable of the two ways, and the most truly successful in the long run.

The systems of our social life are so formed, that it is impossible for any man, as a general rule, to honestly and properly seek his own welfare in life, without at the same time seeking that of others as well, and the only proper way of doing this, as we can very easily prove, is through the medium of unionism.

It is very improper to lay to the employer and the capitalist, the whole responsibility for the fact that some workpeople, and some classes of tradesmen are very poorly paid for their labor. It is certainly a great and grevious fault on the part of any employer to be a leader in oppressiveness toward his workmen. Apart from this, it cannot be expected that an employer should do very much more than act just as fairly as other employers in the same line of business, as to go much beyond that, might very seriously handicap him in his competition with other employers. Therefore it is plainly the duty of [illegible] workingman to unite one with another, and one party with another party, [illegible] all together demand what they consider to be their reasonable rights from all employers alike. So it is plainly the fault of non-union men entirely, that such reasonable rights are not granted, and that we see such paradoxes as are often seen in our country, of men, women, and their families, needlessly starving in the midst of such an over-abundance of wealth, and of all the commodities of life, and its comforts.

Another most absurd notion entertained by many is, that the interests of industrial unionism are averse to the interests of the general public and particularly of property owners and employers of labor. There can be no future aim, to the efforts of unionists than to improve and to elevate the conditions of the workmen concerned in such unions; to enable them to acquire, and to enjoy their due share of the fruits of their own labor, and by doing so they will inevitably create a demand for more commodities, and every demand for more commodities is a demand for labor, and every fresh demand for labor is also a fresh impetus to all trades and commerce in connection therewith, and every fresh impetus to trade and commerce, is also evidently bound to benefit the employer of labor, and the property owner. So it is a maxim of the greatest importance and of undeniable veracity, that whatever contributes prosperity to the working-classes, is bound to bring prosperity also to the whole community, and that whatever wars against the prosperity of the working classes is bound to injure the interests of the whole community. So it comes that he or they who fight against trade unionism and the principle thereof, fight also against their own interests, and of the whole of society, they are, in effect, the enemies of themselves, of man, and of God.

Yet in the face of all this, we will occasionally meet a professing Christian who denounces unionism and all its doings, and keeps aloof from the union, thereby helping to enhance and to perpetuate the misery and sufferings of his fellow-beings, if not of himself and family as well.

We find in every trade and occupation persons who are popularly called *scabs*, men who do not want to do any of the toiling and fighting to preserve nor to recover the rights which belong to their calling, but who nevertheless want to enjoy of the fruits of the toiling and fighting done by other people. We would fain be able to state that no professing Christian could ever be found who should stoop to participate in such meanness. It is most absurd to think that any man should expect to go to heaven to enjoy its peace and happiness, after he has been living all his life on the fruits of the toil and self-sacrifice of others whom he does not deem to be worthy of his association, nor of a share in those realms of happiness. It is certainly on account of mistaken ideas that such cases do occur.

Now, allowing that there are many acts committed by union men which a Christian man cannot endorse, still, that should not be considered an excuse for any Christian to keep out of the union. The existence of such things should rather have the influence [illegible] good people into the unions, so [illegible] an aid by their advices and their votes to purify, and to elevate the unions and union principles. For, so long as a Christian man is bound to live in the same world, and to labor side by side with the un-Christian, he is, therefore, bound to co-operate with him for protecting and advancing the rights and interests of their trade or occupation, just as any civilian is bound to use his influence and his vote to purify and to elevate the governing power of his country, rather than keep out of politics because he cannot endorse, and acquiesce with all its doings.

When good people keep aloof from politics, that gives the opportunity for evil to over-balance that which is good. It is the same with unionism, let all the good people come into the unions, and help by means of their advices and their votes, to make what is good, and just, and proper, in all things belonging to their trade, to overbalance and overcome that which is evil. This is our only sure way of salvation and escape from the enormous and over-burdening miseries of industrial life in these days. Let every working-man be a union-working-man, or else let him not by any means lay claim to the name of man, much less aspire to be called by the title of Christian.

M. C. ROBERTS.

Utica, N. Y.

Start Up the Eight-Hour Agitation Vigorously.

DO you know the eight-hour system, or less hours for a day's work, can be substantially gained by firmness and resolution manifested in procuring its adoption? There are certain things precedent to such an arrangement in the employment of labor. In the first place, there must be prosperous activity in industrial pursuits, and ingenuity to project new enterprises, money and demand for labor to carry new enterprises into execution. Indeed it is rather one of the social evolutions in the progress and development of higher civilization, and one which requires time, and the aid of organized efforts to give speed to its advancement.

The change from the old system of ten hours, or from sunrise to sunset, to that of eight hours, will not be attained by giving acquiescence to existing order till the public persuades itself by force of circumstances that such a change is necessary for the common blessing, prosperity and happiness of life, but it will be through calm, cool reasoning. It will not be done by merely demanding more pay and fewer hours of labor. The happy period has not yet come when men can better their pay by only demanding it. Demanding and getting are two different things, though somewhat interdependent upon each other.

The idea must not have credence, that because the eight hour regulation, when adopted in some localities, that consequently it must become general and universal. It will require the most strenuous and combined efforts of organized labor to permanently settle it as a systematic regulation. The time must unquestionably be after laboring man, artisan and laborer, have materially improved their standing, socially and politically, when their deportment and conduct shall demand for them, as worthy and deserving objects, higher and better consideration. It is their capacity and qualities as citizens which will add strength to their support, and win for them better terms and conditions than any sympathy for force and skill in any branch of work. It is a measure of right and should be granted as a matter of sound policy, and not as one of beneficence and philanthropy.

Men should have higher objects in view than to toil for money to spend in indulging in foolish extravagance, and gratifying licentious desire, which is not conducive to comfort and pleasures of an intelligent existence. Licentiousness is the god of fools. When a man works it should be with a view to improve his rank and condition in life, to fit himself for associating in good society and for bettering the world generally. If he has a family he should devote his energies to educating and giving his children good moral training, and if an unmarried man, to economize and save up a sufficiency to supply his wants and comforts in days of adversity and helpless old age. The higher the attainment of working men in moral virtues and intelligence the nearer they are to a fruition of an eight-hour system. But there will always be some who will never be speculatively nor practically wise, and will maintain an obstructive attitude toward any advancement.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the Republic, remained a neutral or indifferent spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment, and likewise it would be a wise policy if any member of a Trade Union should be indifferent on the eight-hour question, he would be subjected to expulsion from the Order.

The present would seem to be a propitious time for a concentrated effort to inaugurate a movement for the eight-hour rule. Let it be discussed in labor councils at all convenient times. In making efforts to effect this change let us be cautious, and not attempt to increase the cost of production by augmenting wages. The work must be accomplished by some sacrifices. The spirit of this age is to cheapen the cost of production by improved machinery and competition. Unless you have the sympathy and support of capital, as some corporations and combinations have that handle a great deal of money, you can never succeed in raising the rates in industrial pursuits. It is the energy and progressive spirit of people that gives celerity and activity to the volume of money in circulation, that makes industry lively and brisk. If you succeed, as do some of our monopolies, in increasing prices, your work is only temporary, sentiments of patriotism do not prompt you, and some other departments have to suffer.

The experience of the past teaches that periods of stagnation and monetary crashes will come at intervals, sometimes with more and othertimes with less disastrous effects. The chief concern, with most mechanics, is to profit themselves and benefit their particular branch of labor, but this is a selfish disposition, not altogether commendable, where the alien is benefitted equally with the native born laborer. We have a country of our own to build up and improve for our posterity an inheritance, and we want to enjoy the privileges and benefits of the prosperity induced by the activity of prosperous industry, which it creates in its progress.

It is not the property and improvements that we altogether desire to be transmitted to our heirs, but we need to keep the money we have accumulated in this country to keep business continually active, for it is money that furnishes the motive power for all the machinery of industry and traffic. We don't wish to see this power, the gold and silver coin and bullion, taken and transferred to other parts of the world. Hence, we dare not make our nation a model workshop for employment of foreigners, who come here to better their earnings, who get our money and take or send it to their homes in foreign lands.

JAMES E. MAHN.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1895.

One Man's Power.

THEORETICALLY our form of government is against the very idea of giving power to any one man; but rather diffuse it among as many as possible. At all events the conception of one man's power is detestable to most people in our nation. Yet, when we read history with sufficient impartiality, we don't find that one man's power has been much worse, if any, than a large number of men's power. It all depends on the quantity and quality of power we, the people, may see fit to give to any one man, or to any 10,000. And about 10,000 rule this nation to-day, and have for the last twenty years or so, under the names of national and State legislators, courts of justice and important executive officers.

In some cases, one man's power may be better than any number, however relatively large. In the former case, the people can localize responsibility or the *one* to whom certain power has been given. In the latter case most men are willing to hide themselves behind the group, as a fine excuse for the evil results of collective decisions. Then, few men are bold enough to face the discontent of a nation, and so they try to at least do some good to the people at large, if they have the sole responsibility of their own acts; while it is so easy for any group of men to blame each other, after they have victimized the masses, if they have only benefited the few, themselves included!

Taken all in all, parliamentary rule, delegated legislative bodies, have, if anything intensified the most fatal state and national iniquities, among them that of letting a small fragment of men gorge themselves with most of the wealth produced by the bulk of the workers. That evil is to-day far more criminal than ever, because we can produce 20 or 50 times more, per capita of population, than fifty years ago. There is much more to go around, to-day than ever before, and there could be more still; but those who produce most wealth, and could and would like to greatly increase it, are only allowed to create *so much*, and out of that to retain but *so much*, barely sufficient for most people to go through life as painfully as possible, and fit it for work. We can therefore assert that, in relation to present capacities and needs, the wealth distribution is more unjust than in any former periods.

Of course that, in self defense, the wealth manipulators must allow the wealth producers to live and keep at work, or enough of them, in order to have wealth in sufficient quantities for the few in question. They cannot too rapidly kill the hens that lay the golden eggs. They must be a little cautious about it, if they themselves don't want to go to the dogs, because of scanty wealth snatched from the workers, if too many of them die before the new generation has come up to take their places.

Yes, wrong as it is, one man's power, we can hardly assert that many men's power, has ever been any better and we have practically had the two kinds, and have them to-day with a vengeance. When a multitude of men's power is not enough, to satisfy the greed of our top chaps, then we can always resort to one man's power, as exhibited in the recent final decision about taxation on incomes.

One solitary man, and a lawyer at that, with the robes of a judge, has given the law to 70,000,000 free (?) Americans, in one of the most vital governmental questions. We now know that, for our national purposes, direct taxation is not available. And we are plainly told that direct taxation is not legitimate because it would fall on the wealthy, and that would mean class legislation, while as long as it falls on the poor it will not be class legislation at all. Magnificent logic! Good enough for any rich fellow, even if he happens to be a lawyer or a judge. Taxes on honest labor, that is all right. Taxes on accumulated wealth, that is all wrong.

To be sure, the pill is sugar-coated with the wild, impossible idea of fixing direct taxation, by letting it rest on each State in proportion to population. That is wild, impossible, unjust, because wealth is not necessarily in the hands of those who may live where the wealth is. For instance: A few thousand men in England own over twelve billions of dollars in wealth located in the United States, South America, etc. And a few thousand men in the large cities over the Eastern and Middle States own billions of dollars in wealth located all over the Union. And in Massachusetts the per capita wealth is at least three times larger than in most Southern and Western States. All that is the result of a civilization resting on monopolistic principles.

As long as monopoly rules, and we are entangled with the theory of State rights, taxes in proportion to population by each State are a barbarous dream, and totally unjust in itself. Few States would accept any such plan. Our Constitution does not allow the the central government to dictate to the States the source from which they should derive any taxes with which to meet national expenses. A new political reconstruction would be necessary, resting on new economic principles, based on a uniform system of taxation, national and local, a system which would tend to rapidly destroy monopoly rule. That would mean—*Taxation on land and franchise values.* That would tax the men of wealth wherever they should live, and in proportion to the wealth they happened to hold as mere monopolists. Under such taxation every security, private public or corporate, would be subject to bear its own proportion of land or franchise value. But, of course that is totally impossible under our present political and economic status. The whole idea should be considered unconstitutional, because of such taxes being direct, and had to stay where they are placed to be paid by those who can best afford it. Such taxes would then be strictly honest and just; but, they being unconstitutional, that kills them.

The men who made our Constitution were the large property holders of the day. They wanted to make sure that the national government would not tax their property. They were willing enough to let national taxes fall on *labor*, and never on accumulated wealth. It does not take any judge to see that. Then, why should we worship the Fathers of one hundred years ago, any more than their children to-day. It only pays to worship God's truth.

Our one man's power exhibition, in connection with the income tax, and the explanations of our judges on the subject, may be conducive to grand results, if the workers of the nation set to study the grand question of taxation, and test it under the light of moral law.

Like everything else in connection with human acts, taxation should rest on honest principles, if we want to be men after the manner of God, and not men with the mask of the pirate. Honest taxation shall be the one which discourages monopoly and encourages all honest labor. If so, we should not tax any labor-created wealth, nothing which is the result of individual exertions. What then should we tax? We should take the land and franchise values that the whole social compact evolves, in proportion as population increases and groups itself in certain centers, because more convenient to all, and enabling everybody to produce more wealth with least effort. Such values spring up from competition for the possession of certain natural resources, and as such they are social values, corresponding to all social or public needs.

Such a system of taxation would give to the workers all the product of their labor and would enable them to produce five or ten times more than they can produce now, because of all monopoly and robbery out of the way. Such taxation would be just the reverse of what all despots, aristocracies and plutocracies have adopted, for the purpose of piling most wealth in the hands of the few.

As a matter of fact, such taxation is no taxation at all. Society would simply take its own revenue, and apply it to its own expenses. King Monopoly would then come to an end, and King Labor would take its place. JOSÉ GROS.

Do You Wear Sweat Shop or Prison Made Garments?

What assurance have you that the ready-made garments you wear were not made in disease-infected tenement house sweat shops, and that you are not liable to be stricken with disease through the germs which lurk in such goods? It is well known that a large proportion of clothing is still made under such conditions. Repeated exposures have been made in the daily papers of the extent to which clothing is manufactured in prison under unhealthy conditions and for the benefit of private contractors to the detriment of free labor.

The organized garment workers have issued an official label to be attached to clothing, cloaks, shirts and overalls, as a guarantee of being made by fair labor in clean shops.

Fac-simile of label.

By giving your preference for goods so labeled you will be protecting your own health and encouraging a more humane system of labor.

The leading labor and reform organizations of the United States and Canada have endorsed this label and a number of large manufacturers in various cities have already adopted it. Demand this label from the retailer. Don't wait for others to act first. Use your patronage for a good cause. You will find this linen label attached by the machine stitching to the inside of the breast pocket of the coat, the inside of the buckle strap of the vest and on the lining waist band of the pants. On overalls the labels are printed on gummed paper.

Too Much Legislation.

WE have nothing in common with the "philosophic" anarchists, (so called because they are less philosophic than the propagandists of dynamite), but we think there is such a thing as too much law as it is administered. We think we see a more or less distinct line between that society which has the sole right of governing and that which the individual reserves as his alienable right. Among the latter we include wages, hours of labor, food, clothing, and the right to think. No matter what reformers may say about the inseparability of the individual's slightest act from the welfare of the State, the fact remains that the individual resents interference with that which he reserves, rightly or wrongly, as his individual right. Hence any attempted usurpation by the State of these preconceived rights is bound to be a failure. It is in this respect that we think the trade unions make a mistake in seeking for eight-hour minimum-wage scale and conciliation laws. A mere glance at history shows that State laws to regulate wages (which include the eight-hour proposition) have generally failed. And as for conciliation as it is being accepted in various places, it is simply a scheme to tie up the unions' funds and otherwise cripple them. These laws might be all right provided the administrators were gods, which they aren't. Judges and lawyers are men, and, like Providence, they decide in favor of the biggest guns. When the workers recognize that legislation isn't occultism, and that a law is the symbol of brains and brawn, having no power of volition to do for the people any more than they are able to do for themselves, they will quit monkeying with the illusory sham and organize to make their own laws governing economic conditions, and enforce them. The people have too much faith in prayer and too little in the principle of self-help.—*The Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Arbitration and Conciliation.

A CARPENTER correspondent writes the London (Eng.) *Building Trade News*, thusly:

I am pleased to see that the trade unionists in the building industry, of England generally, have declared against arbitration. They saw enough of arbitration in the late carpenters' dispute. The workers know only too well that when they were in a disorganized state and unable to enforce their demands, the employers not only failed to propose any such course themselves, but disdainfully rejected the proposal when made by the workmen.

In a few departments of industry throughout the country, arbitration boards have been instituted, but only as a result of the terror inspired by the strength and success of trade organization among workmen. It is this fear of diminished profits with which they are threatened by the labor movement that is moving the hearts of the capitalists of to-day. Are the workers agreed with arbitration? I should think not! They must keep marching on to the triumph of co-operation and the utter destruction of profit-mongering and sweating.

We don't have arbitration with those who steal a few paltry coppers from us in the streets. How then shall we arbitrate with those who fleece us of our earnings every hour, day, week, and year of our lives. We workers in all classes of the building industry must stand

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—MAY, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc.,	$5,460 80
" Advertisers,	69 15
" Subscribers and Clearances,	8 25
" Rent and Gas,	13 10
Total	$5,551 30

DIVISION OF MAY RECEIPTS.
(As per Sec. 58).

General Fund, seven tenths,	$3,885 91
Protective Fund, two tenths,	1,110 26
Organizing Fund, one tenth,	555 13
Total	$5,551 30

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

May Percentage,	$3,885 91
Organizing Fund,	555 13
Special Assessments received in May,	82 90
Loan from Protective Fund,	1,000 00
Cash balance, May 1, 1895,	673 76
Total	$6,197 70

EXPENSES—MAY, 1895.

For Printing,	$ 491 70
" Office, etc.,	514 58
" Organizing,	59 38
" Badges,	100 00
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3223 to 3254	4,750 00
Cash on hand, June 1, 1895,	232 01
Total	$6,197 70

Detailed Expenses, May, 1895.

Printing 500 postal receipts	$1 50
" 10 200 page ledgers	11 20
" 1,000 German arrears	2 00
" 1,000 German applications	1 75
" 5,000 applications, English	7 50
" 3,000 arrears cards	4 75
" 1,000 billheads	3 50
" 5,000 Treasurer's blanks	10 00
" 1,000 claim blanks	12 25
" 5,000 F. S. blanks	17 75
" 250 envelopes	1 00
" 116 F. S. receipt books	29 00
" 114 Treas. receipt books	28 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 appeals	7 50
" 5,000 agitation cards	12 50
" 16,500 copies June CARPENTER	326 50
Expressage April and May journals	2 00
Postage June journals	17 51
Special writers for June journal	12 00
Engravings for June journal	6 10
Postage on supplies, etc	22 09
250 stamped return envelopes	5 59
500 postal cards	5 00
15 telegrams	9 90
Expressage on supplies	11 54
Office rent for May	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (April)	50 00
H. Greve expenses working up Unions in South	3 00
J. Frazier, reorg. Union 498, Ludlow, Ky.	6 80
P. Dolan, org. Union 506, Olneyville, R. I.	11 38
A. R. Wyatt, organizing in Newark, Orange, etc	20 00
P. J. McGuire, visits to Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield, O.	18 20
Rubber stamps	5 25
500 badges	100 00
Repairs and new type for typewriter	12 50
Stationery	1 75
One Woods chart	1 50
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Incidentals	2 39
Benefits, Nos. 3,223 to 3,254	4,750 00
Total	$5,965 66

Report of Protective Fund.

MONEYS EXPENDED.

1895.		
May 9.	S. J. Kent, expenses to Galveston, Tex., etc.,	$ 152 80
" 28.	D. C. of Milwaukee,	32 00
" 31.	D. C. of San Francisco,	40 65
" 31.	Loan to General Fund,	1,000 00
Total		$1,225 45

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.
For the month of May, 1895.

Cash on hand, May 1, 1895,	$8,571 52
Receipts for May,	1,110 26
Total	$9,681 78
Moneys expended (details above),	1,225 45
Cash on hand, June 1, 1895,	$8,456 33
Loaned General Fund,	5,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$13,456 33

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.,
During the month ending May 31, 1895.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$180 20	158	$3 80	319	$3 20	502	$3 20
2	56 20	160	9 60	323	4 00	503	14 00
3	7 00	162	27 20	324	2 80	506	10 00
4	61 00	163	12 60	325	8 40	507	5 60
5	39 65	164	2 80	326	6 00	509	58 80
6	1 80	165	12 00	327	23 40	510	2 80
8	19 40	166	6 00	328	5 80	511	4 80
9	19 30	167	33 20	329	3 40	513	30 60
10	3 00	168	16 40	330	5 40	515	22 40
11	54 00	169	41 80	331	3 60	518	17 00
12	16 60	170	2 60	332	31 40	519	4 40
14	2 60	171	8 40	333	4 20	521	13 40
15	13 80	173	2 40	334	5 80	522	3 40
16	38 60	175	33 80	335	10 10	525	37 00
17	6 20	176	23 90	336	9 00	534	3 60
18	4 00	177	5 80	339	4 80	549	14 20
19	2 00	179	15 60	340	77 10	550	4 00
20	12 20	181	106 15	342	11 20	551	2 60
21	23 80	186	8 60	343	12 20	553	1 60
22	86 30	188	4 60	344	4 60	554	16 40
23	32 40	190	5 40	346	6 80	556	17 10
24	4 50	191	5 40	352	3 20	557	3 40
25	14 80	193	8 06	355	10 80	563	45 40
26	6 00	194	2 20	356	1 80	564	5 10
27	9 10	195	6 60	360	6 30	567	15 40
28	119 20	198	11 10	361	2 20	568	3 50
29	47 80	199	2 00	365	5 45	575	3 95
30	9 60	200	10 00	367	7 00	578	8 05
31	2 20	201	2 40	369	5 20	586	12 00
33	62 40	208	19 45	370	6 80	588	6 00
35	5 20	206	13 20	371	2 60	591	3 70
37	3 20	207	15 60	374	15 90	592	3 20
38	6 20	208	4 80	375	296 80	593	6 50
39	7 00	209	18 20	376	6 00	602	1 40
40	4 20	211	18 90	377	1 80	603	8 40
42	10 20	214	3 40	378	4 35	604	4 20
43	68 00	215	18 00	380	8 40	605	18 60
44	10 00	216	3 00	381	21 80	606	5 20
45	1 40	220	9 80	382	108 80	611	10 80
50	1 90	221	9 20	386	7 00	617	3 60
51	87 80	223	16 40	390	5 40	619	4 60
52	10 00	224	15 25	391	9 40	623	12 40
54	35 60	225	6 00	393	3 80	629	5 70
55	4 70	226	3 40	394	5 20	636	2 20
59	3 00	227	8 25	399	4 75	637	10 20
60	5 60	228	9 60	400	7 40	638	15 00
61	18 40	229	4 00	401	4 50	641	1 60
62	40 00	230	5 20	402	1 80	645	5 40
63	47 70	231	2 60	407	34 60	647	7 60
64	50 00	232	2 00	409	8 20	650	12 00
67	4 85	233	1 80	410	3 40	651	5 80
68	3 40	235	4 80	416	28 40	654	3 20
69	6 65	236	2 60	419	7 80	658	6 80
70	8 60	237	13 00	421	8 60	659	10 40
72	27 90	238	10 60	422	1 60	663	5 90
78	17 80	239	13 20	423	10 40	664	4 00
74	4 80	240	13 80	427	7 20	667	8 60
76	4 00	242	5 80	428	8 50	676	9 00
78	10 00	243	7 00	429	19 45	678	22 00
80	50	245	6 00	431	2 60	679	16 00
82	6 40	246	4 60	433	12 60	681	11 00
84	6 80	247	30 00	434	4 60	683	6 80
87	14 00	248	5 40	437	2 00	685	6 00
88	16 40	249	4 80	438	3 20	687	6 00
89	11 20	250	4 60	439	4 00	689	1 00
90	19 50	251	6 60	440	7 80	690	4 80
92	7 00	253	6 20	442	3 20	692	9 90
94	19 84	257	35 60	445	2 80	696	5 00
96	16 60	258	14 60	448	17 60	698	8 50
97	2 80	260	8 60	448	3 50	699	9 60
101	6 05	263	4 40	449	10 40	703	7 20
102	10 00	265	1 80	450	2 80	704	8 00
104	17 40	266	6 20	451	17 20	705	7 60
105	6 21	267	2 40	453	22 80	707	6 00
108	68 00	268	7 30	454	3 20	714	12 55
109	57 00	269	57 70	459	5 20	715	23 40
111	15 55	270	1 20	460	14 00	723	3 20
112	21 00	273	14 30	461	3 10	725	5 50
113	3 60	274	20 20	462	8 20	726	14 20
114	20 20	275	4 40	464	10 40	728	2 40
115	5 25	277	6 00	465	14 40	730	24 30
118	6 20	279	1 40	468	19 00	731	4 20
119	18 00	280	3 60	469	5 60	734	2 00
121	12 60	281	23 70	470	4 90	736	2 40
122	14 60	283	4 80	471	28 60	738	7 50
124	4 60	284	3 20	473	18 80	739	5 60
125	24 00	285	15 40	474	16 00	746	12 50
132	3 80	287	7 80	476	4 00	750	10 80
134	5 60	288	10 30	478	8 80	756	4 20
136	5 80	290	54 00	479	4 40	757	2 60
137	7 30	291	9 30	481	12 40	758	3 60
140	6 00	294	6 60	482	9 80	760	5 20
141	13 40	300	2 00	484	9 30	766	3 60
142	15 80	301	18 00	486	11 00	775	6 80
143	3 80	304	5 55	487	4 85	783	5 00
144	8 00	305	50	490	5 00	785	5 20
147	18 20	308	4 60	493	33 40	786	6 80
149	4 40	309	167 20	496	2 80	799	3 40
151	22 60	314	3 00	497	40 20	805	2 00
154	17 80	315	1 00	499	5 00		
155	11 60	316	5 85	500	2 60		
157	2 00	317	24 20	501	4 40		

Total received,	$5,543 70
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	82 90
Total for Tax and Supplies,	$5,460 80

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Union 286 is getting along very well. Nearly all the "chips" are in the Union. We get after every man who comes into town and starts work and bring him into the union.

DETROIT, MICH. — There is quite a waking up of the carpenters here. We are holding open or public meetings with good effect. Wages for good carpenters here are 20 cents per hour, while bricklayers, good and bad, get $2.50 per day. The bricklayers are thoroughly organized. The carpenters are too smart to organize.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Some time since information was received by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, of Minneapolis, Minn., that their flour was being boycotted by organized labor throughout the state of Illinois. Such information was received by the managing director, Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, with great regret, from the fact that in his twenty-five years of active business life it had been a principle with him to so fairly deal with his employes that they might never have cause for strike or other remedial measures of coercion; and, in fact, nothing but the very kindliest feelings have ever existed between the employes and this firm.

Mr. Pillsbury immediately dispatched J. P. McGaughey, their local agent, to investigate the origin of the trouble. Mr. McGaughey called the attention of the Trade and Labor Council, and other prominent representatives of organized labor, to the matter, and they immediately forwarded to Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, managing director, the following letters:

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 10, 1895.

DEAR SIR: There has never been any trouble between your firm and the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, within the knowledge of the undersigned; nor can anything be found in the old records of the central labor body that would even suggest such a state in the slightest degree. You are at liberty to use this letter in reparation of any wrong that may have resulted to the products of your firm, through misunderstanding. The laboring people, so far, have expressed only the kindest feelings toward your firm. Yours respectfully,

W. H. HARRINGTON, President, 3113 Nineteenth Ave., South.
F. W. SCHMIDT, Secretary Trades and Labor Council, 1810 Fifth Avenue, South.

GENERAL OFFICE, AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, 421 Ashland Block,
Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.: CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1895.

GENTLEMEN: From personal observation for years, and information from those who know, I can say that your company has always been considered among the most fair and just to labor in Minneapolis, and organized labor has no intention or cause to place an embargo on your flour. Yours respectfully,

SYLVESTER KELLIHER, Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA,
509 South Eighth Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 11, 1895.

Pillsbury-Washburn Co.:

SIRS: I hereby take great pleasure in recommending your flour to all honest union men, as the best, and at the same time manufactured by honest labor.

Yours respectfully, GEO. W. MEYER, President.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 12, 1895.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been familiar with the affairs of organized labor in Minnesota for the last eight years. A large part of that time has been spent as labor editor of various daily papers, and I thus have had an exceptional opportunity to know the relations of the various firms to their employes. No employer of labor stands higher than the Pillsbury-Washburn firm; they are uniformly kind and considerate to their employes, and have never had a strike, boycott or trouble of any sort. C. A. Pillsbury is a citizen who is held in high esteem by the labor people of this section. He is frequently invited to participate in their public gatherings and has successfully acted as arbitrator where large interests were involved. From many years' personal experience, I can frankly say that I know of no employer who stands higher in the estimation of organized labor, or whose employes are better satisfied with their treatment and conditions of labor.

EVA MCDONALD VALESH, Labor Editor Tribune.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, BUREAU OF LABOR,
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 15, 1895.

Mr. Geo. A. Schilling, Sec'y Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Permit me to call your attention to a subject that concerns one of the manufacturing establishments of this state. I refer to the flour mill of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, of Minneapolis. I write you because I have been informed that the working people of Springfield and Peoria, Ill., have obtained the impression that a boycott has been placed upon the products of the firm referred to. This is a mistake. Trusting that you will, as a friend of organized labor, and as a lover of justice, do all you can to remove the false impression concerning the flour manufactured by the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, I am, with sincere regards,

Very truly yours, L. G. POWERS, Commissioner of Labor.

Armed with this evidence of the good-will of organized labor in Minneapolis, Mr. McGaughey immediately left for Illinois, to run down the source of misrepresentation. Before leaving Chicago, he secured the following letter from the officers of the State Federation of Illinois:

ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.: CHICAGO, May 18, 1895.

GENTLEMEN—I want to assure you and organized labor throughout the state of Illinois, that there is no boycott against the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

Respectfully, CHAS. J. RIEFLER, President.
WALTER M. GROVES, Sec'y-Treas.

The original complaint having been sent in from Messrs. Horace Clark & Sons Company, of Peoria, Ill., Mr. McGaughey next went to Peoria, where he learned that the boycott was being advertised through means of a card purporting to be authorized by union labor, having a fac-simile of a number of union labor labels as a center column, and local firms' advertisements in the different cities throughout the state, where posted. From Peoria the information was received that the cards had been printed in Decatur. Mr. McGaughey at Decatur learned that the card was gotten up by an unauthorized agent—so far as labor organizations are concerned—and printed in a rat establishment, having no right to the use of the union label. All the officers of the labor unions appealed to, without exception, rendered all possible assistance in correcting the wrong impression and offering every courtesy in their power to correct any bad impression that might have been caused by the unauthorized use of their labels as a means to solicit advertising.

It will, no doubt, be regretted by the members of labor unions that a firm which has been so liberal with its employes, having for years divided a fair share of its profits with them, should be so unjustly injured.

C. A. Pillsbury, who is the head of the firm, was the first miller to give practical encouragement to the first co-operative cooper shop in Minneapolis, organized in 1874, since when he has been their patron and friend. During the life of the Knights of Labor movement Mr. Pillsbury often corresponded with the district and local officers, requesting their efforts in securing organization among his employes. In 1894 he was selected as the chairman of the joint committee from the commercial clubs representing the Twin Cities, and the various committees of railway employes of the Great Northern Railway, as a final board of arbitration, which committee, in final settlement, rendered a report so manifestly fair, that all interests accepted without delay, and in a few hours commerce and industry were relieved.

It is to be sincerely hoped that in the future no such injurious mistakes will be allowed to occur, where the effect would so seriously injure the product of a firm so loyal to home labor and organization at large.

Workingmen desiring to use Pillsbury's Best, which will be the best under all circumstances, should, in ordering from their grocers, be sure and insist on receiving Pillsbury's Best, as interested parties will try and supply them with inferior grades, upon which they make a larger profit.

THE GREEN GLASS Blowers' National Union is now in Convention in Montreal, Canada; the Flint Glass Union men are in convention at Toledo, Ohio; the Window Glass Workers at Pittsburg, and the three Brass Workers' National Societies just adjourned a convention at Detroit, Mich., where the K. of L. Brass Workers' District Assembly and the two National Unions consolidated in one body and joined the American Federation of Labor.

Very Dull Places for Carpenters.

Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Austin, Tex.; Dubuque, Iowa; Jacksonville, Fla.; Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans.

Eight-Hour Agitation Among Kansas City Carpenters.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—We are actively pushing for the eight-hour day. We have held a number of very finely attended and enthusiastic meetings, with good local speakers. The petition we have circulated among the contractors is very favorably received by them, as we ask for eight hours per day regardless of wages. On June 22d the contractors called a meeting and the journeymen carpenters were invited. There was a good attendance, and after an interesting debate, the contractors by resolution declared in favor of the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and decided to call a meeting to specify the date when this new rule is to go into effect, and to arrange for its enforcement.

Marching On.

E. NESBIT.

If you dam up the river of progress,
At your peril and cost let it be!
That river must seaward despite you;
'Twill break down your dams and be free!
And we heed not the pitiful barriers
That you in its way have downcast,
For your efforts but add to the torrent
Whose flood must o'erwhelm you at last!
For our banner is raised and unfurled,
At your head our defiance is hurled;
Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world!

We laugh in the face of the forces
That strengthen the flood they oppose;
For the harder oppression, the fiercer
The current will be when it flows.
We shall win, and the tyrant's battalions
Will be scattered like chaff in the fight,
From which the true soldier of freedom
Shall gather new courage and might!
For our banner is raised and unfurled,
At your head our defiance is hurled;
Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world!

Whether leading the van of the fighters
In the bitterest stress of the strife,
Or patiently bearing the burden
Of the changelessly commonplace life,
One hope we have ever before us,
One aim to attain and fulfill,
One watchword we cherish to mark us
One kindred and brotherhood still!
For our banner is raised and unfur ed,
At your head our defiance is hurled;
Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world!

What matter if failure on failure,
Crowd closely upon us and press,
When a hundred have bravely been beaten,
The hundred and first wins success!
Our watchword is "Freedom," new soldiers
Flock each day where her flag is unfurled,
Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world!
For our banner is raised and unfurled
At your head our defiance is hurled;
Our hope is the hope of the ages,
Our cause is the cause of the world!

The First Reform Should be to Place the Law Making Power in the Hands of the People.

ANTED. A Man, great, without self-consciousness; generous without the tincture of magnanimity; smart without its being a synonym of rascality; such a man, to crystalize into a solid phalanx the reform forces of the nation, to the end that Civil War may be averted and self-government become a possibility. No one can doubt the amount of honest ability in the ranks of reform, but the executive ability and the unity of action seem to be woefully lacking.

If we are to experience anything but defeat in '96, now is the time to organize that aggressive campaign which will lead to victory. To do this we must start right, and it must be upon new lines.

The question before us is not temperance, suffrage, land, money or transportation: while these are the most vital, they are only part of one stupendous whole. The real object to be attained is individual and national freedom; that freedom which secures to the individual those inherent rights which protect him from the brutish natures of men, and make life something beside a mere struggle for existence, that which makes it possible for the individual, through personal effort, to evolve those qualifications, that when we come in contact with them, we feel that life were not in vain.

If we are to judge by the results attained, it would seem that some of our most able thinkers block the wheels of progress by at 'ing to change the conditions witho.. changing the system that produced the present results, and vainly tell of the good to be attained through this or that legislation without the ability to place such legislation upon our statute books, or to enforce it if it was there. This is a bold statement, but the results will not prove me wrong. I will go further and assert that our representative form of government has failed to secure to the individual, those rights that would accrue under a people's government, and we cannot expect any permanent relief while we continue its use.

The only solution of the question affecting the destiny of the American people, consists simply in reposing the law-making power in their hands. To some, such a departure from the machine government of to-day will seem impossible, if not impractical; but if our boasted civilization is incompetent to manage the necessary functions of government, to produce exchange and transport, in other words, grow, house and feed themselves, we had better return to the stability of a liberal monarchy, rather than be tossed on the ever ascending wave of political rascality. But with the law making power in the hands of the people, they will solve the problem of self government. With this power in their hands, they will take up every phase of social and economic reform, and deal justly with it. To do this, we must drop our individual hobbies for the present and work to the end, that we can refer it to the only judge who should rule upon such questions, the people themselves. Will we do it? If so, our platform must be so built, that honest reformers, of all sets, creeds and parties, can unite upon it, and I insist that there are only three such planks; three planks that carry with them that absolute and inherent power through which this government can become in fact, what it now is only in theory, a government of and by the people.

These three planks are the initiative, the referendum and the imperative mandate, and that person or party who dare assail the right of the people to govern themselves, would be the recognized traitor of this country. As I have before asserted, representative government has proven to be as great a menace of individual rights as kings or potentates. Vested rights obtained through our representatives, are recognized as being more sacred than natural or inherent rights, and the change must be sweeping: but we, as reformers, must look well that the change does not come, as the signs of the times would indicate.

While it is no wonder that the oppressed and crushed should in a spirit of frenzy, ignore the law and despise the lawmakers, we must unite, to the end, that absolute power is taken from the hands of the servant and placed in the hands of the true master—the people. With the initiative the individual voter has the privilege of putting the law making machinery in motion and bringing any contemplated reform before the people. With this power vested in the individual, anarchy will cease, and instead of having a large percentage of voters who sell their votes and have no knowledge or regard for the laws, each would become interested in that government of which he was an integral part.

The referendum would compel the submission of all laws to the people, to ratify, or reject: it would transfer the veto power from our agents, the President and others, to the people, where it belongs in a government of and by the people.

The referendum, as before hinted, would make our law makers our servants, instead of our masters; it would lessen the power of political parties and bring the people more closely together. It would act as a universal educator, stimulating all citizens to study questions which would affect them, either as individuals or as a nation. At present, we vote for men instead of measures, and the result is corruption in high places protected by laws of their own creation.

If the referendum was in force the lobbyist and fixer could be engaged in some legitimate business; such laws as are now crowded upon our legislators would never be formulated to go before the people, and to those who would assert that the citizen was not capable of passing upon laws that were to govern him, I would say, (if such there be) they were not fit to hold citizenship under a government of the people, and should be disfranchised at once, in fact, a person who cannot read and write in the language of the country in which he lives, should not influence the laws that are to affect others.

The imperative mandate, through the initiative and referendum, makes it possible to recall a public officer at any time he either wilfully neglects his business or exceeds his authority as an agent.

At present, we are permitted through the machine part of government, to say what political party shall dominate. But the people are too far removed to have any influence on the individual, or remove him, though he prostitutes himself to the basest use and plunges the nation into disgrace, financial distress and misery.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that all parties have and will become corrupt, (and should only exist as a function of co-operative effort for needed reforms, as an educational measure) let me illustrate: The Free Soil Party at its first convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1852, represented the reform or Peoples' Party. Section 11 of this platform declares that all men have a natural right to the soil, and as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as life itself.

Section 12, declares that the public lands of the United States of America belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals or granted to corporations, but should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost to the landless settler.

This was the party that put the machinery of reform in motion, that made Abraham Lincoln President in 1860, in 1861 he affirmed the same principles, and on August 2, 1862, he signed the bill which made the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, a law. We must also take note that in 1862, two years after this reform party went into power, venal legislation was forced upon us, the exception clause was placed on our legal tender money, and from '62 to '73, the prostitution of public trusts were common, large grants of land were made to syndicates whose business was on paper only, in 1873 the last knot was tied, that made us bond slaves instead of chattle slaves, and we can expect nothing better from any other party.

The Republican Party went into office pledged to abolish chattle slavery, which they did.

That party which is to receive the reform vote, should go into office pledged to place the law making power in the hands of the people. Then the work of educators will be felt and the demands of the different reform parties will be something besides an irridescent dream.

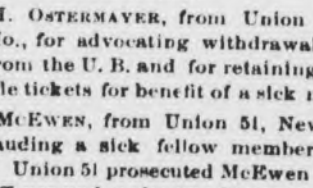
REFORMER.

Local Union 226, Santa Barbara, Cal.

WHEN thirty thousand men own half the wealth of a nation of sixty million people, it hardly looks fair to apportion taxes in proportion to population. The thirty thousand who own half the property should pay half the taxes.—*Industrial Advocate.*

Topp's Framing Tool—An Invaluable Part of a Mechanic's Kit.

About one year ago, when Topp's framing tool was first placed on the market, some carpenters were inclined to look upon it as an experiment, or as a fancy tool which they could get along without. Many, however, recognized its *time* and *labor saving* advantages, and it has been through these that the craft have learned of its *real value* by seeing it in actual use. Acting on the theory that the best advertisement for an article of merit is its practical application, the manufacturers sought first of all to get a few tools in use in the various sections of the country. The wisdom of this course has been made apparent by the results. In nearly every case a single tool placed in a given locality has caused the sale of many others, which proves that carpenters are alive to the advantages of time and labor saving tools, even though wages be low and work scarce. As a matter of fact, it is under such conditions that the best is most needed. To the man who is unable to frame a roof, the tool is absolutely *indispensable*, while to the skilled mechanic who can frame any roof, its time saving qualities are so marked as to enable him to save its cost on a single roof.



It gives *all* cuts, *plumb*, *side*, *foot*, and *notch*, for *principal*, *jack*, and *hip* and *valley* rafters as well as the *length* of each in *feet* and *inches*. Its absolute accuracy gives the user confidence and enables him to cut all rafters on the ground with the knowledge that every joint will fit perfectly when placed in position. At the same time it is so simple that a boy can readily understand and use it, there being nothing complicated about it. We predict that within a short time, it will be found in every carpenter's tool chest, and be considered as indispensable as his square.

The phenomenal success of the tool in the short time it has been on the market has exceeded the expectations of the manufacturers, Messrs. G. A. Topp & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. Owing to a recent fire in the works which destroyed all raw and unfinished stock, they have been unable to fill wholesale orders, now aggregating hundreds of dozens, for several weeks. They were fortunate in having a supply of finished tools in another building sufficient to fill mail orders for single tools without delay. The new machinery will be in operation shortly when back orders will be filled as rapidly as possible.

EXPULSIONS

THOS. QUINN, from Union 193, North Adams Mass., for defrauding the union and general bad conduct as an officer.

A. C. STERETT, from Union 176, Newport, R. I., and a fine of $25 has been placed against him for violation of the Constitution.

WM. H. OSTERMAYER, from Union 604, St Louis, Mo., for advocating withdrawal of the Union from the U. B. and for retaining money from raffle tickets for benefit of a sick member.

JOHN MCEWEN, from Union 51, New York, for defrauding a sick fellow member of his benefits. Union 51 prosecuted McEwen in court for this offence under charge of larceny, and he is convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CHRIS. ROESELER, from Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., for hiring scabs. He is contracting and was an old officer of Union 355. Every effort was made by committees waiting on him to get him to do right but he treated the committee in a low-lived manner. The Union has fined him $10.

JOHN NAGEL, from Union 326, Cincinnati, O., for defrauding the union of money for tickets he sold while he was president of the union. Some years ago Mr. Nagel was expelled from Pittsburg Union No. 164 for similarly bad conduct, but he was later on given another chance, without apparently having had any effect upon his depravity of character.

THE MAN who neglects his trade union for any political party is an enemy to himself and to his kind. The wage worker's first duty is to his trade union. And when we speak of trade unions we do not mean 10 cents a month institutions; we mean unions built on solid foundations for the settlement of questions relating to wages and hours, and for mutual benefits in all respects. And above all, unions built on the principle of high dues.—*Ex.*

Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Will You Help Establish This Department? We Want a Correspondence Column.

Why not have a trade column of "Questions and Answers," that is one where the men of our trade in the construction of work can get pointers to help one another. By discussion of different ways of doing work we can render good assistance. I, for one, would like to know how to make bay windows water-tight, especially where the roof joins the house. I think such a department in THE CARPENTER would help very much. We have a few writers doing work in this line but the discussion by members in different parts of the country would give us better ideas about doing work in and around buildings.

St. Paul, Minn. A. J. M.

The Need of Reform in Trial by Jury.

MARION, IND., LOCAL UNION No. 365.
April 30, 1895.

The subjoined resolutions were adopted our Local at a regular meeting:

Whereas, it seems almost impossible for members of labor organizations to get justice in our courts. Even our juries being used to return adverse verdicts, because only men who are opposed to organized labor are impanelled as jurors or if friendly are excused. From investigation we find that all the jurors in the late Shrive Morgan case were, from their own admission, dead set against organized labor, and

Whereas, if union men expect to get justice in our jury courts something must be done to purify our courts, especially our juries, therefore be it

Resolved, that Union 365 provides a book to be known as a blank book in which shall be placed the names of all men whom we know to be opposed to labor unions to be presented and placed in the hands of our attorney when any one of our members is on trial, and be it further

Resolved, that all other organizations in the city and county (through the Trades Council) be requested to each keep a blank book and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to THE CARPENTER.

FRANK LENFESTEY.

Shall Workingmen Join the Militia?

A news despatch says the members of labor organizations in Chicago have determined to join the militia and expect to have a thousand men in the ranks by Labor Day. This is in conformity with Ben Butler's advice given years ago. The general said that workingmen should join the militia and control the armories and their contents. This advice, however, was never generally heeded, and if the news from Chicago is true it will be the first time that workingmen joined military organizations in times of peace in any considerable numbers. The largest duty of the militia at the present time is to aid corporations in putting down strikes, and the membership should not be left to those who like this kind of work.

Drawing for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

DRAWING PAPER.

Drawing paper is specially manufactured for the use of the draftsman and is essential for the making of clear and accurate drawings. It can be purchased in certain sizes of sheets or rolls.

The following table gives the usual standard sizes:

Cap	13 x 17 inches.
Demi	15 x 20 "
Medium	17 x 22 "
Royal	19 x 24 "
Super-Royal	19 x 27 "
Imperial	22 x 30 "
Atlas	26 x 34 "
Double Elephant	27 x 40 "
Antiquarian	37 x 53 "

This table gives the sheet sizes which may be ordered from the stationer either in single sheets or quires, as desired. The quality varies, decreasing in value from "Whatman's" hot pressed best selected paper, which is of course costly, down to the ordinary cheap paper, which may be obtained at any stationer's store at from 1 to 5 cents per sheet.

Of the above list Double Elephant is the most useful size, Demi and Imperial being the next. The ordinary store paper, however, will be found good enough for the novice to practice on, but he should be particular when purchasing to see that it is comparatively thick with a surface fit to receive India ink and capable of being rubbed with the eraser, without injuring the surface, or showing a change of color. In every case the paper should be of lesser size than the drawing board, leaving a margin of from one to two inches.

To stretch the paper on the drawing board: Having unrolled the sheet, proceed to insert a thumb tack in the left hand top corner, pushing the tack down into the wood till the head rests closely on the paper, thus holding it immovable. Having inserted this tack, draw the *right-hand* from the left-hand top corner down to the right hand bottom corner, at the same time pressing the paper to the board, thus stretching the paper from corner to corner. Then press in a second thumb tack. Next stretch the paper up to the right-hand top corner and insert the third thumb tack, and finally down to the left-hand bottom corner and insert the fourth tack, and the paper will now be found tightly stretched and lie flat on the board.

(To be continued.)

What the Referendum Will Do.

It will simplify laws.
It will control monopoly.
It will purify the ballot.
It will supplant violence.
It will broaden manhood.
It will prevent revolution.
It will make people think.
It will accelerate progress.
It will banish sectionalism.
It will sever party bondage.
It will simplify government.
It will wipe out plutocratic dictation.
It will reduce taxation to a necessity.
It will prevent the bribery of our law makers.

A UNION cigar maker writes the official journal of his craft:

Go to church to do your praying—score your political renegade in your ward club. Transact trade matters in your union; but don't mix the two former with the latter. When you want independent labor politics go into a political club for that purpose. Stick to this and it will not be long ere our influence will be largely increased and our condition materially improved.

U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.

AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY

MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
from whom copies of these patents may be had at fifteen cents each.

541,071. NAIL-EXTRACTOR. Maschil D. Converse, New York, N. Y. Filed May 21, 1890. Serial No. 352,580. (No model.)

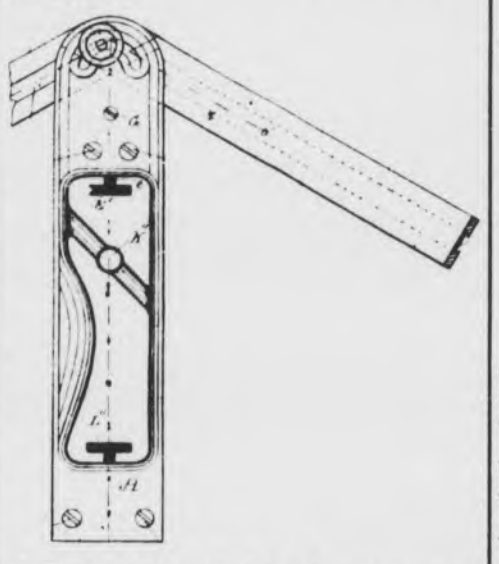
541,088. HAND NAILING-MACHINE. George W. Heird, Catonsville, Md., assignor of one-half to Ira L. Wastler, same place. Filed July 25, 1894. Serial No. 518,561. (No model.)

541,132. KNOB-SPINDLE FASTENER. Charles R. Uhlmann, Peoria, Ill. Filed Nov. 17, 1894. Serial No. 529,107. (No. model.)

541,139. SLIDING-DOOR FASTENER. Francis A. Winslow, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Winslow Brothers Company, of Illinois. Filed Jan. 14, 1895. Serial No. 534,792. (No model.)

541,151. BEVEL-SQUARE. Carl A. Carlson, Orange, Mass. Filed, April 1, 1895. Serial No. 543,931. (No model.)

Claim.—1. The herein described bevel square consisting of the frame A having rotary disks D, D, journaled therein and having segmental gears *d*, *d*, intermeshing with an adjustable pinion E and longitudinally dovetailed blades F, F, adapted to be secured to said disks and means for securing said blades to their disks after being adjusted substantially as and for the purpose set forth

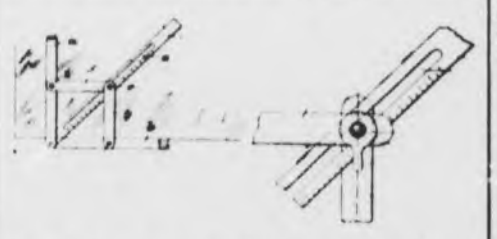


2. The herein described bevel square consisting of the frame A having rotary disks D journaled therein and adapted to be adjusted by means of a pinion E meshing in segmental gears on said disks and grooved blades adapted to be secured to said disks, combined with miter groove K and right angled groove L for securing the blade at forty-five degrees or ninety degrees to the side of the frame A substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

541,502. COMBINATION-LOCK. Cyrus F. Raymond, Danbury, Conn. Filed Dec. 6, 1894. Serial No. 530,999. (No model.)

541,514. COMBINED BEVEL, MITER AND SQUARE. Arthur J. Walker, Newark, N. J. Filed October 16, 1894. Serial No. 526,029. (No model.)

Claim.—In a combined bevel, miter stock and square, the combination with the slotted center arm provided with graduation marks, a pair of outer arms pivoted to one end of the same, one of the arms being considerably thicker than the



other to form a rest or bearing, a pair of inner arms pivoted to about the center of the said outer arms and also to a pin arranged in the slot of the center arm, and two washers having oppositely inclined touching faces arranged on the pin forming the fulcrum for the inner arms, all said parts substantially as and for the purposes described.

541,531. SASH BALANCE AND LOCK. Joshua M. Younger, Sloan, Iowa Filed January 25, 1895. Serial No. 536,886. (No model.)

541,711. WINDOW. Benjamin F. Betts, Butte, Mont. Filed February 26, 1895. Serial No. 539,775. (No model.)

541,696. FLEXIBLE DOOR. Algernon S. Spaulding, Worcester, Mass., assignor to the Flexible Door and Shutter Company, Portland, Me. Filed Aug. 4, 1893. Serial No. 442,200. (No model.)

541,768. FLEXIBLE DOOR. Horatio N. H. Lugrin, Worcester, Mass., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to the Lugrin Flexible Door Company, Portland, Me. Filed April 4, 1890. Serial No. 347,894. (No model.)

541,783. DOOR-CHECK. Victor C. Dillmann, Kansas City, Mo. Filed September 8, 1894. Serial No. 522,456. (No model.)

Claim.—The improved door-check, comprising a lever 9-10-11 which extends parallel with the face of the door, a suitable casing, two parallel arms 5-5 projecting vertically from the upper part of said casing and forming a slot or groove between themselves for the reception of said lever, said arms having curved upper ends 6

which overhang said casing, a plunger-bolt in said casing, a spring for projecting said bolt, and the U shaped link 13-14-15 pivotally connecting the upper end of said bolt to said lever, whereby when the said bolt is retracted said lever may be located in the slot between said parallel arms and the three pivotal-points of said lever and said U-shaped link will then be located in substantially vertical alignment, as specified.

541,797. DOOR-LOCK. Clinton A. Tower, Cleveland, Ohio, and Francis J. Cole, Baltimore, Md., assignors to the National Malleable Castings Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed Feb. 4, 1895. Serial No. 537,173. (No model.)

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

ROCKLAND, ME., Feb. 20, 1895.

WHEREAS, our Brother, WILLARD E. SADLER, having departed from this life to enter through the open door of God's love into higher realms of thought and action;

WHEREAS, we feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him;

WHEREAS, we fully realize our loss in his gain; therefore be it

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved companion and son. And be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the record of our Union, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and also that copies be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, and to the Rockland *Opinion*, also for publication. And be it

Resolved, that we drape our charter for thirty days.

J. W. LOTHROP,
WM. J. ROBERTSON. } Committee.

TERRELL, TEX., Union No. 319, March 26, 1895.

WHEREAS death has removed from our midst a faithful brother and friend L. E. WALKER. Be it therefore

Resolved by this Local Union No. 319, that we mourn the loss of one of our charter members and most conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized. And be it further

Resolved, that Union No. 319 tenders the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes and published in THE CARPENTER and the daily papers of this city, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother L. E. WALKER.

J. H. HOSELTON,
GODFREY KAISER,
HENRY M. VALENTINE. } Committee.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1895.

WHEREVER carpenters' unions have power and influence the contractors don't care to invoke strikes.

DON'T wait for some power outside yourselves to do that which you should do. Resolve to join a union and by mutual effort uplift yourselves.

SOME men boast of being union men three or four different times. Be a union man once and for all time, and not drop out and drop in again every busy season.

BATS! bats! bats! Yes, blind as bats, are the carpenters who can't see the value of a union with such protective and benevolent features as ours.

KEEP on growling, find fault with low wages, dull times, everything and everybody. But what good will that do you, when you do not make any move to organize with your fellows?

"I'LL wait until times are better, then I'll join." So some say. That was the talk in the last panic, from 1873 to 1878. It took many carpenters until 1890 before they did join and shortly after came another panic. They let the chance pass by in busy times and lost the benefit of years of better wages and shorter hours they might have had. Good judgment wasn't it? Will they let many more years pass? If they do, they deserve the worst of treatment.

Petition President Cleveland.

Whether it will do any good or not, try anyhow. Petition President Cleveland to pardon Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues. They are unjustly incarcerated for a heretofore unknown crime and solely by a stretch of judicial authority beyond all precedent. Let your local union under seal send in petition for pardon to President Cleveland and do so at once.

A Trade Union System of Co-operative House Building.

The New York *Sun* took occasion to recently mention a system of co-operative house building now in vogue among the carpenters and painters of San Francisco and vicinity. The *Sun* termed it "A Novel Co-operative System," and omitted to say the system originated with, and is now carried on, strictly by trade union men. In THE CARPENTER of March, 1888, we gave an extended account of this plan, which had that year gone into effect in San Francisco among the members of Carpenters' Union 22, and which since then has done a world of good. The plan is one through which union workmen are becoming owners of homes of their own without any cost for construction. As soon as any member of the local union has saved money enough to buy a lot and the necessary lumber all his fellow workmen turn to the next Sunday and build the house for him. In one of the suburban additions of the city a little colony of these "Sunday homes" has already grown up. The houses are not pretentious, but are solidly built and comfortable. There are ten houses in this colony that have been built by the carpenters and painters for their fellow workmen, and it is expected that during this summer as many more will be put up at similar Sunday "building bees." But for this helpful system the working men would probably never be able to own homes, while through it almost every industrious man may have a house of his own.

The Work of Reorganizing and Building Up.

In the past six weeks we have flooded every city, town and hamlet, where there is not a carpenters' union, with circular letters urging the organization of the carpenters, or their reorganization in case they had a union. We are deeply indebted to the Local Secretaries of all the National and International Unions and Brotherhoods of Railway men, for attending to the circulars we sent them, and for sending us as requested the names and addresses of carpenters likely to help on the work of organizing.

We sent out 1,843 circular letters, and the replies are coming in thick and fast, and are of a very encouraging nature, They evidence quite a revival in the carpenter business generally, and a wide awake universal interest in organizing for the advancement of the carpenter craft. This is the form of circular we sent out:

"Carpenter work is reviving! The depression and dull times, no doubt, injuriously affected trade in your locality. So it did generally, all over the country. Still, for all that, where we maintained our Locals intact, wages have been upheld, the men have been better treated, and the cutting of prices and wages has not been as ruinous to contractors and men.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has passed safely through the trials of the past two years. It has fulfilled all promises, paid all claims for benefits, and came out victorious in many struggles. New unions are starting up, ex-members who dropped out are coming back, lapsed unions are reorganizing and weak unions are reviving. Our membership is increasing at a wonderful rate."

"This spring we gained increases in wages in numbers of cities and towns, and secured the eight-hour day in some places, and in others nine hours a day. And we did so without strikes, just because there is an increased demand for carpenters and they had a good union back of them.

"Now is the time to organize! Don't you think you can do something in your locality? Don't say: 'It's no use; the men won't stick,' or, 'We had a union and it was no good.' Try, try once more. Get ten or more good reliable men and make a start. If you can't attend to this, drop me a postal, and send me the names of some carpenters and I will write them.

"Past failure is no proof you can not succeed. We now have many good, strong unions reorganized in places where former attempts were of no avail. We will pay any reasonable expense you may incur in case you organize. Have courage, take hold and make a start. I will send you free any document you may need. Don't fail to reply.

Yours Fraternally,

P. J. McGuire

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Six New Charters.

Since our last report six charters have been granted as follows: No. 10, Chicago, Ills.; 36, Oakland, Cal.; 44, Pittsfield, Mass.; 533, Texarkana, rk.; 536, Mammoth Spring, Ark.; 540, Central Falls, R. I. (a French union). Union No. 10 of Chicago is a consolidation of Unions 23, 28, 73 and 162 of Chicago.

Trade Trouble in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—P. J. Carlin & Co., contractors, have broken their agreement to abide by union rules. They are paying $2.75 per day, where they should pay $3.25 under union rules. On June 10th all the men again quit—both union and non-union men are now out. The work is at a standstill, not a carpenter at work. On June 17th the firm capitulated and the men returned to work. A week later Mr. Carlin again a second time broke his agreement and now 40 men have quit his job and are on strike. We propose also to take legal proceedings against this unscrupulous firm.

TORONTO, CANADA.—We are having good public meetings with excellent attendance and we are gaining members.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Union 284 has lately issued a very effective printed circular of its own to reach ex-members and non-union men. Work dull, but our union is pushing ahead nicely.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The speech of Samuel Gompers recently here in the Court House has given quite an impetus to the unions of this place. We still maintain the nine-hour day.

WINNEPEG, MANITOBA.—Union 343, assisted by the Trades and Labor Council of this city and by working people generally in Canada, have decided to abstain from purchasing or using the Lake of the Woods Company's flour. Said company has had its buildings constructed by non-union men and treated a deputation of Union 343 in an insulting manner.

Platform of the American Federation of Labor.

1. Compulsory education.
2. The repeal of all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen incorporated in the Federal and State laws of the United States.
3. A legal workday of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employer for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, water-works and gas and electric plants for public distribution of heat, light and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railways and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding and the substitution therefor of a title of occupancy only.
11. Direct legislation and the principle of referendum in all legislation.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.
13. Free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

When the masses have so united as to have secured the above legislation, they will find a most material improvement in their environments.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union Workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

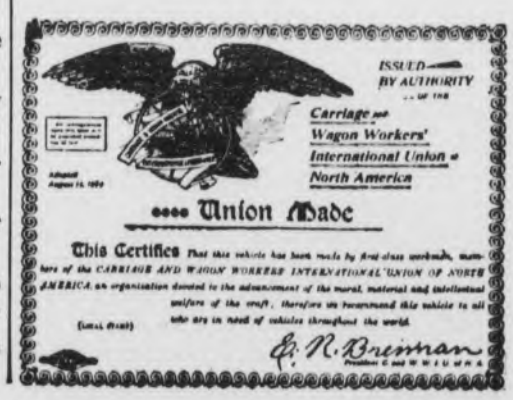
S. OTTENBERG & BROS.' CIGARS.
GEO. EHRETS' LAGER BEER.
JACKSON BREWERY, LAGER BEER
STUDEBAKER BROS. MAN'F'G CO.'S CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
ST. LOUIS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, LAGER BEER.
PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S BISCUITS.
MEYER, JONASSEN & CO., CLOAKS.
BICYCLE WHEEL WORKS, BICYCLES.
WESTERN WHEEL BICYCLE CO., CHICAGO. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
RAND McNALLY PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., FLOUR, MINNEAPOLIS.
SCHOOL SEAT CO., FURNITURE, GRAND RAPIDS.
PFAFF BREWING CO., BOSTON.
YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.
BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC.
GLENDALE FABRIC CO., EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
HOPEDALE MFG. CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.
A. F. SMITH, SHOES, LYNN, MASS.
UNITED STATES BAKING CO.
WERNER PRINTING CO., AKRON, O.
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.
DAUBE, COHEN & CO., CLOTHING, CHICAGO.
MESKER BROS., ST. LOUIS.
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., CLOTHIERS, CHICAGO.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO., CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK.

Amalgamated Carpenters.

The June report of the Amalgamated shows 677 branches and 43,637 members. In the United States they have 40 branches, with 1,478 members, and in Canada 8 branches, with 187 members. In Brooklyn, N. Y., they have 66 members; in Boston, 65; in Chicago, 199; in New York, 435, and in Philadelphia, 169. The General Council met in session at Manchester, England, June 18, 1895, and is now in session.

Claims Approved in May, 1895.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
3223.	Mrs. B. Luedemann	1	$50 00
3224.	Mrs. M A. Neu	4	50 00
3225.	R. W. Brown	8	200 00
3226.	C. J Johnson	23	200 00
3227.	G. Lindstrom	28	200 00
3228.	T. A. Robertson	339	200 00
3229.	Jacob Mueller	30	200 00
3223.	D. J. Enright	33	200 00
3231.	C. W. Graham	51	200 00
3232.	M. Foley	90	200 00
3233.	Mrs. H. Lines	119	50 00
2234.	S. Liggon	132	200 00
3235.	Mrs. M. Huff	143	50 00
3236.	Thos. Varey	163	200 00
3237.	Mrs. G. Hart	224	50 00
3238.	Mrs. E. Kerr	288	50 00
3239.	Mrs. M. J. Brown	382	50 00
3240.	Thos. Hurst	416	200 00
3241.	J. J. Horn	468	200 00
3242.	L. A. Cottle	481	200 00
3243.	T. Hack	484	200 00
3244.	Wm. Keese	507	200 00
3245.	G. E. Toshack	509	200 00
3246.	L. Frank	518	200 00
3247.	Mrs R. L. Hall	592	50 00
3248.	Wm. Hayden	605	200 00
3249.	John Bower	639	200 00
3250.	Mrs. M. J. Haring	647	50 00
3251.	C. F. McDomwell	712	50 00
3252.	Mrs. M. Agnew	715	50 00
3253.	J. Hochule	716	200 00
3254.	Chas. Miller	468	200 00
	Total		$4,750 00



GENERAL OFFICERS'

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 31 Spring st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

How Governor Altgeld Views the Situation.

NO matter how the moneyed plutocratic press of the country may rail and denounce him, regardless of the malicious shafts of political partisanship and the most persistent systematic villification and venomous abuse that has even pursued a man, Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois is plain and out spoken on all public questions concerning the industrial classes and the welfare of the working people. His manly declarations last month as to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the question of the income tax and in the case of Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues, reveal the Governor's true character as a staunch defender of the toilers.

But his speech at the recent National Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Galesburg, Ill., fully eclipses any of his previous public utterances on behalf of Organized Labor. On that occasion he said:

During the last twenty-five years a spirit of combination and concentration has been at work all over the world and in all lines of human activity. Small governments give way to great ones; small stores to large ones; little factories to enormous establishments; small railroads to great consolidated lines; everywhere there is going on the process of annihilating the small and combining the great. So universal is this spirit and with such irresistible power is this force running that no human hand or agency has been able to stay it. Laws have forbidden it and courts have condemned it, but it did not even stop to notice the law or listen to the courts. It is the distinguishing feature of this century and it is not only changing all economic and commercial conditions, but it is going to force a change in some of our theories of government.

For centuries the world depended upon competition to regulate wages on the one hand and to regulate prices of commodities on the other. As no one employer employed many men, there were hundreds of employers, and if one did not pay reasonable wages, the mechanic might at least expect to find some other one who would. So in the selling of goods the public was protected against unreasonable prices by the fact that there were scores of dealers competing with each other. Now, owing to the great concentrations of capital, nearly all lines of industry and of commerce are passing into control of a few hands in each line. In very many lines competition has already been wiped out, especially in so far as relates to the manufacturing and to the handling in large quantities. There is scarcely a great industry in this country but what is now controlled by what they call a trust, which, while controlling practically all of the establishments in its line, is able to regulate the output arbitrarily and is able arbitrarily to fix wages on the one hand and the selling price of its commodities on the other. It is idle in these cases to say to a laboring man that if he is dissatisfied he can quit and go to some other employer, because there is no other employer to go to.

This process of combination is still going on and it looks now as if the era of universal competition was drawing to a close and as though it would be necessary to make new adjustments, and the question will arise, if everything that the public needs is in the end to be controlled by gigantic combinations of capital, handled by few individuals, how can labor be protected on the one hand and how can the public be protected on the other? In other words, what can be substituted for competition? How can we protect all of the great interests of our country, for it is the business of governments to protect and conserve all classes and all interests. If we cannot prevent combination and monopoly then it is idle to rant about it, and it becomes our duty to meet it as an existing fact and to restrain its power for evil, and to do this will require a strong pull. It is a universal law in nature, in religion, in politics, in society, that the stronger force will destroy the weaker, and only those individuals, those agencies and those combinations, will survive, that are able to maintain themselves. The government of the world is not a philanthropic affair. It is based on force, although rarely on brute force, as was once the case. It has become more refined in its method, but nevertheless the underlying principle is force and legal force, and this legal force is often shaped and directed by social, financial and political force.

Enormous wealth, when controlled by a few individuals, is sometimes a very powerful factor in shaping the policy of government, because it can frequently control the press and the agencies which form public opinion; it can control fashionable society and the sentiments of many men, who, although occupying high positions, are often influenced through that agency, and very frequently by looking after the matter of selecting candidates it can control not only the construction of the laws, but the making and the execution of the laws. If our institutions are to undergo great change it is vital that the men of America and not the money should direct the change. Money may be a blessing as a servant, but it is a curse as a master. Money never established republican institutions in the world. It has no natural affinity with them and does not understand them. Money has neither soul nor sentiment. It does not know the meaning of liberty and it sneers at the rights of man. It never bled on the battlefield in time of war, and it never voluntarily sought the public treasury in time of peace.

To safely guide our country through important changes requires the same characteristics which were possessed by the men who founded it. There must be lofty sentiment, honesty of purpose, love of country and love of fellow-men, and above all love of justice. Money possesses none of these virtues. Men in time acquire the nature of those things which absorb their lives. Unconsciously and invisibly they undergo a change until those things which underlie their daily thoughts seem actually to circulate in their veins. Consequently in all countries, in all ages and among all people, has it been found that as a rule the possessors of great wealth were not the patriots. On the contrary they seemed to care little what flag floated over them, provided it was a flag that would give them a bayonet with which to protect their gold. The men who, in the late war, left their millions of hoarded treasure and shouldered a musket to fight for the Union, were as scarce as the camels that have passed through the eye of the needle. The soldiers' cemeteries of patriotic dead are filled with men who, when alive, had to struggle for a living. It is the great masses of the people who defend the government in time of war and who bear its burdens in time of peace, and these alone know the full value of free institutions.

It is therefore important that the destinies of our government should be shaped by this class, and they can be relied upon to do justice to capital, for they appreciate the fact that capital is not only a convenience, but may be of the greatest possible use to man when properly directed. While money may have done great injustice to the masses, the masses have never done injustice to money. How will you meet these problems? Standing as individuals in the presence of mighty combinations you will be crushed, and there will be no hope for you or your children. I can see no other course for you than to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, intelligently and patriotically. A great force holds itself in check, whether in the phenomena of nature, in politics, in government or in religion. Only a counter or resisting force will check it.

If concentrated capital shall meet with no checking influence or force then republican institutions must come to an end, and we will have but two classes in this country, an exceedingly wealthy class on one hand, and a spiritless, crushed, poverty-stricken laboring class on the other. While if there should be such a formidable combination of wage-workers as to overcome all resistance it would tend to check enterprise and arrest progress. The hope of the country depends upon having a number of forces that will counterbalance or check each other. And in this connection allow me to suggest to you that the world has progressed to a point where intelligence will always defeat brute force, and any method of contest that involves violence belongs to a by-gone age. The modern methods of warfare in society are of an entirely different character. You complain sometimes that you do not get a fair show, that capital controls legislation, that by selecting the candidates for the judicial offices it may in many cases control the courts and that the same is true in the execution of the law. But you have yourself largely to blame. You have neglected all these things, while the corporations have looked after them. They have attended to business and reaped an advantage by it. You have neglected your interests and have suffered by it.

It has happened frequently in the past in this State, and in other States, that you wanted legislation which you thought was necessary and just, and thought you supported men for the legislature whom you believed were honest, but who as soon as they received their certificate of election crept up the rear stairway to the office of some corporation and tendered their services in the hope of obtaining some financial or other advantage, and thereafter they were a corporation convenience. Did you afterward spot those men as being unworthy of your confidence? Not at all. Their chances for public preferment were just as good as they were before. Again corporations have for many years looked after the matter of selecting judges of the federal courts. They realized the fact that the constructions of the laws is even more important than the making of laws and to have a friend on the bench is much more important than to have a lawmaker at the capitol. It is asserted that for a quarter of a century no man has been appointed to the federal bench unless he was either a corporation lawyer or known to hold views which made him satisfactory to those interests, and when these judges afterwards distorted the law and usurped power to assist the corporation and smite you they were not necessarily corrupt. They were simply giving force to prejudices which they had imbibed during their former association with corporate influences.

It has never happened in this country that you or any other organization of labor men or of farmers sent a delegation to wait upon the President in reference to the appointment or rejection of any particular man to any judicial office. You have not looked after your interests and have no right to complain if you are discriminated against under these circumstances. Every man who seeks office in this country will need your support, and once let him understand that you are capable of acting intelligently and standing together, and that you insist on being honestly dealt with, and you will see a great change. Fall in with the spirit of the times. Practice intelligent combination. Move along the lines of law and justice and practice foresight and you will be able to right almost any grievance.

The Biggest Union.

The present revival in trade unionism in this country gives increased interest to the report recently made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, an English labor organization. This is considered the largest trade union in the world, and was founded in 1850. Last year its total membership was 75,510, and its income $1,306,965. Of this amount $688,934 was given to members out of work, $201,247 was paid in sick benefits, and the amount donated to funerals was $54,061. For other benevolent objects the sum of $28,704 was expended, while the item of dispute benefit shows an expenditure of $9,253. The last item shows what was expended on strikes during the year. The average number of unemployed during each month in the year was close upon 7000 members, all of whom were supported from the funds; the average for the year was equal to 8.4 per cent. of the members. The total sick members supported were 1,800, or 2.3 per cent.; on superannuation 2,430, or 3.2 per cent. The business management of the organization is shown in the fact that the total cost for general management did not amount to 12 cents per member annually, though of course this is due to the immense membership. The smaller the number of members in a union the larger is the per capita expense of management.

Capital and Labor Defined.

Teacher.—"Do you understand the meaning of the terms capital and labor?"

Small Boy.—"Yes'm. If a boy has a sled, that's capital. If another boy rides down with him and then pulls the sled up, that's labor.—*Good News.*

Old Glory.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Thou art Freedom's child, Old Glory,
Born of Freedom's high desire,
Nursed amid the battle's ire,
Tried by thunderbolt and fire,
On the field and on the tide,
Where our heroes, side by side,
Followed thee and fought and died
Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory.

We will stand by thee, Old Glory,
On the lands and on the waves,
For our babes and for our graves,
Though we stand or fall as slaves,
For thy stars are not to blame,
For the treason, fraud and shame
That pollute thy holy name
In our halls of state, Old Glory.

Knaves have stolen thee, old Glory,
For their Babylonian bowers;
From their festal walls and towers
Droops the flag that once was ours;
O'er their crimes thy beauty trails,
And the old-time answer fails
When from chain-gangs, courts and jails
Men appeal to thee, Old Glory.

Be our shield once more, Old Glory!
Lo! the world in travail pain
While through plundered vale and plain
Stripped and bruised by licensed thieves,
Starving, begging for her sheaves,
Outcast Labor tramps and grieves,
With no help from thee, Old Glory.

We will rescue thee, Old Glory!
Bloodless may the process be,
Peaceful as the yearning sea
Anchored to the windless lee,—
But if peace cannot avail,
Welcome tidal wave and gale,
Welcome lightning flame and hail
Till the very stars turn pale
In the grander light, Old Glory.

If it must be so, Old Glory—
If blind error smite with force
Truth and justice at their source,
Suns and planets in their course—
Let the earthquake lift the deep,
Let the wild floods wake from sleep,
Let the crouching Terrors leap,
And where God's own toilers reap
We will carry thee, Old Glory.

— *The Arena for May.*

A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

THE REVOLUTION FAILS TO ABSORB THE TRADE UNION.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

THE Trade Union from 1800 to 1815 —The advent of Napoleon, the most successful soldier of the Revolution, to supreme power, in 1790, was marked not only by the complicated despotism inherent in militarism, but also by the hostilities to the voluntary organization of labor displayed by his revolutionary predecessors. The law of April 12, 1803, afterward incorporated in the penal code, prescribed that all concerted action of workmen to strike, boycott any employer, or to prevent work before or after any stated hours, should be punishable with three months imprisonment; and with five years imprisonment and a further period of five years police surveillance, for the officers or leaders engaged in any such attempt. The same law also prescribed that no employer should engage any workman without a pass-book (*livret*) containing a discharge from his previous employer; and that any workman travelling without such book might be arrested as a vagabond and punished as such. The laws of that and following years required the police to establish employment bureaus for each trade. These bureaus had a legal monopoly of placing workmen, and the keepers thereof had the right of levying a stated tax on every workman who found employment. To assure the collection of this tax and to aid the police control, all employers were forbidden to employ any workman unless he brought a ticket from the bureau, and no ticket could be given by the bureau to any workman unless he produced his book in the form prescribed. Such were the three great Napoleonic measures whose object was to place the masses completely in the power of the police, and to wipe out every vestige of the trade union. That Napoleon, and his minister of police, Fouché, failed in accomplishing this object is no more remarkable than the failure of the monarchy and of the revolution to achieve the same purpose. The only practical effect of these measures upon the Companionship was to consolidate it, and to confirm the secret character of the organization.

The Trade Union from 1815 to 1848.— When after twenty-five years of reckless bloodshed the special classes had captured the most powerful State then existing, and with cynical ingratitude had doomed their agent to life imprisonment on the barren rock of St. Helena, a period of political repose ensued. The government was re-modelled on the most approved special class pattern. France, thanks to the tireless industry of her people, rapidly recovered from the ravages of the armies encamped on her soil, and the organized workers turned with renewed vigor to the improvement of their economic condition. That the Companionship continued to energetically defend the interests of its members is sufficiently shown by the successive strikes of the companion carpenters in 1822, 1833 and 1845. The most important fact, however, in connection with the Companionship during this period is the great reform which then commenced in that ancient institution.

The divided jurisdiction which had prevailed in many trades from time immemorial had long been deplored; not so much because it was a source of weakness in the case of strikes, but because it led to frequent and bloody duels and pitched battles between the adherents of the several duties. In these conflicts the travelling canes, hammers, compasses, squares and other tools of the combatants were freely used, and sometimes with fatal effect. The unnecessary coarseness of the initiations; the humiliating distinctions between the aspirants and the passed companions; and the custom of giving up two-thirds of the advance wages for the chief benefit of the business agent were also subjects of more or less dissatisfaction. That these customs were not inseparable from the trade union and might be abolished with great advantage to that institution, was fully recognized by the more intelligent members, and on frequent occasions, when a more than ordinarily severe combat had occurred, a desire was expressed for their suppression.

At length, about the year 1832, a decided move in the direction of reform was made. Agricola Perdiguier, a companion carpenter of the duty of Solomon, devoted himself to this great task and travelled from mother to mother, throughout the entire country, urging the necessity of fusing the three duties of Jacques, Soubise and Solomon in one. He urged each trade to surrender any claim to superiority on the ground of regularity of affiliation, antiquity of organization, etc., which it might have over any other trade. The apostacy of the Crispins in the seventeenth century should not, he contended, be made an excuse for fighting in the nineteenth century. He dwelt on the advantages of one single union of each trade, and of one single degree, divested of all mystery, in each union. He also advocated that the business agents should be paid a fixed salary from the general funds, instead of the system then existing, which, he contended, was unjust to the members who for various reasons could only obtain casual employment. It proved, indeed, to be no easy task to change the deep-rooted customs of the Companionship, but eventually several trades responded to this appeal and reorganized under the title of *l'Union*.

State Employment in 1848 —The general incapacity of the State to sufficiently perform any other function than that of war was most strikingly illustrated under the Revolution of 1848. The sudden revolutionary crisis of February 24, was the cause of a commercial panic which deprived great numbers of workers of employment. "They were thrown on the streets," in the picturesque language of Louis Blanc, "with the pallor of hunger on the face and a musket in the hand." On the motion of the above named socialist advocate, the Provincial Government issued a decree, stating "The Government undertakes to guarantee the existence of the workmen by work. It undertakes to guarantee work for every citizen." The following day another decree was issued ordering the establishment of national works. Immediate resumption of work on the public buildings in course of construction, and new works on railroads and a canal were decreed. On March 15 every vacancy on these works was declared to be filled, when as yet, only 6,000 men had been employed. The wages had been fixed by the government at forty cents a day, instead of the average wage of seventy cents paid by private employers, but in consequence of the numbers clamoring for the fulfillment of the government's promise of work or relief, additional men were enrolled and paid thirty cents a day while awaiting work. In five days the number of employees had doubled, and the mayors' offices were so besieged by applicants that it was decided to reorganize the works on a military basis. Companies of nine hundred men each were formed and each company was divided into lieutenancies, brigades and squads. Each brigade contained fifty-five men and a brigadier, and each brigade was divided into five squads. The administration consisted of a director, assisted by three sub-directors; a large staff of cashiers and clerks, and an army of inspectors and sub-inspectors. With all this militarism, the greatest irregularity prevailed. No effort was made to put men to the kind of work for which they were fitted. Men of all aptitudes were jumbled together pell-mell like droves of cattle. Some men enrolled themselves in several brigades and drew several pays. Others worked at home or in private workshops, and only appeared at pay time. Men in several shops, notably the hatters and paper-stainers, quitted work, under pretence of striking, and went to work for the State. And many brigadiers borrowed men from each other to increase their brigades at inspection and drew the extra pay for such men. In ten days the number of employees on the rolls, had increased to 30,000, and one month later, April 30, they numbered 100,000 men. The Provisional government, bound by its promise to find work for every citizen, was unable to check this constantly increasing drain on the Treasury; but the newly elected Assembly, which met for the first time on May 4, resolved to reduce the works. To this end all unmarried men employed in the works were invited to enlist in the army. Those who refused to accept this invitation by a certain date were to be stricken from the roll. Private employers were invited to apply at the works for laborers, and those employees who refused to be thus hired out were also to be erased from the roll. The remaining employees, it was announced, were to be placed on piece-work; and the attempt to put these changes in practice, on June 22, resulted in the bloody fighting of June 23 and the three following days.

The Trade Union from 1848 to 1894.— The great transformation of the Trade Union whose visible commencement dates from the formation of the society called *l'Union* has progressively continued to the present day. There are still, it is true, a small number of unions bearing the titles of the several original duties, and still retaining the symbols and some of the old ceremonies; but these are gradually decreasing in face o the constant advance of the open unions. Outside of the propsganda started by Perdiguier, there is one cause above all others which has operated to effect this change.

The rules of the Companionship strictly forbade its members applying for work themselves. To find employment for the members was the function of the rouleur or business agent. It should be said that the companions, as members of a relatively small and highly skilled body, seldom lacked work. This favorable situation, however, commenced to disappear with the abolition of the masters' corporations and the close of the revolutionary wars. Machines were then introduced, more apprentices were taken, greater fluctuations of trade occurred and the term of hiring became shorter. As each hiring meant another fee for the rouleur, the fee was often paid with reluctance and sometimes was denounced as "odious robbery."

Therefore, when the open organization, l'union, instituted a system of gratuitous employment, it changed the title of the business agent to that of *syndic*. Thus the open unions became known as *syndicats*, the name they bear to-day. The system of employment adopted by the open union included two registers, the one for employers needing workmen, and the other for workmen needing employment; the first entry on either register to be the first satisfied. But as the entries in the latter generally exceeded those in the former register, the open unions finally resolved to permit their members to apply for work in person. This innovation was strongly denounced at the time, and weighty arguments were brought to bear against it, but the continuous growth of the open unions is strong evidence of its fitness to the changed conditions of industry.

The bloody days of June, 1848, did but pave the way for a revival of the revolutionary and Napoleonic measures to crush the trade union by placing the workers completely in the power of the police. The penal provisions of the law of 1803 were rigidly enforced, and the odious livret system, which had fallen into disuse, was again called into vogue. Forcible repression was supplemented by shameless corruption. The post office, which since its erection by that hypocritical tyrant, Louis XI., had been one of the most efficient instruments of tyranny, was now utilized for the basest purposes. Wherever a dozen workmen were gathered, the police spy was there to incite to illegal words and deeds. For twenty-two years labor organization was well nigh impossible. But when the cataclysm of Sedan and the Commune had somewhat cleared the situation, it was seen that progress had been made despite all obstacles. The trade union had been thoroughly transformed, and after three hundred years of secrecy, it was now prepared to defend itself in the light of open day.

Though the trade union had during three centuries been carried on in defiance of the State, and the stringent laws that had been leveled against it had not been repealed, it had been evident since

1864 that the State was desirous of a compromise. After that date the unions began to be tolerated, and the law of March 21, 1884, put an end to much doubt on the subject by authorizing the trade union "to freely organize for the discussion and defence of its economic and industrial interests."

The law mentioned required that unions desirous of being recognized as legal corporations, should make application to be registered as such. Owing, perhaps, to a not unnatural suspicion that there was some ulterior motive behind this law, the number of unions registered during the first year, was very light, but with the growth of confidence the registration increased. So to-day we are enabled, by this register, to form a tolerably correct idea of the strength of the trade union in France.

At the commencement of the year, July 1, 1884, the number of trade unions, composed of wage-workers only, applying for and receiving registration, amounted to 68. The year following this number increased to 221. In 1887, the number had grown to 501, and in 1890 to 1,006. Four years later the figures had again more than doubled, seeing that in 1894 there were 2,178 such unions; with 401,125 members.

It is worthy of remark that in connection with the aforesaid unions there are 1,436 independent and distinct funds for the support of the following objects: 436 libraries, 315 employment offices, 270 sick, accident and superannuation insurances, 177 traveling and unemployed insurances, 111 courses of superior trade education, 101 co-operative and mutual credit concerns, and 44 trade journals.

Looking backward at the progress of the trade union in France since the capture of the State by the special classes, we see the rejection by the union of the legal fiction of "liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people exercised by universal suffrage," which the Revolution endeavored to palm off on the working masses as the means of popular emancipation. We see the trade union resist all attempts to crush it out of existence by legislative enactments and police despotism. We further see the trade union refuse to resort to military means, or to universal suffrage, to capture the State and violently transform society in its own interests. And we finally see the trade union, by the perfection of its organization, bring practical contradiction to the Socialist assertion of "the impossibility of any improvement in the condition of the working classes being achieved under the present organization of society."

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1829.

MECHANICAL

Framing a Roof of Unequal Lengths of Rafters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

et A B C D in Fig. 1 be the *square* plate, or lower plate, which has short, or *curb* rafters supporting a *circular* plate, E F G H, on which rests a drum, or short cylindrical tower, as E C D F, Fig. 2, topped by a roof with curved rafters. By referring to the plan, Fig. 1,

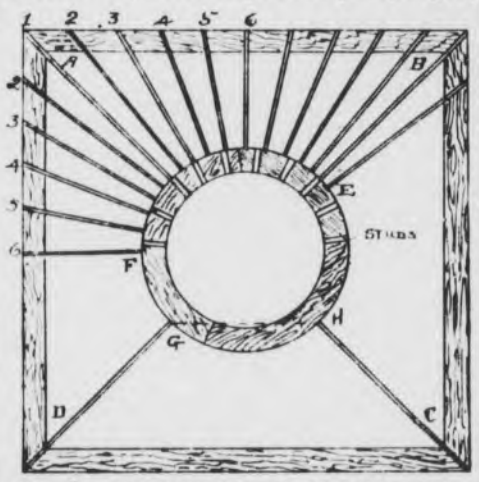


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF PLATES AND RAFTERS.

it will be seen that the seats of the rafters will be of different lengthening from the centre, or number 6, to the corner or hip rafter I, and that this occurs on all four sides of the square plate. As the seats are of different lengths the rafters will also be of different lengths, though they have the same *rise* or pitch, as X Y in Fig. 3. In this figure the different lengths

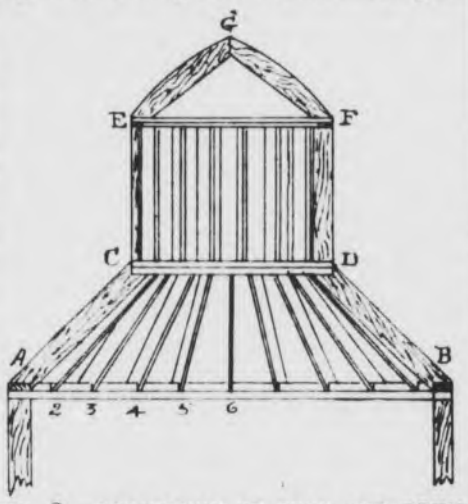


FIG. 2.—PROJECTION OF ROOF AND DRUM.

of rafters will be distinctly seen decreasing in size from the hip or angle to the centre of the plate, this occurring on each side, which will necessitate 8 sets of five rafters, cut with right and left hand bevels on the plate, also one set of 4 with square cut on plate, as number 6.

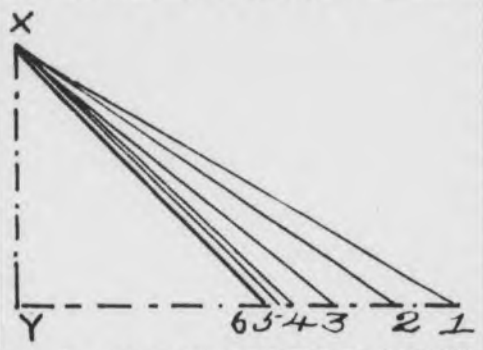


FIG. 3.—DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF RAFTERS.

Each succeeding rafter will have different top and bottom bevels, and require great care in laying out, so as to cut the timbers without waste, so that it would be wisest to lay out and cut them in sets, one for each side. The top and bottom cuts as represented in Fig. 2, are also notched to fit over the plates and thus prevent their slipping, this will also demand care in laying out, because each notch will have a different bevel. The gothic roof on the drum may be struck out to the curve shown and rafters cut out. As all the rafters are the same length, they can be sawn from one pattern, and set up in the manner which I have described in previous articles.

Carpenters Abroad.

In Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, and Sale, the carpenters have lately got an advance of one half-penny per hour. Within the past year the wages in the trade in most cities in great Britain and Ireland have been increased a half-penny per hour and the working-time reduced to 49½ hours per week, or 48 hours in some cases. In Leicester, St. Helen's, Leeds, and Guildford, the carpenters are now on strike for more pay. Wages of the craft are quite generally 8 to 9 pence per hour.

So well entrenched in unionism are the carpenters and joiners of London, that the proposed antagonistic move of the employers has been abandoned. It will be remembered the contractors refused a renewal of the rules of 1892 and favored sub-letting and piece-work and the working of union and non-union men together. This roused the men and by vigorous agitation and more thorough organization a strike was averted. It was agreed by both sides to refer the dispute to an arbitrator for settlement, meanwhile the old rules still are in force. This is quite a victory for the men.

In Scotland, the Associated Carpenters have been doing great work. In Dundee, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Falkirk, Callander, and a score of towns, strikes have been under way resulting in an advance of one half-penny per hour. Wages now are 7½ to 8 pence per hour.

The Labor Official.

It is safe to say that the average local labor official is the best abused man on earth. So saith *The American Federationist*. For the newspaper paragrapher and the general loafer with more money than brains he is a clean pick-up. He is as slippery as Aramis, as frank as Pecksniff. If anything goes wrong, from an overturned cuspidor to a strike, he is the marker; and if a boycott is on or an injunction levied, he is right in it. It flows in to the right of him, to the left of him, and from below, and not infrequently it comes by mail. He gets more advice than a young mother, and more criticism than a weather prophet. As a maker of enemies, the meat trust is not in it. He generally gets a dollar and a half above the scale, if permanently employed thirteen hours per diem. In many cases he does his work on overtime, for which he may get his dues remitted and a free ride at all the funerals which he must attend. For this he is intrusted with the care of hundreds of dollars, and is expected to give "hand-outs" to the needy. Lastly, he is an object of envy for "the honor that is in it." Once in a dog's age the steel in his vertebra snaps beneath the load, and we see his name in scare-heads as a horrible example of neglected early piety. But withal he is thoroughly satisfied if the members attend the meetings and display an active interest; and his greatest joy is to receive dues that are willingly paid, just as the member who puts in a quarter expecting to take out a dollar before the meeting adjourns gives him pain. There is a niche for him in the wall in the good time that is coming.

Our Mail-Bag.

(Locals and members are requested to send five to ten line items of trade interest for this department. Write plainly in ink on one side of the paper only.)

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Union 343 has held a splendid series of public meetings lately and gained quite an addition to its membership.

HOUSTON, Texas.—We are reviving, and the victory won by the Galveston Union Carpenters' has cheered us to push ahead for better conditions.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Bosses talked of cutting wages this spring. Union 208 stirred up an agitation and aroused the men. So the cut did not take place.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Affairs are now coming to union lines. The leading builders are now sick of the reckless competition they have had ever since our strike. They want to shut out the horde of small Cheap John contractors who work for next to nothing. Nearly three out of every five journeymen the past two years have been "bilked" out of wages due by these small and irresponsible bosses.

MACON, GA.—There are at least five times as many carpenters here as can get work. Wages down below hard pan.

LENOX, Mass.—Trade flat, overcrowded with carpenters. Poor "chips," they are a drug in the market. We must reduce the hours of labor along the whole line to eight hours per day to make room for the unemployed.

TERRELL, Texas.—Bro. L. E. Walker, died recently without relatives. We buried him decently; and Union 319 turned out and gave him a creditable funeral. We invited all non-union carpenters and they turned out in goodly numbers. Next we had an open meeting well attended and that stirred the trade so we did well ever since.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Though trade was and is dull, Unions 72 and 179 by concerted action placed a Business Agent in the field and added over 50 per cent. to their membership since last October. The persistent work of our delegates to the Rochester Trades Assembly and the Building Trades Council, also helped.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Union 16 has been pushing an agitation very successfully all over Illinois, to get a law that all State Fair work be done eight-hours per day.

THE Lasters' Protective Union, the International Boot and Shoe Workers and K. of L.-D. A. 216, the three labor organizations of the boot and shoe trade have combined in one. They held a joint convention in Boston and formed what is now known as "The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

THE carpenters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa., should recognize Painters' Union No. 72, of that locality, and not Union No. 6. The latter belongs to the seceding minority faction. The General Secretary of the regularly recognized Brotherhood of Painters is J. T. Elliott, 1314 North Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md. Help organize painters' unions if you have none in your city or town, and send Mr. Elliott names and post-office addresses of good, reliable painters, as he has always given us a helping hand.

MUNCIE, Ind.—In the prompt payment of the Hall funeral claim, Union 592 sees one of the best indications of the intrinsic value of the U. B., to a poor carpenter, and should stimulate every carpenter to become a member of such a worthy institution. There are a number of excellent benefits in the Order.

Too Old.

TRUTHFUL DICK.

A man with a swag on his back
A sorrowful tale had just told,
And though work just then wasn't slack,
The squatter had said "You're too old."

All his life on that station he'd worked,
In making a millionaire's gold;
And though hard work he never had shirked,
There's nothing in him, he's too old.

Though the best of his life had been spent
In the heat, in the wet, in the cold;
Though his frame, once so straight, now is bent,
He must tramp for he's getting too old.

Though on stations you've worked all your life,
And thousands of fleeces have rolled,
You may starve with your children and wife
When the "Boss" once says "You're too old."

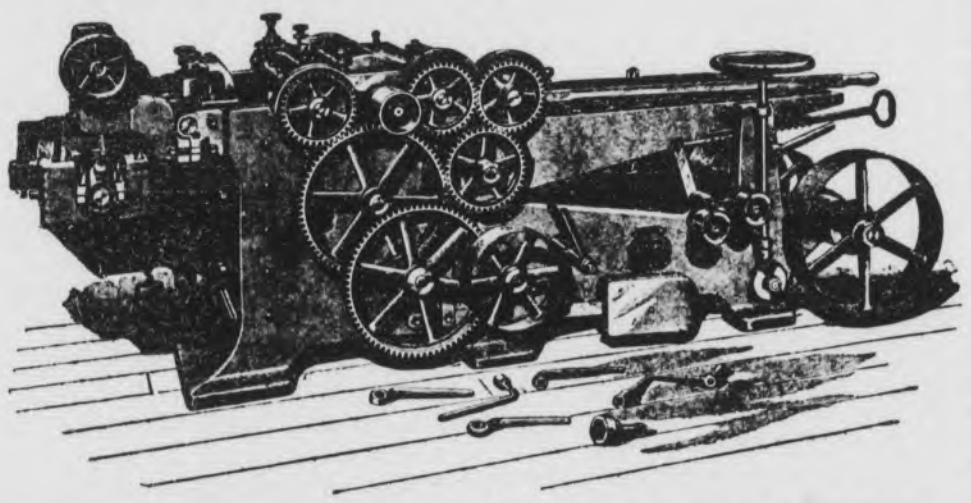
For the country is civilized now—
To absentee landlord it's sold—
And the Jap and the yellow-skinned chow
Will work, when the whites are too old.

You must stick to your union like men;
Be honest, be fearless and bold;
If you don't there will come a day when
The "Boss" will say "You're too old."

No. 1½ Four Roll Double Cylinder Planing and Matching Machine.

TO PLANE 24″ WIDE, 6″ THICK, AND MATCH UP TO 14″ WIDE.

Our No. 1½ Planing and Matching Machine, to plane one side, has become so popular and proved so satisfactory to our patrons that we have introduced the machine, with upper and lower cylinders, so as to plane two sides at one operation, which we trust will be received with equal favor. An excellent low cost machine, it will surface material up to 24″ wide and 6″ thick, and work flooring, ceiling, siding, casing, etc., up to 14″ wide.



The frame of the machine is made with heavy plate sides and iron connections, is compact and occupies but small floor space. The bed is cast in one piece, gibbed in the frame, and made to raise and lower by means of a hand wheel and raising screws at the operating end of the machine.

The cylinders are of solid forged steel, of the best quality, belted on both ends and slotted on all faces for receiving irregular knives of great variety. The journals, 1¾″ in diameter, run in self-oiling bearings, and no separate adjustment of rolls and cylinder is needed to change for different thicknesses of lumber, this change being made almost instantly. The pressure bars before and after the cylinder, are adjustable to and from the cut to enable bits with irregular cutting shapes to be used. The lower cylinder, supported in the bed of the machine and traveling with it, has an independent vertical adjustment for varying the depth of cut, and the pressure bar can be readily removed for access to the knives for adjustment or to sharpen them.

The feed rolls, four in number and 4½″ in diameter, are connected by heavy expansion gearing, the first pair being weighted and arranged to give a uniform pressure on the material being worked. The feed is positive and controlled readily by means of a lever operating a belt tightener, and two rates of feed are furnished with the machine, 25 and 40 feet per minute respectively.

The matching spindles, of steel 1 1/16″ diameter where the heads are received, are fitted with our gun metal matcher heads and patent weighted matcher clip, for preventing tearing in cross grain or knotty lumber. In surfacing wide lumber, it is unnecessary to remove the spindles. A slotted bar across the frame supports the adjustable shoes that serve to hold down the material as it passes the side heads.

Shaving bonnet, board guide, pressure bars, two pairs long knives, one set solid milled matcher bits, and wrenches are furnished with each machine, which is fitted throughout in a thorough and workmanlike manner and which receive a practical test before leaving the works.

A shop number is placed on each machine and numbers on each casting for reference in ordering supplies.

The internal belting required in the machine is as follows:

Two belts for the upper cylinder, each 14 feet long, 4″ wide.

One belt for the lower cylinder, 19 feet long 4″ wide.

Two belts for the matcher heads, each 16 feet 2″ long 4″ wide.

One belt for the feed, 10 feet long 3″ wide.

The countershaft, having tight and loose pulleys, 12x16″, should make 900 revolutions per minute.

J. A. FAY & Co.,
514-534 W. Front st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognised by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2 00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C, and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B, must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Lolus Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

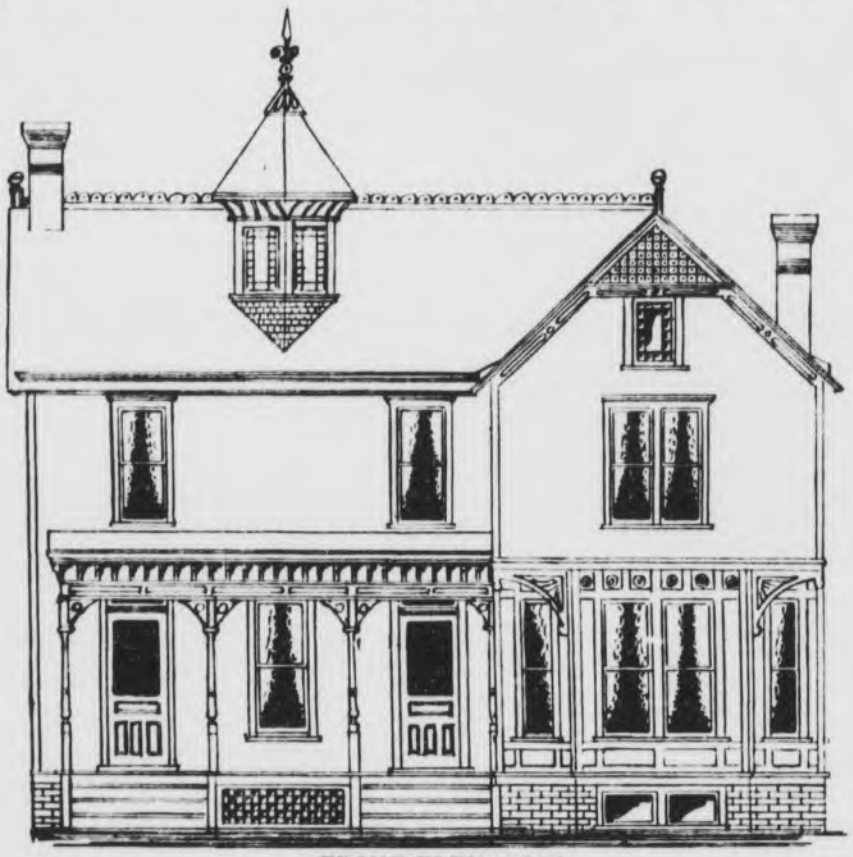
Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Practical Plans and Estimates.

BY I. P. HICKS.

The plan which we present this month is for a neat, plain cottage of low cost, with plenty of room. Not a large number of small rooms, but a convenient arrangement of a few good size rooms. The design provides good closets for every room where a closet would be desirable. The halls are large and roomy and so arranged that all rooms on each floor may be reached direct from the halls, including the bath room, which is a very desirable feature. The octagon end in first floor plan makes a large and very desirable form of bay-window. The same being finished square from the second floor up gives good shape and size to front bedroom above.

To break the plainness in the long line of roof, a rather peculiar dormer window has been designed. This window is in shape like a square tower set disgonally in the roof and when finished up in good shape presents quite an attractive appearance.



FRONT ELEVATION

Size of floor plan over all is 32-6 x 36.

The cellar is estimated under front hall, sitting room and parlor and to finish 7 feet in the clear.

Foundation and cellar walls to be an 8 inch brick wall.

Length of cellar wall, 104 feet; 7 feet 4 inches high.

Length of foundation wall, 44 feet; 2 feet 4 inches high.

Height of first story, 9 feet.

Height of second story, 8 feet.

Length of main cornice, 156 feet.

Length of porch cornice, 52 feet.

Number of window frames, 18.

Number of door frames, 18.

Finish to be hard pine.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

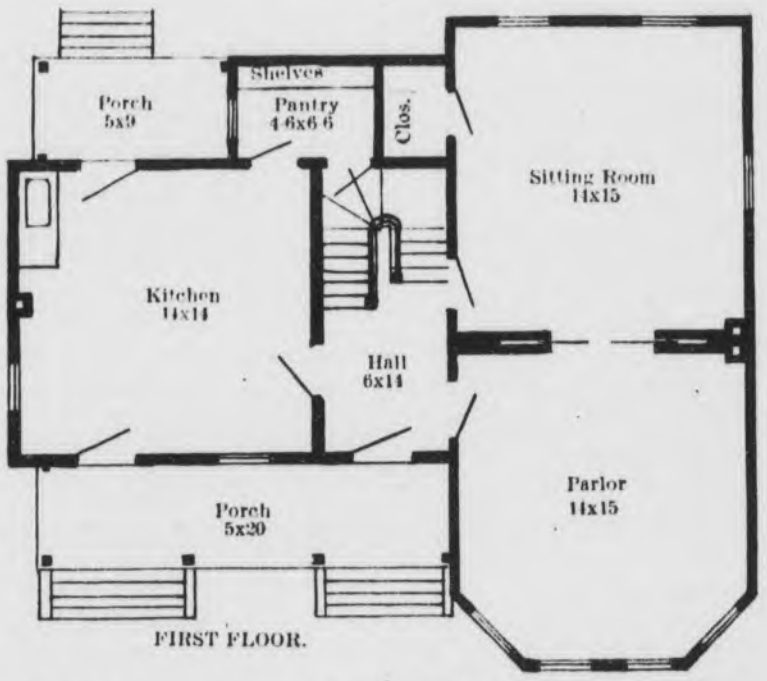
108 yards excavating, 30c	$ 32 40
13,000 brick laid in cellar and foundation wall, $8.50	110 50
66 lineal feet chimneys, 80c.	52 80
	$195 70

LUMBER BILL.

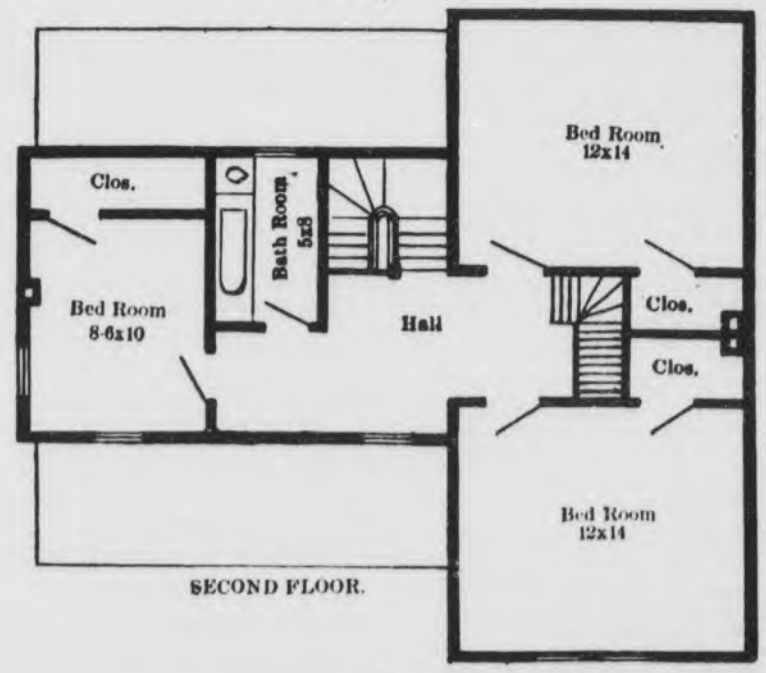
	Feet.
4 6x8 14 ft. sills	224
2 6x8 16 " "	128
1 6x8 18 " "	72
1 6x8 20 " "	80
2 6x8 22 " "	176
44 2x10 16 " floor joists	1,188
40 2x8 16 " " "	840
40 2x6 16 " " " attic	640
8 2x6 14 " porch joists	112
6 2x6 10 " " "	60
210 2x4 18 ft. side and partition studding	2,520
40 2x4 16 " plates	440
90 2x4 12 " rafters	720
2 2x6 16 " valley rafters	32
24 2x4 14 " porch "	216
	7,448
7,448 ft. in frame, $17 per m.	$126 61
3,300 " sheeting for outside walls, $18	59 40
300 " sheeting for porch roofs, $17	5 10
1,300 " sheeting for main roofs, $17	22 10
14,000 shingles, $3.50 per m.	49 00
3,100 ft. 5-inch beveled siding, $25 per m	77 50
2,400 " 6-inch flooring, $25 p. m.	60 00
550 " beaded ceiling, $30 "	16 50
800 " ⅞-in. finish cornice, etc., $40 per m.	32 00
500 " 1⅛-inch finish casings and outside finish, $40 p. m.	20 00
350 " ⅞-inch hard pine finish, $30 per m.	10 50
100 " 1⅛-inch hard pine finish, $30 per m.	3 00
360 " 8-inch base, $2 per h.	7 20
950 ft. 5-inch casing, $1.50 p. h.	14 25
66 plinth blocks, 8c.	5 28
102 corner blocks, 5c.	5 10
10 windows, 24x32, 2-light, $2	20 00
8 windows, 24x28, 2-light, $1.80	14 40
5 sash, 24x36, marginal light, $2.00	10 00
2 transom sash, 12x26, 1-light, $1.00	2 00
4 cellar sash, 12x26, 1-light, $1.00	4 00
10 pair blinds, 24x32, $1.50	15 00
8 " " 24x28, $1.40	11 20
2 front doors, 2-8x6-8, 1¾, $8.00	16 00
2 sliding doors, 2-6x7-6, 1¾, $6.00	12 00
1 sash door, 2-8x6-8, 1⅜	4 50
3 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1¾, $2.50	7 50
3 " 2-6x6-8, 1¾, $2.40	7 20
5 " 2-6x6-6, 1¾, $2.30	11 50
3 doors, 2-0x6-6, 1⅜, $2.00	6 00
160 ft. 3½-inch crown mold, $1.75 per h.	2 80
60 " 3-inch crown mold, $1.50 per h.	90
200 " 2-inch bed mold, $1.50	3 00
600 " ¾-inch quarter round. 60c. per h.	3 60
290 " parting stops, 50c. per h.	1 45
290 " 1-inch window stops, 60c. per h.	1 74
324 " 2-inch door stops, $1.25 per h.	4 05
80 " wainscoting cap, $2.00	1 60
80 ft. window stools, $2.00	1 60
75 " watertable, $1.50 per h.	1 12
60 " 5 inch oak thresholds, $4 00 per h.	2 40
5 corner beads, 25c.	1 25
Mill work on porches and outside finish	20 00
Front stairs	22 00
	$722 35

CARPENTER WORK.

24 squares framing and laying floors, $1.30	$31 20
31 squares framing, sheeting and siding, $2 50	77 50
10 squares framing ceilings, 50c.	5 00
14 squares framing sheeting and shingling roofs, $3.00	42 00
156 lineal ft. main cornice, 15c.	23 40
350 lineal ft. 8 in. base, 4c.	14 00
17 door frames complete, $2.50	42 50
18 window frames complete, $2 50	45 00
4 cellar frames, $1.25	5 00
Work on porches	20 00
Work on gables	10 00
Outside casings and base	8 00
Wainscoting kitchen	3 50
Finishing sink	2 00
Finishing bath room	7 00
Finishing closets, 4, $1.25	5 00
Finishing pantry	4 00
Front stairs	15 00
Cellar stairs	2 50
Attic stairs	7 40
	$370 00



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

HARDWARE.

60 lbs. 20d nails	$1 50
20 " 12d "	55
150 " 10d "	3 90
200 " 8d "	5 40
60 " 6d "	1 70
50 " 8d coarse	1 60
50 " 10d finish	1 50
60 " 8d "	1 80
20 " 6d "	65
3 lbs. 3d nails	15
432 " sash weights, 1¼c	5 40
4 skeins sash cord, 60c	2 40
72 sash pulleys, 4c	2 88
18 sash locks, 15c	2 70
18 set blind hinges, 20c	3 60
18 pair butts 3½x3½, 35c	5 34
1 set double sliding door hangers,	3 50
1 sliding door lock and trimmings	2 25
2 front door locks and trimmings, $2.00	4 00
16 mortice locks and trimmings, $1.00	16 00
8 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c	1 20
16 door stops, 2½c	40
96 lineal feet of gutter, 10c	9 60
60 lineal feet of conductors, 10c	6 00
40 lineal feet of valley tin, 10c	4 00
Flashing, chimneys and window caps	3 50
	$91 52

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$195 70
Lumber and mill work	722 35
Carpenter work	370 00
Hardware and tin work	91 52
Painting	80 43
Plastering 672 yards, 25c	168 00
Gas fitting	21 00
Plumbing	69 00
	$1,718 00

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Bro. L E. Tossey, of Detroit gave us an inspiring address some time ago. Though trade is flat the union is growing. Now that the Independent Carpenters' Union is dead we have a clear field. When we had a good organization of carpenters here in the U. B. short-sighted men pulled them into an independent or secession Union and it went the way all such movements go.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Walter Moore, 318 Market st.
536. MAMMOTH SPRING—J. A. Rhodes.
533. TEXARKANA—T. A. Lawler, Texarkana, Tex.

CALIFORNIA

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36 OAKLAND—
645. PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 4th and Eucalyptus ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council. R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
316. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.

CANADA

89. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris street.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPGS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harmer, 626 W. 14th st.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—Wm. A. Neilson, 32 Wooster st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 258 East Main st
97 NEW BRITAIN—John Hiltpold, P.O. Box 902.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedering, Box 524.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1004 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA

454. FORT BROOKE—A. L. Whitaker, Box 687, Tampa.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, cor. Jefferson and Union sts.
606. JACKSONVILLE.—Wm. Whiteford, cor. State and Laura sts.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—H. F. Stephenson, Box 271.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—F. W. Hitchcock, 92 Jett st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

ILLINOIS

433. BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. BRIGHTON P'K—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. CANTON—Homer Whalen, 345 W. Cass Place.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
1. Adolph Stamm, 120 W. Lake st.
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
54. (Bohem.) John Rund, 536, W. 20th st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5827 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1819 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
555. (Polish) L. Masiak, 125 W Blackhawk st.
623. (Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
679. W. H. Phillips, 309 Flournay st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1118 Homan ave.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Geo. J. Schoettle.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 30.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 318 62d st.
317. EVANSTON—J. F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson st.
554. FERNWOOD—C. Buhman, Jefferson, cor. 103d
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GAD CROSSING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D C. Morse.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
260. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott, 1118 Crave Cour st.
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.
90. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 3629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
740. PEKIN—J. Armstrong, 823 State st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 220 N. Front st.
503. ROCKFORD.—L. M. Hickox, 960 N. Winnebago st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld. 427 7th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
363. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
EVANSVILLE—
90. Jos. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. (Ger) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton ave.
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
60. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—P. E. Neff, 124 Ohio st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N 8th st.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCauliy, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st
641. DAYTON—Jos. Benz, 34 Rhensford st., Bellevue.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—G. W. Stover, 118 W. Main st.
7. LOUISVILLE—S. W. Downard, 2118 Griffith ave.
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
405. LUDLOW—
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S, 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—Jas. M. Powell.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. C. Doering, 736 Julia st.
704. T. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. John Salser, 2320 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 839.

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. W. Smith, 6 Willow st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival c'

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle 617 Hyde Park av., Hyde Park.
33. BOSTON—W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, 5 Burnside ave., Somerville.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 24 Huron ave.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 417 Western ave., Brighton.
408. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, Box 443.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 100 Locke st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 108 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—F. Hammond. Box 106.
154. MARLBORO—J. O. Donohue, 21 School st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G Francis, 14 Spruce st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolsner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—C. W. Mason, Box 448.
444. PITTSFIELD—
67 ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, Fenton st., Dorchester.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 1 Smith ave.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st,
220. So. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette. Box 766.
654. " Geo. Elmer, 414 Central st.
420. WEYMOUTH—R. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 437 Beaufait ave.
689. " C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—Aug. Nelson, 16 Marion st
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibbio, P.O Box 596.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 308 Maple st
100. MUSKEGON—F. E. Ridout, care Brakeman, 102 Houston ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. J. B. Charlebois, 923 N. Fayette st., W. S.
466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1503 S. Warren ave., E. S.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 428 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. Roll, 6712 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. W. Patrick, 2047 N. Booneville st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Rudolph Gloor, 409 Sidney st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
118. James Shine, 3915a McRee ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 4011 N. 23d st.
257. S. G. Ferguson, 617 W. Jefferson ave.
270. John Duncan, 2829 Semple av.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
699. C. H. Guipe, 1529 Olive st.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 506.
256. BELT—A. P. Barnaby, Box 43.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 626.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.
330. KALISPELL—P. R. Nelson.

NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.
651. " (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. " (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—Hans Larsen, P.O. Box 553.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 418.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
482. JERSEY CITY—G. Williamson, 220½ 3d st.
564 (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal.
422. MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O Box 24.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, Chas. Schooley, 203 Cleveland st., Orange.
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
603. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
549 ORANGE—D. Fryer, 30 Wallace st.
173. PATERSON—(Holl.) Al. Meenen, 35 N Main
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 174 Main ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
438. S. ORANGE—Ed. Walsh, Box 48, Maplewood.
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, Weehawken P O.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council D P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. James Finn, 337 Orange st.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
458. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council T. B. Lineburgh, 899 Gates ave.
109. M. A. Maher 61 Irving Pl.
147. W. F. Gregory, 181 Chauncey st.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 35 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.
381. S E. Elliott, 89 Rockaway ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. C. Weigel, 292 High st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. CORTLAND—E. W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Matteawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURGH—M. J. Casey, 67 Liberty st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. B Way, Corona P.O., L.I
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 57th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, 247 E. 12th st.
382. R. Seymour, 1320 2d ave.
447. C. Malherbe, 432 W. 38th st.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
464. (Ger.) H. Malberger, 622 E. 156th st.
468. J G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.
478. W. Chamberlain, 637 E. 188th st
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 48 E. 7th st, top floor.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.
715 J. P. Spaine, 2462 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak 229 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. ONEONTA—A. J. Ryan, E E.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapel st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Baln, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) E. Kretsch, 724 Butternutt.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Doocey, 2 Union Block, Arsenal st.
233. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, James Gagan, 22 Lawton st., New Rochelle, N. Y.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fiuk.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. W. H.
209. (Ger.) August Weise, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Hogg, 427 Milton st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st, Sta D.
676. L. A. Groll, 213 Jefferson ave., Sta. E.
681. F. A. Wagner, 729 Freeman ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 204 Neave st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 124 Carran st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Metz, 218 E. Spring st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 968 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775 DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B Stevenson, Pleasant st.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.
637 HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vanswerlingen, 712 S. Main st.
708. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 201.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
779. MARION—J. R. Smith, 910 N. State st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—Geo. Washburn.
709. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. P. Wanless, Box 326.
284 SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson. Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.
738. CARBONDALE—Theo. E. Crain, 56 Terrace st
807. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. S. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—G W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—T. H. Wilson, Box 527.
258. JEANNETTE—W. C. Guinea.
203. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols.
177. McKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1010 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Matthias Moore, 412 N. 6th st.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) Jos Oven, 420 Bainbridge st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. F. Willock, Box 215, Mt. Oliver.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. A. Kincey, 6361 Shakespeare st.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1810 Breedt st., S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
747. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case.
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 329 N. Wash st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—(Fr.) A. Bonvouloir, 19 Adam ave.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 698 Thames st
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st. Providence.
342. PAWTUCKET—Ed. Lavallie, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—W. G. Ault, Rutledge Pike.
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Shelby st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

TEXAS

309. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1913 Breckenridge st.
781. CORSICANA—W. J. Foster, Box 434.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
871. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
223. FT. WORTH—W. H. Baldock, Avenue Hotel.
277. " A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, A. P. Schultze, 2712 Ave. P.
526. C. E. Ballard, Box 396.
611. (Ger.) Richard Seidel, N. W. Cor. M½ and 27th sts.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 2010 Decatur st.
397. SAN ANTONIO—H. L. Mitchell, Box 660.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietsel, 135 Centre st.
819. TERRELL—J. H. Hoselton.
622. WACO—B. G. Longgath, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. Salt Lake City—A. Tracey, Liberty ave.

VERMONT

329. Burlington—Jas. Childs. 22 North st.
59. Rutland—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

182. Richmond—Wm. H. Gaul, 608 Albemarle st.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. Charleston—J. L. Jones. Box 599.
236. Clarksburg—J. H. Ridenour, Box 33.
619. Elkins—D. R. Martin. Box 209.
428. Fairmont—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.
8. Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. Green Bay—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
335. La Crosse—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
180. Madison—Wm. Moll, 208 Murray st.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council John Bettendorf, 766 7th av.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
622. Julius Radtke, 841 15th st.

(For Our German Members.)

Arbeiter, thut Eure Pflicht.

Die Rücksichtslosigkeit und Brutalität des Kapitalismus und die absolute Nichtswerthigkeit von Menschenleben und Existenzen ihm gegenüber, ist wohl noch nie in so flagranter Weise demonstrirt worden, als in der letzten Vergangenheit. So sagt der Cincinnati „Chronicle."

Die Homestead-Affaire, die Aufstände der Minen-Arbeiter in Tennessee und anderen Orten, der letzte große Eisenbahnstrike und der beendete Strike der Straßenbahnangestellten in Brooklyn ꝛc., sie alle boten einerseits dem Kapitalismus Gelegenheit, sich in seiner wahren Natur zu zeigen, und andererseits wurde den Millionen von Arbeitern die Situation in der sie sich befinden, in so unzweideutiger Weise vor Augen geführt, daß man verzweifeln möchte an der Intelligenz oder dem guten Willen der Arbeiter, falls ihnen nicht jetzt endlich ein Licht aufgeht, falls sie nicht endlich begreifen, daß ihr Loos ein weit traurigeres ist, als das eines gewöhnlichen Sklaven. Wir befinden uns mitten in einem Kampf auf Leben und Tod, um Sein oder Nichtsein, in einem Kampfe, von dessen Ausgang das Wohl und Wehe der kommenden Generation abhängt.

Das Kapital ist heute unumschränkter Herrscher über Alles. Es hat Kunst und Wissenschaft und die Selbstständigkeit der Menschen prostituirt und überhaupt Alles in seinen Dienst gestellt, was geeignet ist, seine Herrschaft zu erweitern und zu befestigen. Irgend etwas (Menschen nicht ausgeschlossen) dessen Werth sich nicht in Dollars und Cents ausdrücken läßt, hat nach der heutigen Ordnung der Dinge überhaupt keinen Werth, wird höchstens als Mittel zum Zweck, resp. als gelegentliches Ausbeutungsobjekt benutzt. Das Kapital befindet sich auf einem Siegeszuge; Alles was ihm hindernd in den Weg tritt, wird „zerschmettert," und die traurigen Zustände, denen wir entgegengehen — falls diese Phase der Entwickelung nicht gewaltig abgekürzt oder überbrückt wird — lassen sich höchstens in Gedanken ausmalen, aber nicht beschreiben. Der arbeitenden Klasse fällt naturgemäß die große Kulturaufgabe zu, hierin gründlich Wandel zu schaffen, d. h. Zustände herbeizuführen, unter denen die Produkte der Natur und der Menschen nicht mehr vom Kapital monopolisirt und verschlungen werden, sondern der gesammten Menschheit zu Gute kommen; Zustände, unter denen nicht producirt wird, lediglich um die Profitwuth des Kapitals zu sättigen, sondern um jedem Menschen ein angenehmes Dasein zu ermöglichen, und unter denen die Fortschritte in der Technik sich nicht mehr als Fluch, sondern als Wohlthat für die Menschen erweisen.

Glücklicherweise bricht sich diese Erkenntniß besonders unter den organisirten Arbeitern immer mehr Bahn, und wir haben die Hoffnung noch nicht aufgegeben, daß es uns vergönnt sein werde, Zeuge einer besseren Gesellschaftsordnung zu sein. Natürlich ist es Pflicht jedes überzeugungstreuen Arbeiters, die er sowohl gegen die kommenden Generationen zu erfüllen hat, daß er sein Möglichstes zum Erreichen dieser idealen Zustände beitrage. Darum, Arbeiter, bleibt nicht unthätig, tretet ein in die Reihe der Kämpfenden für die politische und ökonomische Emancipation der Unterdrückten und setzt Eure ganze Thatkraft ein für die Ausbreitung, Centralisirung und Entwickelung der Arbeiterorganisationen, damit diese in den Stand gesetzt werden, das Schlimmste zu verhüten, die Erde und Alles was darauf ist, den Klauen des herzlosen Kapitals zu entreißen und den Menschen zurückzugewinnen.

— Die Gewerkschaftsblätter Deutschlands haben zusammen eine Auflage von 212,000 Exemplaren. Die höchste Auflage weist das Organ der Metallarbeiter mit 30,000 auf, sodann folgt das der Holzarbeiter mit 26,200, der Tabakarbeiter mit 13,750, der Bergarbeiter Westfalens mit 13,500 und der Maurer mit 13,270.

— Ein weißer Rabe fand sich in der Person des Richters Holmes von Massachusetts, der in einem Fall gegen den Walking-Delegaten Guntner von den Bostoner Möbelschreinern entschied, „daß es Strikern gestattet bleiben müsse, andere Arbeiter durch Ueberredung abzuhalten, ihre Plätze einzunehmen." Ein elastischer Begriff ist doch das liebe Gesetz. Heute so, morgen so, und doch liegt vor diesem Götzen eine Welt blinder Anbeter auf den Knieen.

— Die Gründung von Trusts macht noch immer gute Fortschritte und Ingersoll hatte wohl Recht, als er sagte, daß man schon längst einen Trust zur Monopolisirung der Luft gebildet hätte, wenn es möglich wäre, die Luft in Flaschen aufzubewahren und die Menschen zu zwingen, dem Monopol dafür tributpflichtig zu werden oder zu ersticken. Aber es sind schon manche andere Lebensbedürfnisse monopolisirt worden, die dem Menschen ebenso unentbehrlich sind wie die Luft.

— Die Baugewerke-Sektion der New Yorker Central Labor Union ist gegen die Passirung des Gesetzes zu Gunsten eines staatlichen Arbeits-Vermittlungs-Bureaus. Darin handeln die Delegaten weise. Für eine Gewerkschaft ist es eine Lebensfrage, daß sie ihrer eigenen Arbeits-Vermittlung vorsteht und über die in den Union-Werkstätten beschäftigten Arbeiter Controlle übt.

Wie das mit einem staatlichen Arbeits-Vermittlungsbureau möglich wäre und wie vor Allem der Staat angehalten werden könnte, nur Union-Leute in Arbeit zu schicken oder denselben auch nur den Vorzug zu geben, ist uns unerklärlich. Der Staat müßte dann in seinem ganzen Wesen eine radikale Aenderung erleiden, womit es gute Wege hat.

Das Institut der Walking Delegaten.

Ein nothwendiges Uebel ist und bleibt das Institut der Walking Delegaten. Die gute Seite dieses Instituts kann nur dann nützlich für die Organisation einwirken, wenn diejenige Person, welche den Posten bekleidet, der Aufgabe dieses Amtes gewachsen ist und seine Pflicht voll und ganz erfüllt. Vor allen Dingen muß der Walking-Delegat eine vertrauenswürdige, ehrliche und nüchterne Person sein. Ferner muß derselbe charakterfest sein und etwas Menschenkenntniß besitzen und einigermaßen die Staatsgesetze kennen. Wenn ein Walking-Delegat alle diese Eigenschaften besitzt und von dem Willen beseelt ist, dieselben für das Wohl seiner Organisation einzusetzen, so ist er seiner Organisation von unschätzbarem Nutzen; besitzt der Delegat diese Eigenschaften aber nicht, dann ist auch der Erfolg dementsprechend — weggeworfenes Geld. Es ist daher ausschließlich Sache der betreffenden Organisation, streng darauf zu achten, damit nur solche Männer zu Walking-Delegaten erwählt werden, bei denen das Erstere zutrifft.

Es soll hier nicht gesagt werden, daß, um dieses Amt richtig auszufüllen, die betreffende Person ein Engel, Advokat oder ein sonstiges Genie sein muß; aber es ist durchaus nöthig, daß derselbe ein Vertrauensmann, ein tüchtiger Arbeiter ist, damit in Fällen, wo es auf sein Gutachten ankommt, dasselbe sich auch als richtig erweist.

In den letzten Jahren hat sich unter den deutschen Union-Mitgliedern eine große Abneigung gegen das System der Walking-Delegaten geltend gemacht. Wenn verschiedene Walking-Delegaten bei Licht betrachtet werden, so ist dieses von kurzsichtigen Menschen nicht anders zu erwarten, da dieselben gewöhnlich das System mit den Personen, welche dasselbe in Mißcredit bringen, in einen Topf werfen. Wenn aber manche Walking-Delegaten nicht pflichtgemäß handeln, so ist nicht das System, sondern die betreffende Person zu verdammen.

Es giebt leider auch Mitglieder, welche aus purem Neid gegen die Wahl eines solchen Beamten sind. Sie können nicht sehen, daß einer ihrer Collegen (wie sie es nennen) einen „faulen Posten" haben soll; sie selbst sind gewöhnlich aber nicht im Stande, einen solchen Posten auszufüllen, der übrigens, speciell in New York, nichts weniger als „faul" genannt werden kann.

Es gibt aber noch eine Klasse von Collegen, welche entschieden gegen Anstellung eines Walking-Delegaten sind. Das sind Diejenigen, welche die Vorschriften der Union mißachten, unter dem Unionpreis arbeiten u. s. w. Diese haben natürlich alle Ursache, die Wahl eines solchen Beamten zu verhindern. Auch gibt es schließlich Einige, die blos deshalb dagegen sind, weil sie das in den Tageszeitungen Gelesene für baare Münze nehmen.

Die Meisten betrachten den Delegaten als den Arbeitbringer. Gibt es viele Arbeitslose, dann hat er die Schuld, er sollte zu sehen, die Leute in Arbeit zu bringen, ob Union-Regeln aufrecht erhalten werden oder nicht. Dann gibt es eine andere Klasse von Mitgliedern in den Organisationen, die halten nur denjenigen Delegaten für gut, welcher viele Candidaten bringt, ob die Qualität der Quantität entspricht, ist Nebensache, wenn nur die Kasse gefüllt wird.

Ist der Delegat wahrheitsgetreu und berichtet über alle inneren Shop-Angelegenheiten, dann ist der Teufel erst recht los, dann wird dafür agitirt, daß derselbe bei der nächsten Wahl ja nicht mehr erwählt wird, sogar der Arbeitgeber greift mit ein, um dessen Wahl zu hintertreiben. Die ehrlichsten Menschen haben schon versucht, dieses Amt zu bekleiden, doch konnten sie das System, welches so arg in Mißkredit gebracht ist, nicht gewissenhaft durchführen, weil die Mitglieder der eigenen Organisation es nicht haben wollen. Kommt es doch vor, daß in den Versammlungen Leute aufstehen und sagen, der Walking-Delegat ist zu ehrlich, er handelt zu aufrichtig, er ist nicht hinterlistig genug, und so geht es in dem Text weiter.

Würden die Mitglieder der Organisation selbst thatkräftig für ihre eigenen Interessen eintreten, und diese sind gleich derjenigen der Gesammtheit, so würde dieses Institut in sich selbst zerfallen, aber das will die große Mehrzahl der Bauhandwerker nicht. Man will einen Zwischenträger haben — darum wird dieses Amt besetzt.—*The N. Y. Painter.*

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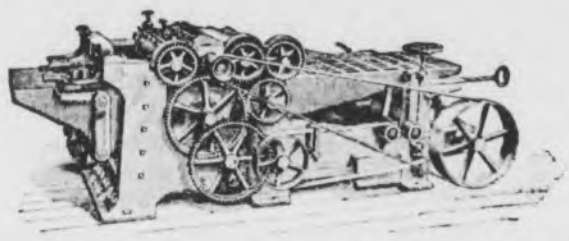

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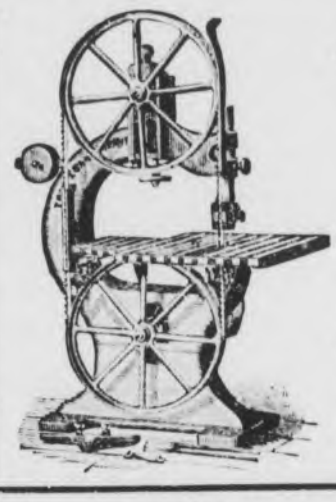

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Our Catalogue "A" *will demonstrate clearly what grounds we have for the above claims, and this we would be pleased to mail you. Shall we do so?*

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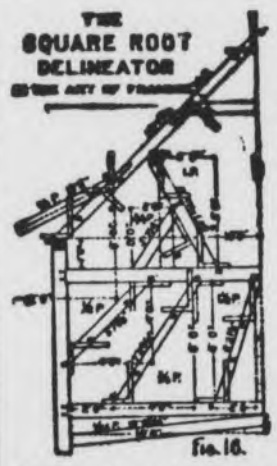

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The lengths of braces, common and jack-rafters, hips and valleys, are given in plain figures to the 1-32 part of an inch with all their bevels. Also that of their runs, rises, degree of pitch and contents in board measure.

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Or Balloon and Roof Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a complete and easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

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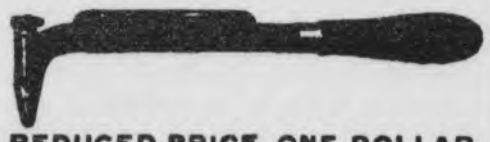

REDUCED PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

For gaining or routing out stair stringers, fitting in window pulleys, cutting out pocket pieces, fitting in flush bolts on doors, etc., fitting in striking and mortise lock-plates, dadoing from ⅛ in. to any width, either straight or on a curve. Agents wanted. Carpenters preferred. Sample sent, postpaid to any address upon receipt of price. Send for circulars.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
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without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are **unequaled**. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given, not forgetting to specify catalogue of carpenters' tools.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 8. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

A Labor Song.

From the busy mine and forge, from the mountain and the vale,
From the workers who have toiled thro' the years;
From the pent-up city toilers, from the dwellers in the dale,
Comes a song that shall triumph over fears.
Not alone, but united, in the country of their birth,
They are marching to the birthright of the free;
And the spoiler and the robber of the workers of the earth
Shall be numbered with the things that cease to be.

And the worn and weary mother, the ill-clad, starving child—
Those blots upon the freedom that we boast—
The worker who has hungered while another's wealth has piled,
All those who at our hands deserve the most;
They shall see the morning break thro' the misty clouds of tears,
They shall muster when the banner is unfurled,
And a brighter, better future shall be theirs throughout the years
When "the least of these" shall dominate the world.

M.

Fall Building Trade.

Dealers in builders' hardware, contractors of heating apparatus, etc., report that they have many more jobs to figure on for fall than they had this time last year. Take it as a whole, the class of buildings promises to be of a higher grade; there is a tendency to use better materials, although this is not developed to the extent that contractors and material dealers would like, and there is a demand for better workmanship and service in all lines than has been the case the past two or three years. There is every probability that a greater percentage of the building operations for fall outlined on the architects' boards will materialize than was the case last year. The time for waiting for future developments by projectors of buildings has passed. They realize fully now that the bottom has been reached in materials generally and the return to former prices has commenced. Those who have money to put into building will not be likely to postpone it longer, and they would be acting unwisely to do so.—*Hardware Reporter.*

Increase of Membership in Trades-Unions in England.

According to government reports, this is the way twenty of the leading British trades-unions have increased during the last six yeass: Amalgamated engineers, 21,000; iron moulders, 3,000; boilermakers, 12,000; shipwrights, 10,000; carpenters and joiners, 16,000; bricklayers, 14,000; stonemasons, 6,000; cotton-spinners, 4,000; weavers, 10,000; tailors, 3,000; shoeworkers, 34,000; Durham miners, 20,000; Yorkshire miners, 47,000; Northumberland miners, 4,500; Nottinghamshire miners, 18,000; railway workers, 24,000; printers, 5,000; London printers, 4,000; farm laborers, 4,000; dock laborers, 14,000.

PERSONALS

JAS. WOOD, labor agitator and organizer for the Cigarmakers' International Union has made good talks at several towns in his travels in favor of the U. B.

PAUL GROTTKAU, of San Francisco, a powerful German labor speaker, lately addressed a series of carpenters' meetings in Milwaukee, in behalf of the U. B.

AN Icelander named Erlandur Palmason, a member of Union 343, Winnepeg, Manitoba, died last month and the members made a good turnout at the funeral.

Carpenters Across the Sea.

IN Amsterdam and Groniger, Holland, carpenters have been on strike several weeks for an advance in wages.

THERE is every prospect of a great general strike of carpenters in London at an early day to enforce existing working rules.

THE question of the importation of cheap, foreign-made joinery is arousing considerable discussion in all the organizations of the craft in England.

IN Bolton, Glossap, Ramsbottom, Portsmouth, Dundee and Harrowgate, concessions in the shape of reduced hours have been gained, and also ½ penny per hour more pay.

IN Berne, Switzerland, carpenters have obtained increased wages without striking. A minimum wage of about nine cents per hour (American money) has been established.

IN Dresden, Germany, the carpenters and masons are out on general strike for a ten-hour day, instead of working eleven or more hours per day, and for a minimum rate of wages.

CARPENTERS in Leeds, England, are out for an advance to 8½ pence per hour, and also in Smethwick, Leicester, Croydon, St. Helen's and Rotherham the "chips" are on strike.

THE Perseverance Society of Carpenters and Joiners is 34 years old and has quite a number of branches in England. Counting this society and the Amalgamated, the Associated, the General Union, and the Independents, the carpenters of the British Isles have five national heads.

STAND manfully by the trades-union movement. Do not be discouraged, frightened or pushed off the track. Never in the history of the movement was there a time when the loyal men of the movement should stand more solidly in an effort to direct the movement into its proper and legitimate channels.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

The Man With a Fad.

"American Federationist:" The man with a fad to solve the labor problem. He is becoming more numerous every day. This is an indication of the increase of investigation. But it is usually the case that the faddist, in the degree that he becomes enamored of his theory, forgets his trade union. Earnest union men have been known to forsake their union meetings regularly in order that they could boost a fad. Occasionally they may drop in on us, but it is soon seen that they are bent on having their fad indorsed. Often it happens that over in another corner of the hall we have a member with an entirely different fad; and it is when fad A clashes with fad B or C that the interests of our union become neglected and the average member discontented. And these discussions are often long and bitter, for workingmen have not yet learned to reason without intolerance, and hence we witness the deplorable spectacle of men who have devoted their lives to labor charging upon each other with the vigor of ward room politicians. Just now the trade unions, having wrestled with and safely weathered opposing forces in many forms—a public prejudice, a domineering press, rival organizations, and what not—are passing through the fad era. Having almost entirely wiped out creed and race prejudice with our trade unions, it would seem as if in the days to come we are to be rent in factions with politics and economic vagaries, to the delectation and profit of our common enemies and tools.

What Labor is Doing.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.

Labor builds the police stations, prisons, penitentiaries, militia barracks, powder magazines and armories, but permits the ignorant workers to shoot down free-born American "Sovereigns."

OFFICIAL

A STATE Trades and Labor Council was formed at a state convention in Helena, Mont., May 1, last.

ST. LOUIS, Mo—Business here in the carpenter line is nearly killed by greedy piece workers this season.

OUR members and unions should write Carroll D. Wright, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., for copies of the annual report of that department. It is very instructive reading.

PATERSON, N. J—The carpenter work on public school No. 1, on Fair street is being done in a shameful, slovenly manner by a non-union boss. The carpenters' unions are making energetic protest against this botch job.

THE Journeymen Tailors' Union of America (custom tailors) have decided by popular vote not to hold their biennial convention this year. The next convention will be two years from now, at Louisville, Ky., in August, 1897.

THE Buffalo Carpenters' Unions are pushing a vigorous agitation to recruit their membership. They have issued a very stirring appeal in printed circular form, closing with a list of their unions and the time and places of meetings.

AUSTIN, Tex.—For want of union some carpenters are working ten hours. And a low lived class of contractors are subletting work to hoboes at 25 cents a square for weather boarding, flooring and ceiling. The practice of "subbing" out the finish is also coming into vogue.

IRON Moulders' Union 218, Cleveland, O., sent $1,730 in the past few months to their national headquarters to strengthen the strike fund. It is thus the Iron Moulders were in position to win every strike this season. Strong union treasuries are the best bulwarks of unionism.

Window Glass Workers Charge $500 Initiation Fee.

One of the most important resolutions of the recent convention of the Journeymen Window Glass Workers was to increase the initiation fee from $200 to $500. The resolution also stipulates that a candidate for membership must have had residence in the United States for five years, and at the time of his admission be an American citizen. It further limits the foreigner by saying that previous to the expiration of his five years of residence he shall not do spare work about a window glass factory. Appended to the resolution was an amendment asking all foreign organized window glass workers to cause the resolution to be placed on their minute books, that the workers on the other side may be kept posted as to conditions here.

Useful Data for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

VERTICAL PRESSURE ON ROOFS.

	POUNDS.
Roofs covered with corrugated iron—without boards, the pressure to the square foot is	8
Same, and plastered below rafters	18
Covered with slate laid on 1 x 2 inch lath	13
Same and plastered below rafters	18
Covered with slate on 1¼ or ⅞-inch boards	16
Same plastered below rafters	26
Shingles on 1 x 2 inch lath	10
Same plastered below rafters	20
Shingles on boards	13

This table for spans not exceeding 75 feet. From 75 to 150 feet, add 4 pounds to each number.

WIND PRESSURE.

Pitch in degrees	Rise of roof.	Pressure in lbs.
5°	1″	5 2
10°	2⅛″	9.6
15°	3⅕″	14.0
20°	4⅜″	18.3
25°	5½″	22.5
30°	6 9/10″	22.5
35°	8⅖″	30.1
40°	10″	33.4
45°	12″	36.1
50°	14 3/10″	38.1
55°	17⅛″	39.6
60°	20¾″	40 0

The above table is for the pitches mostly used by architects.

SHRINKAGE OF TIMBER BY SEASONING.

Southern yellow pine, from	18¾″	to 18¼″
Spruce,	" 8½″	" 8⅜″
American white pine,	" 12″	" 11⅞″
Cedar,	" 14″	" 13¼″
Elm,	" 11″	" 10¾″
Oak,	" 12″	" 11⅝″

To space out any number of articles (such as balusters), the thickness of same being given :

Place them together and measure their combined width or size, subtract this size from the whole length in which they will be placed and divide the number of articles into the remainder, thus :

Supposing the balusters to be 2 x 2-inch, and their number 10, so 2 × 10 = 20 inches, the space or distance they are to be placed is 9 feet, 6 inches, or 114 inches, 114 — 20 = 94 inches ÷ 10 = 9 4/10 or 9⅖ inches, which is the distance they will be apart. This little process will be found of value in spacing out balusters on piazzas, balconies, landings, etc., and save a lot of time judging out the requisite distance they should be apart.

Carpenters should note the shakes in wood. They are of three kinds : First—

Cup Shakes, which may be seen in thick timber, they are gaping openings form-

ing segments of circles between the annular rings. Second — *Star Shakes*, cracks running to the centre of the tree.

Third—*Heart Shakes*, openings in the centre of the tree, spreading toward the bark.

Window and Door Frames.

EDITOR THE CARPENTER :

In the June CARPENTER in an article on "Pointers to Carpenters," by I. P. Hicks, the points are well taken and are a good thing to many of our members, but they are not correct as to allowance for wood over glass in this section of the country, where we use a rule somewhat different, that is, we use the rule on all 1⅜ sash of especially 2, 4, 8, 12 and 15 lights or pounds to the window, in which we allow 4½ inches in width and 6⅛ inches in length, inside measure, and in nine out of ten jobs we use 1⅛ jambs instead of ⅞ stuff, so we have for 2 and 4 lights or pounds the same opening which is the best rule for all purposes, not wishing to criticize Bro. Hicks but to call attention to the different rules of different localities.

Now, if you think this would be of any value to the craft, you may publish it as coming from J.D.G., Union No. 170, and I will give you the difference between Bro. Hicks' and our rule. Hicks says for a window marked 20 x 28 2 lights would require 24 x 62 inches, inside measure. Now we would make the same 24½ x 62⅛ inches, inside, and have 1⅛-inch jambs instead of ⅞, which takes a space 1 inch wider than Hicks' rule between studding, and we use the same rule up to frames as large as 8 lights, 14 x 24, and sometimes higher, the difference in 2 lights and 4 lights to the window are made up in the side rails, as a 2-light window has no mutton in the centre, each rail is made wider to take up the space of the mutton in a 4-light sash. For any further remarks on window or door frames, I am always ready to give what information I may possess.

Below I will give you a list of sizes used in this locality, for the benefit of our members, in framing houses and openings for same, 2 lights and 4 lights are the same :

INSIDE MEASURE.

No. lts. to window.	Size of Glass.	Width. ft.	in.	Height. ft.	in.
4	10x20	2	6	3	10⅛
4	12x20	2	4½	3	10⅛
4	12x24	2	4½	4	6⅛
4	12x26	2	4½	4	10⅛
4	12x28	2	4½	5	2⅛
4	12x30	2	4½	5	6⅛
4	12x32	2	4½	5	10⅛
4	12x34	2	4½	6	2⅛
4	12x36	2	4½	6	6⅛
4	12x38	2	4½	6	10⅛
4	12x40	2	4½	7	2⅛
4	14x24	2	8½	4	6⅛
4	14x26	2	8½	4	10⅛

Make all 2-light frames same as 4-lights, that is, the same allowance for wood over glass, except in small windows like 12 and 15 lights 8x10, 7x9, 9x14, 8x16, and so on. These sizes are for sash made in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, and Chicago by some firms, at least those who ship all over the country.

P.S.—Anyone asking, I will send them a small book on receipt of 2c. postage for mailing, which will give full instructions how to order sash, doors and blinds, with the sizes printed in neat form.

J. D. GLENN,

Bridgeport, O.

An Agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1895.

We, the Conference Committees representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, jointly formulate the following propositions to be submitted to our respective bodies, to the end that harmony may prevail between the two organizations.

First : The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall not admit any person to membership who has been fined, suspended or expelled from either society until particular inquiry has been made as to whether he ever defrauded either society or any of its members in relation to society matters or acted in any way contrary to the interests of the trade, and in the event of any such matter being proved against him, he shall make restitution or give satisfaction to the parties he has injured before he can be admitted. If the inquiry be neglected and the person be allowed to enter without having made restitution or given satisfaction, he shall be excluded, and the amount he has paid shall be forfeited to the society.

Second : No person shall be admitted who has acted contrary to the interests of the trade or been expelled from either society for misconduct, until such restitution be made or satisfaction given to injured parties as may be ordered by the American District Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners or General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Third : Nothing in the above agreement shall prevent any free member in good standing in either society from transferring his membership from one to the other.

Fourth : The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to recognize the cards of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in any part of the United States or Canada, and allow them to work side by side with their own members subject to the trade rules agreed to at a summoned meeting or conference of the members of both organizations, except in localities where no branch of the Amalgamated Society exists, then the members of the Amalgamated Society shall pay the same levy towards the support of the business agent of the United Brotherhood as the members of that organization.

Fifth : It is mutually agreed that these two aforesaid bodies have common interests as trade unions, and shall in the future, as a matter of policy, and for purposes of common defense, oppose as far as possible the formation or advancement of any other organization of carpenters in the United States or Canada.

Sixth : And that it be hereafter agreed that wherever the existence of a Building Trades Council, or a Board of Walking Delegates, act as a bar to the mutual recognition of each others cards and a controversy should arise, representatives of the two bodies, parties to this agreement, shall meet together and make every endeavor to adjust the existing differences.

Seventh : The foregoing agreement shall have full force and binding effect on both the Amalgamated Society and United Brotherhood until the executive head of either body sustains a violation of any portion of this agreement, or when complaint of violation is made refuses or fails to redress the injury. And when the executive head of either body is informed of any infraction of this agreement, an investigation shall be instituted, and if no other means of settlement avails, then a conference of authorized representatives of both bodies shall be held.

A. CATTERMULL,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Committee representing the U. B. of C. & J.
RICHARD W. HUGHES,
ROBERT NICOL,
N. P. MAHAN,
Committee representing the A. S. of C. & J.

The Union.

O speak of a union as "the union," meaning something apart from ourselves is a misnomer. "Our union," is more to the point. It is as we make it, and it cannot rise higher than its units. But yet we have fashioned it fairly well. Our union, like any other human agency, occasionally makes mistakes, but in comparison it will show advantageously with any institution of the kind, either benevolent, religious or social. Its road has been a rocky one, but it has grown all the stronger and healthier for the knocks it has received. In its earlier days, derided by the press and pulpit, persecuted by monopoly, laughed at by politicians and buffeted now by panicky gales, or bayoneted again by militia, our union, has marched serenely on, bringing down its tormentors, making supplicants of its enemies. In the past decade, thanks to the veterans who have gone on before, unwritten and unsung, our union has seen a mighty change. The columns of the press thrown open, searching, competing for its doings ; academicians, science, art, espousing its cause, the church rapping at the door for admission ; popular magazines, dramatists, novelists adopting its role, courting its favor. Our union to-day is a determining factor in all social functions, a main artery of the pulse of trade, of commerce, of society. It raises wages, prevents reductions and checks strikes and lockouts from the mere fact that it is. It promotes fraternity sociability, it fosters temperance and liberality. Above all, it is an educational force. Our union is out on sectionalism ; it is the embodiment of democracy ; it knows neither class nor creed, rank nor title. It scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth, and rejects its charity ; for the self-styled "sets" and "upper tens" it has a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders it bestows its scorn. Our union is of the people. We glory in its achievements, we love its principles, and we defy its traducers.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

How to Join Mouldings; or, The Arts of Mitring and Coping. By Owen B. Maginnis. 12mo, cl., 73 pp., 40 il., 1892. $1.00. A standard work on Mitring. Address.

359 W. 124th St., New York City.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

The Currency Question.

EDITOR THE CARPENTER:

In the June number of THE CARPENTER I noticed an article which in my opinion might deceive a great many people. While the statement made, in as much as we have at this time $23 per capita, it does not say how much per capita we have in circulation, nor how much is needed. The subject being a vital one, and one of much importance to the carpenters as well as to the bankers, if you will allow me space in THE CARPENTER I will present some figures that I believe will be well for the carpenters of this country to know. The first question of importance that presents itself at this point is, how much money per capita do we need to make our exchanges to the best advantage? The general answer is enough to render it possible to do all business on a cash basis. But precisely how many dollars per person are needful to such a result? Experience answers (and only experience can answer such a question) that at least $50 per capita are necessary, and even a higher figure may be advantageous. England has $22 "with a clamor for more," and is in the throes of a monetary crisis. Holland has $39, and by all accounts is much more prosperous. France has $55, and her prosperity is the wonder of Europe, being "such that her wealth equals now that of the United Kingdom, besides being better distributed," and that too only a few decades after the terrible drain of a gigantic war. These facts and quotations are taken from an article of J. F. De Navaire, in the *Forum* of April, 1893. But have we in this country at present, with all the helps of our (partially) redeemable paper, the required minimum of $50 per capita. The mint report of 1892 shows that if all the money in the country were in circulation we would have (omitting fractions) $24 per capita, less than half enough. But the national banks are required by law to hold reserves equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits. This strikes out at once about a third part of the total. The amounts held by the savings banks, together with the sums hoarded by individuals all over the land, can not be less than another third. On these grounds the most careful observer places the amount of available circulation at about $5 per capita. This was the result arrived at by Mr. Dunning in his article published in the *Forum* near the beginning of the year 1892. Another independent investigator (quoted in the Hartford *Examiner*) puts it at $4 97 A. R. Chisholm & Co., well known bankers, Broadway, N. Y., says, in a recent circular: "Deducting amounts in United States treasury and banks, held as reserves, and losses in paper money and coin, gold exports and hoardings, this country is down to an actual famine circulation of less than $6 per capita." Now let the reader of this article ask himself if there is really any great mystery about the recent stringency in the money market, and the general stagnation of business. If there were the like famine in the other means of exchange; if, for example, there were only one-fifth enough cars to move the freight waiting for transportation, would anybody be in doubt as to the cause of the stagnation of business. And when we remember that at the close of the war we had over $50 per capita of actual circulation (and business was done on a cash basis, almost entirely, and was phenomenally prosperous) what do the carpenters think of the wisdom of a government that has allowed that circulation to be reduced to a famine figure? And what of the discernment of those wiseacres who think to cure the difficulty by a still further reduction of the circulation? A result that has necessarily followed, the repeal of the Sherman Act. If this is not financial quackery, then what is?

J. W. BROWN.

Providence, R. I.

A Criticism on "The Danger of too Much State Power."

In the June number of THE CARPENTER Brother Labadie says:

The fever of governmentalism which so thoroughly permeated nearly all labor organizations some few years ago is abating gradually but surely.

As a proof of the foregoing it is only necessary to look up the election statistics of the United States for the last three or four years, and notice the rapid increase in the populist and socialist vote.

As our comrades look into the problems of industrial equities and social freedom, they will learn that by going toward State control, they are approaching the terrible maw of the beast which is responsible for their past and present condition.

If this be true, then the only remedy for the present deplorable condition of the workingmen is the abolition of the State, but such is not the case, the State is not responsible for our present condition, rather corrupt politicians in state and national legislatures have been the cause; therefore the remedy lies in the abolition of the corrupt politician, and as Brother Labadie says, the removal of those laws which take from the individual worker the result of his own toil.

The product of labor is absorbed by those who do not labor, through rent, interest and profit, so long as these three absorbents or only one of them remains, the laborer will not receive the full product of his labor.

To abolish these three exploiters of labor under our present system of production and distribution is impossible, it will require a change in the system.

Trade unions have been in existence for several hundred years and yet the working man of to-day does not receive as large a proportion of the product of his labor as did the workingman one hundred years ago.

The fundamental principle of the labor movement is that the product shall belong to the producer and not to the community.

Right you are, Brother Labadie, this is what socialism teaches. Wealth which the individual creates belongs to the individual, wealth which the community creates belongs to the community.

Socialism doesn't propose to take anything from anybody except the opportunity to steal the product of others' labor.

Brother Labadie has great faith in what is known pure and simple trade union methods, or in other words for trade unions to confine their efforts to those things which especially effect them as tradesmen.

That which would be the most benefit to the carpenters of this country would be higher wages and less hours per day. How can these be procured? Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States Labor Bureau, says; there are 2,500,000 men out of employment in the United States now.

I believe this number will never be less under our present competitive system, because, every labor-saving invention will increase the number of unemployed.

What possible chance have we of having our wages materially increased while such an army of men are vainly seeking employment.

Under the co-operative commonwealth, State socialism or any other ism that has for its basis employment by the state or nation these 2,500,000 men would be given employment at living wages.

But, says some objector, where will the money come from to pay these men their wages? I will answer this question by asking another. Where does the money come from to pay your wages? Does not the product of your labor sell for enough to pay your wages and a profit to your employer besides?

In conclusion let me say: Don't be afraid of socialism, the more you investigate the less there is to be afraid of.

We are all socialists in a degree, our post office system is socialistic, our educational system is socialistic, our highways, streets and alleys are socialistic.

I will have more to say on this subject at some future time.

Tiffin, O. SCRATCH AWL.

Union 190 in Favor of High Dues and Increased Benefits.

Your committee having under consideration the best means to be employed to increase the numerical strength of Local 190, Washington, D. C. report as follows:

We believe that an enlargement of the benefit system would so materially add to the inducements we are now able to offer that in a short while the Brotherhood would absorb all inferior organizations.

At the present time there are three unions of carpenters in this city besides our own. Two of these, ex-Union No. 1 and 1749 K. of L., pay benefits equal, if not slightly larger, than our own. Through this means they have not only been able to hold their own, but to check our growth in spite of our best endeavors.

The third, a sub-order of the English organization, has met with a larger share of success owing, doubtless, to their superior benefit system.

We are also of the opinion that it is impracticable for a local to establish and carry to a successful issue a system of benefits that would compare favorably to that of the Amalgamated Carpenters, or the Cigar Makers' International Union.

We must, therefore, look for our national organization to become the "Ultima Thule," of protection for our craft.

We would, recommend that Local 190 request the General Executive Board to lay before the several local unions the following proposition for discussion and, if they concur, to instruct their delegates to the next General Convention to reorganize the United Brotherhood, on the following basis: Equalization of funds, high dues and increased benefits, particularly an out-of-work benefit.

G. EDMONSTON,
L. F. BURNER,
JACOB M. HEISLEY,
M. D. ROSE,
T. F. PERRY. } Committee.

THE world was not made that the rich might enjoy themselves while the poor toiled and suffered. On such terms society was not allowed to exist. The film of habit on which it rested would burst through, and hunger and fury would rise up and bring to judgment the unhappy ones whose business it had been to guide and govern, but who had not guided and had not governed.—*Carlyle.*

A Monkey Story.

AND I saw several monkeys with clubs in their hands, and they strutted about the forest which was filled with other monkeys gathering cocoanuts, and they beat these other monkeys when they caught them eating any of the nuts they had gathered. And there was one pompous monkey who came and inspected the pile of nuts, of whom the monkeys with clubs appeared to be in mortal fear, for they crawled up to him like a whipped dog, though either of the club monkeys could have thrashed the life out of him, monkey fashion, and the nut-gathering monkeys maintained silence during the pompous monkey's presence, and gathered nuts faster and handled them with greater care. At night the nut-gathering monkeys went away and they were given one-tenth of the nuts they had gathered, and a new set of monkeys relieved the ones on duty. They were to guard the nuts from the nut-gathering monkeys. And there came another troop of monkeys and they gathered up the nuts and carried them to the tree of the pompous monkey. And I noticed that the monkeys with clubs took with them about three times as many nuts as the nut gatherers had given them.

But what puzzled me most was why the nut-gathering monkeys, who outnumbered the ones with clubs ten to one, should be in such mortal fear of them, and why the monkeys with clubs were so abjected before the one pompous monkey who did not even have a club to defend himself. All these things seemed so ridiculous that I thought that the monkeys had a new game to amuse themselves instead of the one of mimicry. So I went to the tree where the nut-gathering monkeys were, and I found them bare and the little ones crying for something to eat and the old ones dividing the scanty nuts among them and not taking enough themselves. Then I hunted the tree of the pompous monkey. It was a glorious tree, loaded with nuts and all about were piles and piles of nuts, all around were many other lesser but pretty trees, in which I noticed the monkeys who carried the clubs, and they also had plenty of nuts but not a great surplus. And I began to think: Here is evidence that man is descended from the monkey, for man does just this way in every land under the sun. He gathers the wealth of the world, is guarded by foremen, police, militia, army and navy to see that he gets only the smallest share that he can live on, and he garners the result of his toil and genius into the bins of a few idlers and heaps up wealth for them to squander and lavish on their servants and soldiers, and starves amid the plenty he has created, shivers amid the palaces he has erected, and goes ragged amid the beautiful clothing he has fashioned. This is not a dream, it is a literal fact as to man, but fiction as to the monkeys, for any one knows that monkeys have too much sense to gather nuts for any other monkey to munch. Yes, we are civilized! Man is a great animal—the apex of wisdom! He shoots his brother workers because they will not take a less share of the nuts they gathered for their share.

This reverie came to me as I read the account of the Brooklyn street car strike and I wondered when civilized man would have the intelligence of the tribes of the trees of the tropics.—*Coming Nation.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1895.

Mysteries Explained.

THEORETICALLY the common concensus of Christian nations rests on the teachings and philosophy of Jesus, on His explanations of moral and ethical law, on His injunctions for the evolution of human character in all our relations towards each other. All that must necessarily apply, not only to our personal duties, but to our social ones, since men have to live in the midst of a social organization. Few of them seem to have any desire for the life of the anchorite in the wilderness, away from their fellow beings. Why then should not that philosophy of Jesus be accepted as a tangible reality applicable to the whole human life? Can we say that it has ever been accepted in any such form? Has it not been considered more as a mere sentiment than anything else? Would civilization be yet surrounded with the thousand and one dangers and drawbacks that make life for most men hardly worth living, if we had taken Christianity as involving duties of the most practicable and indispensable type, not to be neglected on any consideration whatever?

Look now at one of the most radical conceptions of Jesus in connection with the question of mysteries. He had spoken of the seed that falls on poor surroundings and is lost, and the seed which drops on good soil and brings fruit. His disciples asked for an explanation of such different results and processes, and He answered: "It is given unto you to know all the mysteries of heaven." A few verses below He explains that the seed will bear fruit if it falls on good and honest hearts who, hearing the word, Christ's teachings, keep it, which means of course, to obey such teachings. So, there we have it. It has been promised to us that we can grasp all the mysteries of God's kingdom, all the mysteries of the universe, interlinked with all God's laws in nature and in ethics, connected with all cosmical relations and phenomena, and hence embodying the whole life of men and nations, in their actions and reactions with each other and the planet around, of which they form an integral part, the planet itself being but a fragment of God's kingdom, an infinitesimal section of God's universe. And, of course, that every unsolved problem is the result of human ignorance, and so with every mystery. Men are in both cases unable to properly explain or escape certain results.

Contrast now that emphatic assertion of Christ about the total suppression of mysteries, in connection with His followers, or disciples, with the historical fact of our religious teachings being saturated with mysteries in all directions, by which we are made to believe, what? We are made to believe that we are all at the mercy of unknown laws, and forces, and plans, and thus the constant victims of pain, and sorrow, and trouble, and sin, with no means at our command for us to live in peace with the divine organization of the universe!

Such a philosophy of despair limits our volitions to mere incidental good here and there, among a few choice people, and literally tells us to abandon the rest of humanity to its inexorable fate, even if trying to somewhat moderate the abnormality of its general conditions. And that has been human history all along. We have made it so by simply repudiating the grand, brilliant philosophy of Jesus, and adopting the sombre one of our own make, as above specified.

According to Jesus, His followers shall not be troubled with any mysteries, and so they need not be the victims of any disagreeable events or evil results, from their own acts through life, since, by simple obedience to God's organization of the universe, they shall go from joy to joy. With our own philosophy we literally invite that chain of disasters which follows most men, until we drop to the grave, and we pass through life without realizing that God's laws are here for us to obey, and not for us to trifle with, under the barbarous assumption that the job is too difficult for us to undertake, except in mere incidents.

The laws of God are the seed that is lost if it fall on poor surroundings, on rebellious or stupefied souls; or that it shall bring fruit if it strikes on receptive minds, willing to hear the word of God, as expounded by Christ's teachings in connection with human duties, and hence anxious to keep it, to obey it, to incorporate it with all our thoughts, emotions and acts, not only as mere individuals; but also and principally as citizens of nations, as units in the social compact. The seed in question, Christ's teachings, must then fall on honest and good souls, souls hungry and thirsty after goodness and honesty, and so striving for honesty and goodness in all human laws. No mere isolated goodness or honesty can ever amount to much of anything as long as it is not backed by citizenship, honesty and goodness. That implies a certain degree of precise and accurate knowledge about what is required for laws to rest on honest and good principles. But who has ever cared much of anything about that? Who has time to think on the subject under our feverish industrial status any how? And how are men going to learn the principles in question? Can we learn them through our churches, our schools or our daily press? Hardly, with mighty few exceptions. The only thing that we are told, through those great organs of human wisdom, is--*To respect and obey human laws.* They implicitly tell us that such laws are about as perfect as men can ever make them, with possibly a few retouchings now and then, if we are not in any hurry about it, so that not to disturb the few who may happen to be on top of the rest, riding on the shoulders of the rest.

Take our own nation. Have we not, for more than a century, been singing over our admirable civilization and body of laws? What seems no doubt admirable is the ingenuity we have displayed in manufacturing laws by the car load, year after year. And yet, the more laws we have the greater the discontent we create, and the more sorely are we pressed with problems which demand solution and we fail to solve.

The very multiplicity of laws proves their imperfection and poverty, or rather their intense selfishness or stupidity. We mean, of course, the stupidity and selfishness of the education, religious and secular, that makes such multiplicity of laws at all necessary or possible, evolving new problems instead of solving the old ones. And don't you see that every unsolved problem is a first-class mystery? Naturally enough, a multiplicity of laws implies privileges to some men for them to rob the rest under hidden processes. There you have social anarchy of the worst kind, because organized, and made respectable. Every form of anarchy can be nothing but robbery in this or that shape, a denial of *Equal Rights.* We then evolve mysteries in large numbers, social abnormalities. The most prominent ones are about as follows:

Wealth among gamblers and monopolists. Poverty or limited means among most of the plain workers without whom very little wealth would exist anywhere. Relatively long lives with many whose lives are relatively useless. Absolutely short lives with many whose lives are highly useful. Pretty good health with many who are relatively wicked or more stupid than the rest. Disease with many who are far better than the average. Excitements and unrest all around. Insanity, vice, crime, the need of hospitals and jails, infidelity and the monkish Christianity of many Christians. And we have strong minds in weak bodies, strong bodies in weak minds, absence of symmetry with almost every body, indicating a civilization that lacks symmetry in all directions.

That lack of social symmetry, so vividly reflected by the incompleteness of most individuals in all social layers, from tramp and pauper to hero and potentate, from the lowest heathen up to the holiest Christian, each one in relation to his surroundings, what does that mean? The fall of a certain couple sixty centuries ago, and so God's vengeance or spite against men, as we have been taught in forms more or less polished, by the plutocracies of all churches and nations, by the eternal enemies of all labor emancipation? What a blasphemy! The meaning of that lack of symmetry with most men means the repudiation of Christ's sublime philosophy of love, a criminal denial of *the golden rule* and its beautiful simplicity, just where it is most indispensable, in the social adjustments of that large family group that we call the nation.

There we have the grand lesson to be learned by all labor associations. We shall then rapidly reconstruct civilization on the fundamental conception of a *real* universal brotherhood, realized through a few basic laws specializing the golden rule, and thus shall we suppress all monopolies, political and industrial, by which a few sharpers gorge themselves with the wealth of nations. It is then that we shall be the real followers of Christ. It is then that it shall be given unto us to know all the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. All because we shall then respect the simple order of the universe, when mysteries, or social abnormalities, as above specified, shall be no more.

JOSÉ GROS.

The Card of Protection.

SEVERAL years ago a stranger came to Canton, Ohio. He was alone and on his way from New York State to the West, where he expected to find employment. From information in his possession he had reason to believe that an old acquaintance, whom he had long sought, was employed in one of the foundries in Canton, and he stepped over to look him up. In doing so he had occasion to go into that part of the city where the railroad occupies a considerable portion of the street with its double track, and while in the act of crossing, his attention was attracted by the shrill whistle of a fast approaching train, to avoid which, and while his eyes were fixed on the flying engine, he stepped backward immediately in front of a train coming from the opposite direction on the other track, and was struck and thrown beneath the wheels and crushed to insensibility. His cries brought some workmen to his relief, who carried his broken body to a nearby dwelling, where many gazed but no one recognized him. His pockets were examined for evidence of identification, and, fortunately, among other things of value was found a card that showed he was a member of an organization that many of the workmen belonged to. It did not take long to spread the news, and many came with willing hands to render such assistance as might be necessary, to one who, although unknown to them, was a brother and entitled to the best care and attention that could be given, because of the card he carried.

After a period of intense suffering, through all of which he was nursed with tender care, his spirit left his torn and broken body, which was taken in charge by those who recognized by his card a brother member.

Telegrams were sent to the place where his relatives were supposed to live, but no response being made, his remains, under the direction of the local union in Canton, were given a Christian burial, the funeral taking place on the Sabbath and being one of the largest and most imposing funeral processions of the fraternity ever seen on the streets of Canton.

Shortly after, a relative of the deceased arrived in Canton, cast down and sorrow stricken over the terrible accident that had so suddenly taken away one of his loved ones, yet full of gratitude to the organization for its administrations of mercy and its deep sympathy made manifest by its attentions in the greatest ordeal of his life.

Brothers, if you would share and care for the cares incident to human life, keep yourselves in good standing, and remember that to carry the card of our Brotherhood insures friendship and protection when journeying amongst strangers, which is of more value than money.—*Iron Moulders' Journal.*

Excellence and Superiority.

One firm in the United States manufacturing wood-working machinery has steadily gone forward and upward, for fifty years past, until its name has become know the world over for the excellence and superiority of its productions.

When the United States government want machinery they always specify "machinery as made by J. A. Fay & Co., or equal to it." Which ruling the great railroads of the country and the foreign governments and countries have by experience found correct.

This standard is only maintained by the closest watchfulness, all details being carefully looked into by high paid mechanics, and above all, by the president and manager exercising a general supervision throughout the factory, and thereby being sure to cover any defects. The president has been known to have a machine taken out of a car and brought back to the shop because he did not like the fit of a bolt. Excellence and superiority can only be maintained by this close method.

The manager and president, working his way up from a shop boy, has filled every department at times,

Some foreign engineers, recently visiting the great shops of America, said that "these great works are better fitted for building fine wood-working machinery than any others in the world."

Any one properly introduced, or having business with J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, will be shown through them, a treat never to be forgotten.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—JUNE 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc.,	$4,958 08
" Advertisers,	22 76
" Subscribers and Clearances,	24 95
" Rent and Gas,	20 80
Total	$5,026 59

DIVISION OF JUNE RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58).

General Fund, seven-tenths,	$3,518 63
Protective Fund, two-tenths,	1,005 31
Organizing Fund, one-tenth,	502 65
Total	$5,026 59

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

June Percentage,	$3,518 63
Organizing Fund,	502 65
Special Assessments received in June,	32 40
Cash balance, June 1, 1895,	232 04
Total	$4,285 72

EXPENSES—JUNE, 1895.

For Printing,	$ 369 25
" Office, etc.,	510 10
" Organizing,	38 91
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3255 to 3276	3,276 00
Cash on hand, June 1, 1895,	42 46
Total	$4,285 72

Report of Protective Fund.

FOR JUNE, 1895.

Cash on hand, June 1, 1895,	$8,456 33
Receipts for June,	1,005 31
Total	$9,461 64
Loaned General Fund,	5 000 00
Total Protective Fund	$14,461 64

Claims Approved in June, 1895.

No.	Name.	Unions.	Amt.
3255	A. Wucherpfennig	1	$200 00
3256	F. Handorf	1	200 00
3257	Mrs. A Sheppard	20	50 00
3258	M Goetzelman	10	200 00
3259	Mrs S. Swain	29	50 00
3260	Mrs. G. T. Fields	29	50 00
3261	Mrs. M. A. McDonnell	63	50 00
3262	S. D. Butler	87	200 00
3263	N. C. Smith	101	200 00
3264	C. G. Weller	109	300 00
3265	D Johnston	109	200 00
3266	Mrs. A. Thivierge	134	50 00
3267	A. E. Brown	136	200 00
3268	Hugh Wilson	175	200 00
3269	R. Shaw	258	400 00
3270	Mrs. M. Leipheimer	268	50 00
3271	Mrs. S. Moran	340	25 00
3272	N. Caslor	486	50 00
3273	W. J. Armstrong	509	200 00
3274	J. Luedtke	513	200 00
3275	W. Ellico	654	200 00
	Total,		$3.75 00

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug 5, 1895.

Union 584 adopted the following:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty to take from our Brother, JOHN GOELTNITZ his beloved wife to our regret and sorrow. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and family. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Union and a copy be sent to our brother and family and also a copy to THE CARPENTER.

F. W. BOETTCHER, JOHN LOHSE, JOHN GLISSMAN, } *Committee.*

CANTON, O., July 17, 1895.
Union No. 143.

Having learned of the death of Brother FERDINAND BICKER, who departed this life July 11th, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

While this Brotherhood humbly bows to the will of the Master Workman of the Universe, we deeply deplore the death of Brother BICKER, for in him this Union loses a true and faithful member; his family, a kind and loving father

Resolved, That this Union tender Brother BICKER'S family their sincere sympathy, and commend them to Him, in their hour of grief, who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, That they be suitably inscribed on the records of this Brotherhood, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our charter for thirty (30) days.

CHAS A. RIMMEL, A. C. WITWER, ALFRED HOOVER } *Committee.*

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.,

During the month ending June 30, 1895.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$183 80	153	$4 40	316	$11 75	600	$2 60
3	7 50	154	7 60	319	5 25	603	6 20
4	54 40	155	11 20	323	2 75	606	4 20
5	24 80	157	4 40	324	3 20	607	6 10
6	1 80	158	4 20	325	7 40	609	28 40
7	5 40	160	50	326	7 70	613	62 20
8	21 10	161	2 60	327	11 30	615	22 40
9	10 20	166	5 40	328	5 80	618	19 85
10	202 80	168	11 60	329	9 40	621	13 00
12	16 80	170	3 00	330	6 90	622	3 80
14	4 60	171	8 40	331	3 40	626	40 20
15	16 60	175	17 60	342	27 60	633	14 75
16	38 60	176	24 70	334	7 10	634	3 00
17	4 90	177	5 60	335	3 20	638	11 50
18	4 00	179	17 00	336	8 60	640	10 00
19	2 00	181	107 00	339	5 00	643	4 20
20	11 80	186	7 00	340	77 80	649	4 00
21	24 20	188	2 00	342	10 80	651	2 20
22	42 60	189	19 20	343	7 70	653	1 60
25	14 40	190	7 20	344	4 60	654	16 90
26	6 10	191	8 56	346	6 40	660	4 00
27	7 90	193	5 80	349	15 60	663	44 70
29	101 00	194	2 40	352	3 00	664	4 60
30	9 60	195	7 10	355	12 80	667	16 40
31	2 40	196	1 80	356	1 60	668	3 20
33	64 40	198	9 50	359	24 00	675	3 85
35	5 60	199	12 20	360	7 00	678	15 80
36	10 00	200	9 00	365	2 60	680	7 80
37	3 20	201	2 40	367	1 30	685	5 40
38	5 80	203	21 95	369	5 70	688	2 95
39	8 20	207	25 60	370	5 00	691	3 70
40	4 00	208	4 80	371	2 60	692	5 20
42	10 20	209	21 30	374	15 10	693	2 80
43	74 60	211	15 40	375	1 00	695	3 25
44	11 20	214	3 40	376	10 80	696	2 80
45	1 40	215	20 40	377	1 60	602	1 40
46	3 60	218	4 40	378	4 20	605	6 70
48	4 80	220	5 60	381	20 70	606	6 95
50	10 70	221	13 35	382	55 00	611	10 80
51	28 60	223	5 40	386	5 60	617	3 40
54	32 60	224	13 70	391	7 20	619	4 60
55	9 60	225	5 60	393	3 80	622	4 90
56	8 60	226	3 80	394	5 20	623	12 00
59	2 80	227	7 80	399	2 00	626	3 80
60	6 00	228	9 00	400	6 80	628	8 95
61	19 40	229	4 00	402	2 85	636	2 60
62	42 00	230	5 00	403	2 80	637	10 80
64	24 40	231	2 00	407	35 40	638	12 40
67	5 61	232	2 00	410	1 40	639	21 00
68	6 80	233	1 80	416	22 40	640	4 40
69	3 00	235	4 80	419	7 20	641	1 60
70	8 40	236	3 80	420	2 80	645	4 80
72	31 45	238	10 4	421	6 20	647	7 60
76	4 00	239	13 00	422	1 40	649	6 00
80	11 20	240	13 80	423	10 00	651	2 00
82	6 00	242	4 8	424	12 00	659	10 90
83	33 00	243	7 00	427	7 85	663	5 20
84	3 20	244	4 80	428	13 80	667	8 80
87	11 20	246	4 60	429	18 40	676	6 80
88	32 60	247	31 60	431	3 60	678	19 80
90	17 70	248	5 60	433	11 80	679	7 00
92	7 00	249	4 20	434	4 80	681	11 00
94	13 00	250	4 60	437	2 20	683	6 60
96	19 00	251	6 60	438	13 45	687	6 20
97	2 80	253	6 20	440	9 10	689	12 20
99	3 00	254	9 00	442	3 00	692	8 40
100	2 40	256	22 85	444	10 00	696	5 90
101	8 05	257	39 60	445	3 80	698	7 80
102	10 50	258	14 60	448	21 20	699	10 20
103	5 40	260	8 00	447	7 20	701	1 50
104	14 40	265	1 80	448	2 00	704	7 60
108	56 55	267	2 40	449	11 40	705	3 60
109	56 00	268	6 80	450	2 60	707	6 40
111	12 20	269	30 60	451	17 70	712	9 40
112	29 00	270	34 70	453	22 20	714	13 10
113	3 60	273	12 20	454	10 00	715	24 00
115	8 60	274	19 40	456	4 00	716	15 00
118	6 00	275	4 40	457	32 50	717	8 20
119	17 80	277	6 60	460	10 80	723	3 20
121	12 60	279	1 40	461	13 90	726	18 40
122	18 35	281	27 90	46	7 20	728	1 80
124	4 40	284	3 20	468	21 60	731	3 20
125	35 25	286	18 70	469	5 80	734	4 00
131	7 00	287	7 40	470	4 00	736	2 20
132	3 80	288	7 80	471	61 60	740	7 70
134	4 40	290	11 00	473	19 00	742	4 80
135	4 80	291	5 80	476	14 00	750	10 80
136	5 60	294	6 60	479	4 40	752	2 60
137	6 40	295	9 00	481	12 40	756	5 38
138	7 60	300	2 20	482	9 60	757	2 80
141	13 80	301	32 50	483	33 60	758	3 60
142	15 80	304	6 80	484	7 80	766	3 60
143	3 80	305	7 20	486	9 60	775	25
144	8 00	306	14 80	487	5 60	783	5 40
146	7 20	308	4 40	490	16 55	785	4 60
147	10 40	309	173 40	493	16 00	786	7 90
149	4 40	314	3 00	496	2 80	799	3 40
151	17 40	315	6 00	497	33 00		

Total received,	$4 990 48
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	32 40
Total for Tax and Supplies,	$4,958 08

Destiny's Dictum.

Thomas Carlyle once described or suggested the very state of things of which we have so weird and startling a glimpse. He said:

"Wait a little until the entire nation is in an electric state; till your vital electricity, no longer healthfully neutral, is cut in two isolated portions of positive or negative (of money and of hunger), and stands there bottled up in two world batteries. The stirring of a child's finger brings the two together, and then —what then?"

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Some time since information was received by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, of Minneapolis, Minn., that their flour was being boycotted by organized labor throughout the state of Illinois. Such information was received by the managing director, Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, with great regret, from the fact that in his twenty-five years of active business life it had been a principle with him to so fairly deal with his employes that they might never have cause for strike or other remedial measures of coercion; and, in fact, nothing but the very kindliest feelings have ever existed between the employes and this firm.

Mr. Pillsbury immediately dispatched J. P. McGaughey, their local agent, to investigate the origin of the trouble. Mr. McGaughey called the attention of the Trade and Labor Council, and other prominent representatives of organized labor, to the matter, and they immediately forwarded to Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, managing director, the following letters:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 10, 1895.

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury:

DEAR SIR: There has never been any trouble between your firm and the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, within the knowledge of the undersigned; nor can anything be found in the old records of the central labor body that would even suggest such a state in the slightest degree. You are at liberty to use this letter in reparation of any wrong that may have resulted to the products of your firm, through misunderstanding. The laboring people, so far, have expressed only the kindest feelings toward your firm. Yours respectfully,

W. H. HARRINGTON, President, 3113 Nineteenth Ave., South.
F. W. SCHMIDT, Secretary Trades and Labor Council, 1810 Fifth Avenue, South.

GENERAL OFFICE, AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, 421 Ashland Block,
CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1895.

Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.:

GENTLEMEN: From personal observation for years, and information from those who know, I can say that your company has always been considered among the most fair and just to labor in Minneapolis, and organized labor has no intention or cause to place an embargo on your flour. Yours respectfully,

SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA,
509 South Eighth Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 11, 1895.

Pillsbury-Washburn Co.:

SIRS: I hereby take great pleasure in recommending your flour to all honest union men, as the best, and at the same time manufactured by honest labor.

Yours respectfully, GEO. W. MEYER, President.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 12, 1895.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been familiar with the affairs of organized labor in Minnesota for the last eight years. A large part of that time has been spent as labor editor of various daily papers, and I thus have had an exceptional opportunity to know the relations of the various firms to their employes. No employer of labor stands higher than the Pillsbury-Washburn firm; they are uniformly kind and considerate to their employes, and have never had a strike, boycott or trouble of any sort. C. A. Pillsbury is a citizen who is held in high esteem by the labor people of this section. He is frequently invited to participate in their public gatherings and has successfully acted as arbitrator where large interests were involved. From many years' personal experience, I can frankly say that I know of no employer who stands higher in the estimation of organized labor, or whose employes are better satisfied with their treatment and conditions of labor.

EVA MCDONALD VALESH, Labor Editor Tribune.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, BUREAU OF LABOR,
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 15, 1895.

Mr. Geo. A. Schilling, Sec'y Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Permit me to call your attention to a subject that concerns one of the manufacturing establishments of this state. I refer to the flour mill of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, of Minneapolis. I write you because I have been informed that the working people of Springfield and Peoria, Ill., have obtained the impression that a boycott has been placed upon the products of the firm referred to. This is a mistake. Trusting that you will, as a friend of organized labor, and as a lover of justice, do all you can to remove the false impression concerning the flour manufactured by the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, I am, with sincere regards,

Very truly yours, L. G. POWERS, Commissioner of Labor.

Armed with this evidence of the good-will of organized labor in Minneapolis, Mr. McGaughey immediately left for Illinois, to run down the source of misrepresentation. Before leaving Chicago, he secured the following letter from the officers of the State Federation of Illinois:

ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
CHICAGO, May 18, 1895.

Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I want to assure you and organized labor throughout the state of Illinois, that there is no boycott against the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

Respectfully, CHAS. J. RIEFLER, President.
WALTER M. GROVES, Sec'y-Treas.

The original complaint having been sent in from Messrs. Horace Clark & Sons Company, of Peoria, Ill., Mr. McGaughey next went to Peoria, where he learned that the boycott was being advertised through means of a card purporting to be authorized by union labor, having a fac-simile of a number of union labor labels as a center column, and local firms' advertisements in the different cities throughout the state, where posted. From Peoria the information was received that the cards had been printed in Decatur. Mr. McGaughey at Decatur learned that the card was gotten up by an unauthorized agent—so far as labor organizations are concerned—and printed in a rat establishment, having no right to the use of the union label. All the officers of the labor unions appealed to, without exception, rendered all possible assistance in correcting the wrong impression and offering every courtesy in their power to correct any bad impression that might have been caused by the unauthorized use of their labels as a means to solicit advertising.

It will, no doubt, be regretted by the members of labor unions that a firm which has been so liberal with its employes, having for years divided a fair share of its profits with them, should be so unjustly injured.

C. A. Pillsbury, who is the head of the firm, was the first miller to give practical encouragement to the first co-operative cooper shop in Minneapolis, organized in 1874, since when he has been their patron and friend. During the life of the Knights of Labor movement Mr. Pillsbury often corresponded with the district and local officers, requesting their efforts in securing organization among his employes. In 1894 he was selected as the chairman of the joint committee from the commercial clubs representing the Twin Cities, and the various committees of railway employes of the Great Northern Railway, as a final board of arbitration, which committee, in final settlement, rendered a report so manifestly fair, that all interests accepted without delay, and in a few hours commerce and industry were relieved.

It is to be sincerely hoped that in the future no such injurious mistakes will be allowed to occur, where the effect would so seriously injure the product of a firm so loyal to home labor and organization at large.

Workingmen desiring to use Pillsbury's Best, which will be the best under all circumstances, should, in ordering from their grocers, be sure and insist on receiving Pillsbury's Best, as interested parties will try and supply them with inferior grades, upon which they make a larger profit.

Then and Now.

The good, honest farmer was standing in front of the court-house yesterday, looking mournfully at his tax receipt. He said: "I brought a bale of cotton here five years ago; sold it for $40.50. With this money I paid my taxes, $22; got a new dress for my wife, $5; shoes for the children, $6; a barrel of flour, $6.50; fifty pounds of sugar, $4; ten pounds of coffee, $2; and went home happy with $3.75 in my pocket for the preacher. I brought in a bale to-day, sold it for $22.50; paid my taxes, $22.25, and have a quarter left. They tell me I can get flour and frocks and sugar and shoes for half what I paid then, but it 'pears to me I hain't got the half. I've about made up my mind to invest this quarter in United States bonds and howl for the gold standard."—*Birmingham State.*

Information Wanted.

EVAN LLOYD (Father, Thos. Lloyd),
ABERAERON, CARDIGANSHIRE, S. W.

Left Wales 44 years ago for this country. Supposed to be a bachelor. Any news concerning him would be gladly received by his niece, Mrs. Esther Jones, 289 Sunset Ave., Utica, N. Y.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1828.

Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

The Proper Bevels in Framing a Tower.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 15, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:

There appeared an article in your April copy, 1895, a request from J. D. McK., Chicago, who wished to be assisted in finding the proper bevels which are required to frame a tower 4 feet base and 8 feet height, the posts are to set as per diagrams in the April copy, they are not to receive any backing, and when cut with the bevels, the posts will fit together at the top and fit on sill or plate.

I will give a method which will give the proper bevels which are required to frame these posts, in order so that it will be easily understood, I show two diagrams, one of which (Fig. 1,) is of the required base and height, Fig. 2, is 4 feet base and 2 feet 10 inches height, the posts set at an angle of 45 degrees. Fig. 2, shows the intersecting points plainer and is easily understood, yet the same method is applied to both diagrams.

Fig. 1, 4 feet base, 8 feet height.

Fig. 2, 4 feet base, 2 feet 10 inches height.

S, ¼ section is the space occupied by angle on post.

X, to XX, the seat line of post.

C, the centre of the base.

X, to G, is the face of ¼ section which is 2 feet.

X, to C, or X, to B, the base of post, 2 feet 10 inches.

E, to L, at B, the height of tower.

Note L, in Fig. 2, comes at point A, (two letters at one point.)

X, to L, the length of post.

Take length of post radius, X, to L. strike to XX, to produce the point A.

At the point A, draw a line at right angles from XX.

Take height of post E, to L, at B, and point of the height from A, to produce D.

Strike a line from D, to X, to produce the line F, if this work was carried out by detail full size, the point F, at G, will show the exact distance from E, or from C, that the face line of the post will strike on the base if carried on to G.

H, to C, is the height of tower.

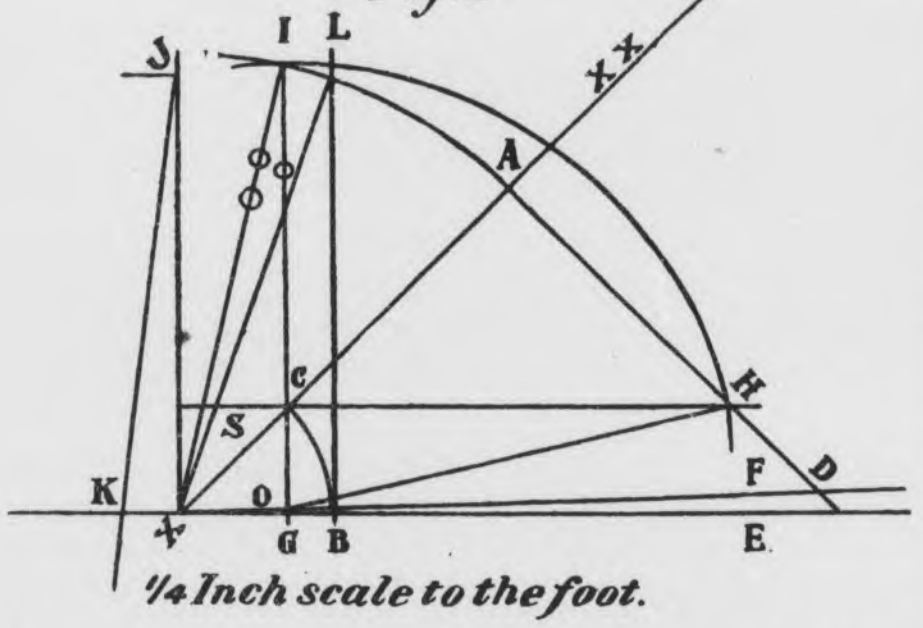
H, to F, at G, would be the length of the face cut if it was carried down to the base.

From the point F, and G, take F, and H. radius, strike to I.

The intersection of this radius and the length of post radius X, to L, will give the point I.

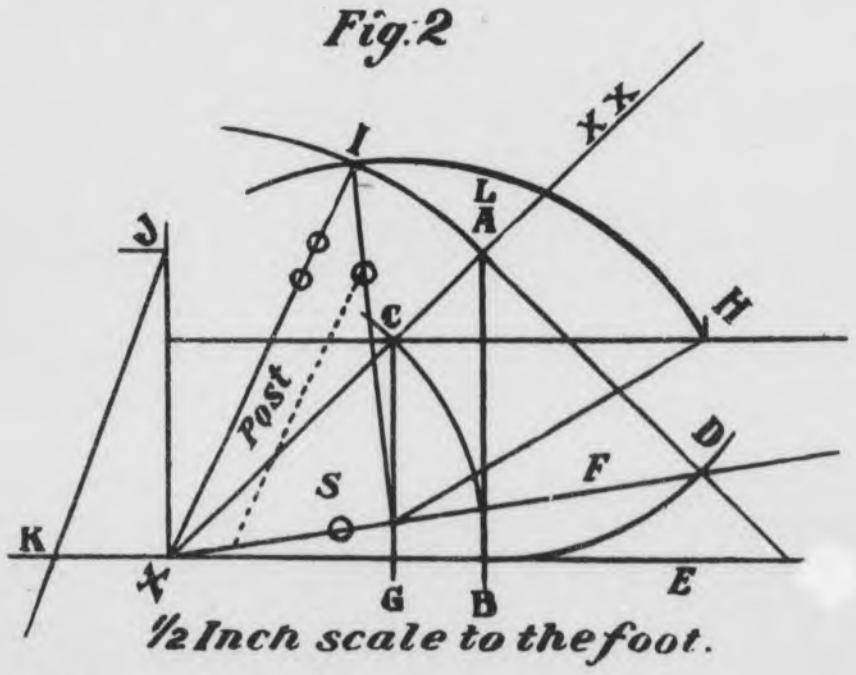
Draw a line from I, to X, and I, to F, at G.

Fig. 1



¼ Inch scale to the foot.

Fig. 2



½ Inch scale to the foot.

The triangle thus formed will give the required bevels for the top and bottom face cuts.

Set the bevel OO, at I, blade to O, for the top face cut OO, blade to O, on the line of F, for the bottom cut of posts, mark both sides of the post with the same bevel.

The line J, and K, with E, will give the heel cut, this bevel is needed when cutting the top face cut, so the cut will fit at the back; it consists of the height of the post and ¼ of the base taken on the square, the short side of the square gives the bevel, and the bevel is placed on the post so it will not cut under; the cut is full in the back.

To get the exact bevels it is necessary to lay off the tower by detail, full size, as per diagrams.

A. G. DAHMER,

Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oval and Ellipse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER.

DEAR SIR: Would you kindly publish in your paper an inquiry as to the properties of the ellipse and the oval, the difference between each and their relative values, as there is much diversity of opinion regarding them. This would I think prove a valuable discussion and be appreciated by all readers, including, Yours respectfully,

ORESTES.

IF the "advanced" men in the unions would attend strictly to union business at the union meetings, they would have more time to do other things in their proper time and place. Then public evils would stand a better chance of being reformed, and we would hear less of the cry that trade-unions are not "elastic" enough.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Denver, Col.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kensington, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Manor Station, Pa.
Maywood, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mt Vernon, Ind.
Boston, Mass.
Moreland, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.
Murphysboro, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Pasadena, Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rogers Park, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill,
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Venice, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Total 54 cities.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns whose carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, Ohio.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack. N. Y.
Newark. N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden. Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas,
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Richmond, Ind.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Me.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman. Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
College Point, N. Y.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
LaSalle, Ill.
Rockland Me.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Flushing, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Milburn, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Peru, Ill.
Rockville, Conn.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.
Cerona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S C.
Collinsville. Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River. Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno. Cal.
Frankford. Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton. Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park. Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson. Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
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Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Manchester, N. H.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Southampton, N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Haughville, Ind.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Total, 433 cities.

Which Are You?

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.

Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
That the good are half bad, and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.

Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span,
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Brings each man his laughter and each man his tears.

No; the two kinds of people on earth I mean,
Are the people who *lift*, and the people who *lean*.

Wherever you go, you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Harper's Weekly.*

The Walking Delegate.

IT is with remarkable tenacity that the "walking delegate" lingers as a specter to affright the fevered mind of the six-dollar-a-week squirt who gathers local garbage for the capitalist daily press. He himself is little above the "street walker" of another sex, and is little less guilty of prostitution in applying his daily avocation to the ridicule and abuse of any one in his honest pursuit of toil for himself and fellows.

What is it that constitutes the taint of degradation to the walking delegate that he must be the target of ribaldry and jest by every flat-headed, irresponsible, illiterate booby indulged with the privilege of filling space in the columns of the average daily newspaper? By "walking delegate," he always applies it as an epithet to sully or contaminate the man and purpose of one sent out to look after the interests of those only who work for a living. Why not cast his lines out and haul in the "walking delegate" of evangelical pretensions—the professional revivalist, who comes with periodical regularity to stir up the bowels of a sinful community, and who, like a dose of salts, always leaves them worse than he found them? Why not the book solicitor or the sewing machine expert? Why not the ever-persistent ad man, the "put-in-glass" man, the man who barters tinware for old rags, the common street hawker or even the potato peddler? Or he might devote a few lines to the "capper" for the faro room, the gentleman generally delegated to open up the mysteries of a "jack-pot." These are all "walking delegates" in callings of their own selections. Honorable, or otherwise, they are all disciples in a cause which materially benefits them better, probably, than anything to them available. They all labor, it is true; but they are, for the most part, not in organized form and do not breed the contempt of those who do not labor, but fear honest combination.

Labor is the creator of all wealth. Without labor even the capitalist would turn pauper. Labor is king. Labor is the savior of the human race and the "walking delegate" is the foremost of its disciples. Not more righteous was either Peter or Paul in their sacred work nor more free from sinful affections than is the "walking delegate." Labor is not only noble, but holy, and the person commissioned, under instructions, as an adherent of its purposes and ends for the common weal is as holy in his office as were the apostles as the followers and advocates of the lowly Nazarene. The "walking delegate" of organized labor is not self-appointed. He represents, in his various phases, millions of the brain and brawn in the ranks of wage earners and is ever watchful of the interests of his fellow-toilers. He is neither tainted with the bigotry of political chicanery nor the intolerance of speculative theology; he affects neither creed nor dogma; he discriminates neither for or against color, sex or nationality. He is a minister to the wants of his struggling brothers; he is an advocate of their rights and belongings; he is a physician to prescribe for the ills which beset them. His work is as lawful and legal as that of the preacher, or the lawyer, or the doctor. All of the latter carry diplomas of authority for license in their labor. He carries a paid-up union card-certificate of authority, and is not to be jeered at and sneered at, either by self-constituted officials, injunction courts, professional mountebanks or subsidized, hypocritical penny-a-liners of the capitalistic, greedy, monopoly organs. The "walking delegate" is at the head of the procession. Long live the "walking delegate!"—*Sam L. Leffingwell.*

No Lists of Officers from these Unions.

Here we have a long list of local unions whose Recording Secretary has not sent in the list of local officers elected last June, and installed in July. Whether there be any changes or not, the list should be sent in to the General Office.

It is the duty of the Recording Secretary, who acts immediately after installation, to send in the list. We cannot account for the shameful negligence of some Secretaries in attending to this requirement of our laws. Sec. 152, clause b, of constitution requires the Recording Secretary should "send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers to the G. S-T., also all changes."

It is of the highest importance that correct lists of the names and addresses of the local officers and all changes in the same, should be on file in the General Office. We sent out a printed postal to each and every Local along with the password last June to get these returns promptly. It is now nearly six weeks since the installation of officers in July, and still there are over 100 unions which have not made any returns to the General Office.

Look over the following list and if you find your union named, go for your Recording Secretary to do his duty in this respect.

NO LIST OF OFFICERS.

6	140	254	367	484	641
8	149	263	370	496	645
18	153	268	371	500	651
25	157	275	378	501	654
39	171	279	380	510	679
46	173	284	393	519	689
48	176	294	399	522	690
59	192	298	403	543	692
60	194	324	404	557	714
63	211	327	405	564	725
68	220	329	420	585	731
69	223	333	422	592	734
74	231	334	427	596	738
78	235	335	429	602	745
115	244	336	433	622	760
131	245	342	459	626	775
132	246	344	464	628	805
138	248	360	470	639	

THE largest pile of sawdust in the world is at Cheyboygan, Mich., in the center of the city. It is nearly 800 feet long, about 600 in width, from 20 to 60 feet in height, and contains about 30,000,000 cubic feet.

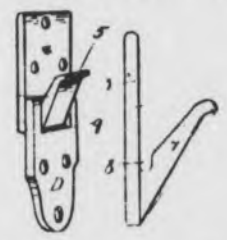
U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.

AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY

MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
from whom copies of these patents may be had at fifteen cents each.

543,105. Hinge-Hanger. Anton Schroeder, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Jan. 22, 1894. Serial No. 497,602. (No Model.)

Claim.—The hinged hanger composed of the plate provided with the hook having its inside face inclined at an oblique angle to the face of the plate and formed with a socket at the lower



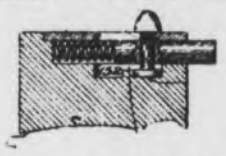
end of the inclined face, in combination with the plate having the pintle to lie in said socket and the shoulder to bear against the under side of the hook, substantially as and for the purposes described.

543,204. Saw-filing Machine. Richard Bauer, New York, N. Y., assignor to Paul Pryibil, same place. Filed June 28, 1894. Serial No. 515,945. (No Model.)

543,142. Safety Device for Lock-Bolts. Charles F. Roberts, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor of one-fourth to Charles J. Milton, same place. Filed Feb. 16, 1895. Serial No. 538,651. (No Model.)

543,226. Sash-fastener. Isabelle L. Atwood, Exeter, N. H. Filed Feb. 1, 1895. Serial No. 536,910. (No Model.)

Claim.—1. The improved sash-fastener consisting of a frame formed with a slot 14, and the recesses 15, 151, the bolt 6, movable endwise in said frame, and the pin 13, inserted loosely



through a hole in the said bolt, the said pin having its outer end extended through the slot 14, and its inner end having an enlargement, and also being adapted to enter the respective recesses 15, 151, to lock the bolt 6, at the opposite extremes of its movement, substantially as described.

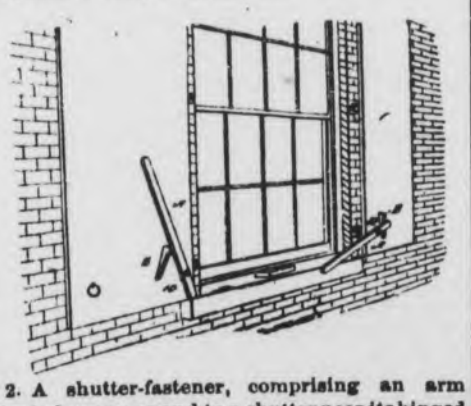
2. The improved sash-fastener consisting of a frame having a slot 14, and the recess 15, the bolt 6, the spring 24, acting to project the bolt, and the pin 13, inserted loosely through a hole in the bolt, the outer end of said pin extending through the slot 14, and the inner end thereof having an enlargement and also being adapted to enter the recess 15, to serve as a detent to hold the bolt retracted, substantially as described.

543,232. Hasp. William Firfield, Perth Amboy, N. J. Filed Feb. 7, 1895. Serial No. 537,645. (No Model.)

Claim.—A hasp consisting of pivotally connected sections, one outer section being adapted for attachment to a support, the other outer section to receive a keeper, and the intermediate section being adapted to be folded over and to conceal the outer section adapted for attachment to a support, the said intermediate section being provided with flanges upon its inner face between which the said outer section is received, as and for the purposes specified.

543,247. Shutter-fastener. Anton Hulman, Terre Haute, Ind. Filed Jan. 5, 1895. Serial No. 533,919. (No Model.)

Claim.—1. A shutter-fastener, comprising an arm pivoted at one side of its center to a shutter near its hinged edge, and a stop on the shutter beyond the pivot of the said arm and with which stop the shorter member of the arm engages to hold the longer arm in contact with a window-sill, substantially as described.



2. A shutter-fastener, comprising an arm pivoted near one end to a shutter near its hinged edge, and a beveled and headed stop secured to the shutter beyond the pivot of the arm and against and under the head of which the shorter member of the arm rests to hold the longer member in contact with a window-sill, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a shutter, of a shutter-fastener, the same consisting of a bolt secured to the shutter and provided with a collar, a locking-arm mounted to turn on said bolt and to engage with its collar, the arm being mounted between its center and one of its ends, and a keeper secured to the shutter and adapted for engagement with the shorter end of the locking arm, the longer end of said arm being adapted for engagement with a fixed object at the outer side of the building, substantially as described.

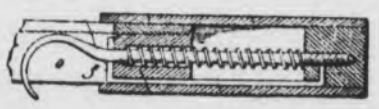
543,255. NAIL-HOLDING ATTACHMENT FOR HAMMERS. Harry J. Lewis, Rusk, Tex., assignor to himself and Wade B. Neely, same place. Filed April 24, 1895. Serial No. 547,001. (No model.)

Claim.—1. A nail holding attachment for hammers, comprising a clip band adapted to be attached to a hammer handle, and provided with a longitudinally extending projection having an aperture formed therein, transverse arms on the front end of said projection, jaws pivoted on the said arms and adapted to extend over the side of the hammer head, springs normally closing the said jaws and extending into the aperture in the projection, and a screw passing through the said projection and securing the attachment in place on the hammer, substantially as shown and described.

2. A nail holding attachment for hammers, comprising a clip band adapted to be attached to a hammer handle and provided with a longitudinal projection having an aperture formed therein, transverse arms on the front end of the said projection, jaws pivoted on the said arms and adapted to extend over the side of the hammer head, springs normally closing the said jaws and extending into the said aperture, a pin passing through the aperture to hold the springs in place, and a screw passing through an opening in the said projection and adapted to pass through the hammer head ferrule and screw into the hammer handle, substantially as shown and described.

543,261. ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SCREEN. Frank C. Miller, Easton, Pa. Filed Jan. 4, 1895. Serial No. 533,856. (No model.)

Claim.—1. A window screen comprising a frame having the wire fabric, the slidable end panels which inclose the ends of the frame and have the sides *c*, *c'* adapted to slide over the end rails thereof, the stop bars E, F, arranged be-



tween one side *c*, of each panel and the end rail, *a*, of the frame, the outer ends of said bar fastened to the panels and the inner free ends having hooks or lugs *f* that extend inwardly in the path of the end rails and abut against the inner edge thereof, the pull bars and pressure springs, substantially as and for the purposes described.

543,289. SAW-HANDLE. Perry Brown, Wilmington, Del. Filed Nov. 10, 1894. Serial No. 528,400. (No model.)

Claim.—1. The combination with a handle having an internal thread, of a two part fastener, 7, one part having ridges 11 fitting within the other part and the two united at bottom by a ring and threaded at top to enter the handle, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a saw handle having an internal thread, a fastener 7 comprising two side pieces 8, 9, one piece having ridges 11 fitting within the other piece and the two externally threaded and secured together by a rivet at one end and a ring at the other, substantially as described.

543,316. DESK-LOCK. James Roche, Terryville, Conn., assignor to the Eagle Lock Company, same place. Filed May 6, 1895. Serial No. 548,277. (No model.)

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1895.

General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire off for Europe.

General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire, sailed on the Steamship "Berlin" from New York for Southampton on Wednesday, August 14, to attend the British Trades Congress, which will be held in Cardiff, Wales, commencing September 2, 1895 (Labor Day). Brother McGuire desires the members to be a little indulgent with the general office during his absence, and on his return all communications not answered will meet his prompt personal attention. Brother McGuire was accompanied to the steamer by a large number of the U. B. from N. Y. and Brooklyn. He was the recipient of a beautiful basket of flowers from the U. B. of Brooklyn; many a God-speed was whispered around as the ocean liner sped out of her dock bound for the Mother Country, that our Brother and friend would have a *bon voyage*, and a safe return renewed in health and spirits.

WHILE HERE ON EARTH wear a union label under your hat band, in the lining of your coat, on the sole of your shoe; see that there's a union label on the stove in which your dinner is cooked, and on the cigar which you smoke after dinner—and Gabriel will give you a label of good character when your knuckles tickle the pearly gate.

The Danger of a Resort to Force.

The thoughtful know that the only permanent security against disorder must be profound changes of some kind. If we do not better things peaceably, the attempt will be made, as it always has been made, to better them by violence. It all depends on how much brains the American people possess. If they do not grow in intelligence to the point where they can use their government for their benefit, they will come to regard it as their enemy and fight it. And in that event they will learn, as the railroad strikers did learn last summer, that this, like every other government, when opposed by force, will maintain itself by force. The "sacred right of rebellion" in this country means the sacred right of attempting to make amends for want of political intelligence by resorting to blows. The only justification for rebellion is a reasonable chance of success; and a people with the ballot who take up the rifle, even if they succeed in war, are sure, after the war is over, to be cursed with a crop of evils as bad, and probably worse, than those they rose against. In a republic there is no substitute for brains. Rebellion is a confession of incapacity for self-government.—*Arthur McEwen's Letter.*

General Executive Board Proceedings.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—July 15, 1895.

G. E. B. met at General Office 8 A. M., Chairman Shields presiding. Entire day consumed in audit of books of the G. S-T.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.—July 16.

Disapproved disability claim of John Bellas, Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa. Brother Cattermull, as referee, read his report, detailing his investigation of claim, and recommending action of G. S-T. be sustained. So ordered.

Disapproved death claim Mrs. J. Clapperton, Union 269, Chicago. Report of Brother Cattermull as referee, favoring payment of claim, considered. Report concurred in and claim ordered paid.

Appeal Union 1, Chicago, against Chicago D C. in case of Vaughn vs. Brown. Decision of D. C. is affirmed in part, on the ground Brown did not violate the law as defined in Section 164, relating to moneys of a member or candidate received by a member for payment to the Union. G. E. B. does not agree with report of D. C. Committee deciding the L. U. had no jurisdiction in the case. It is evident Brown is guilty of violation of obligation, and of conduct unworthy a member of the U. B.

Disapproved death claim of Mrs. H. C. Jersey, Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y. G. E. B. considered the evidence, and concurred in decision of G S-T.

G. S-T. submitted communications relating to his demand (made per instructions of G. E. B.) on Pittsburg D. C. for return of certain moneys held by said body, and belonging to the U. B. G. S-T. stated his demand had not been complied with, and asked further instructions. G. S-T. is instructed to again demand a detailed amount of moneys expended, or in default of same the payment of balances due. Should this order be not complied with by Aug. 30, 1895, G. S-T. shall thereupon assess the members of said District to extent of indebtedness. Said assessment if levied must be paid by Sept. 30, 1895.

Appeal, A. R Wyatt Union 306, Newark, N.J., against decision of G. S-T. in claim for organizing expenses in Newark and vicinity. G. E. B. reviewed the evidence, also report of Brothers Kent and Cattermull, who investigated the claim. Report of Committee concurred in.

G. S-T. submitted statement relative to balance of $615, strike moneys, due from D. C. of New York, and not returned to date in accordance with G. E. B. decision of April 1, 1895. G. E. B. decide to send a committee, Brother A. Cattermull, to investigate the affair, and report to the Board.

Appeal, Union 549, Boston, Mass., against decision of G. S-T., as to refunding moneys claimed by Union 176, Newport, R I. After careful consideration of all evidence, G. E. B. sustain the decision of G. S-T.

Communication, Union 549, Boston, Mass., requesting special appropriation of $100 for organizing purposes. Union requested to present petition through the Massachusetts State Council.

Appeal, Union 51, New York, from decision of G. S-T. re-initiation of Geo. Padfield by Union 176, Newport, R I. Evidence considered, and decision of G. S-T. of June 6, affirmed.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—July 17.

Appeal, Union 715, New York, from decision of G. S-T. on interpretation of Section 90. G. S-T. held "a member owing twelve months' dues must come into the U. B. as a new member and pay an initiation fee, but cannot be held for any back dues or fines." G. E. B affirm the decision of G. S-T. as far as it applies to back dues, or fines charged for non-payment of dues. But G. E. B. hold fines levied for misdemeanors must stand on books of the Union against the offending person, and must be paid with initiation fee to any Union in which the party seeks entrance. No suspended member can be re admitted to membership only in accordance with Sections 69 and 168. All fines collected under above decision must be paid to the Union levying such fine.

Disapproved disability claim, W. B. Musser Union 651, Omaha, Neb. Further evidence considered, and claim ordered paid.

Communication, Chas. F. Gebelein, G. S., of International Furniture Workers' Union, requesting decision on propositions submitted to G. E. B. at January meeting by Committee from I. F. W. U. Laid over for further consultation and final decision at next meeting.

Appeal Union 4, St. Louis, against action of St. Louis D. C. Union 4 objected to D. C. trying and sentencing said union and three of its members on charges of procuring funds from several business firms of St. Louis, upon misrepresentation, and expending the money for purposes other than that for which it was ostensibly collected. Union 4 makes no defense, but denies right of D. C. to try charges arising out of alleged violation of Constitution, and asks that findings of D. C. be set aside in this case. G. E. B. sustains appeal of Union 4, as the Constitution of U. B. does not confer upon D. C.'s original jurisdiction to try members or local unions for other than violations of trade rules. From the evidence, however, it is apparent the Entertainment Committee appointed by Union 4, and whose actions were approved by said union, were guilty of discreditable actions deserving the severest condemnation. G. E. B. decide said committee, consisting of N. G. Eaton, Jas. Hynes and Geo. Mearer, be expelled from the U. B., in accordance with second sentence of Sec. 163, for "bringing the U. B. into discredit." Union 4 is ordered to carry out the foregoing decision and expel N. G. Eaton, Jas. Hynes and Geo. Mearer from the U. B. by Aug. 30, 1895. G. E. B. further decide Union 4 shall refund the amount of moneys collected, viz.: $70.00, said amount to be paid over to treasurer of St. Louis D. C, to be by him paid over to the business men from whom collected. This decision also to be carried out by Aug. 30, 1895.

Appeal Union 4 against action of St. Louis D. C. in denying right of Union 4 to withdraw its delegates to the D. C. and substitute others. G. E. B. decide a union has the right to withdraw its delegates for good cause from a D. C., but a D. C. has the right in turn to pass upon the manner of their election, and decide whether or not they are qualified to act as delegates to the D. C.

Protest St. Louis D. C. against action of Union 4, in refusing to obey the decision of the D. C. in case of appeal of Fred. Streif. G. E. B. find the D. C. ordered reinstatement of Fred. Streif in Union 4, and further ordered Union 4 to accept his dues. G. E. B. instruct G. S-T. to officially notify Union 4 it must at once comply with decision of St. Louis D. C. Should Union 4 fail to do so, then G. S-T. to at once notify the G. E. B. so prompt action may be taken by the Board.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 18.

G. E. B. continued and completed audit of books, accounts and vouchers of the G. S-T., from which the following summaries are drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand April 1, 1895	$3763 76
Receipts April, May and June	12488 00
Received from special assessments	398 80
Loan from Protective Fund	1000 00
Total	$17650 56
Expenses for same period	17608 10
Balance on hand July 1, 1895	$42 46

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand April 1, 1895	$8565 11
Receipts April, May and June	3121 98
Total	$11637 09
Expended on strikes and lockouts during same period	1225 45
Balance	$10161 64
Loaned to General Fund	1000 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1895	$9461 64

Communication from Committee, claiming to represent interests of late C. D. C. of Boston, requesting the G. E. B. to reconsider their action taken at April meeting. G. E. B. then empowered Brother Shields to act as Agent of Board in settling indebtedness and affairs of late C. D. C. of Boston, and if necessary to take charge of property now held by said Committee and belonging to the late C. D. C. of Boston. Request duly considered, and G. E. B. decide there are not sufficient reasons given to justify them in changing former decision. G. E. B. insist their decision must be obeyed, and do not consider said Committee has legal existence under our laws, and no legal authority to hold property now in its possession.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.—July 19.

Following requests considered: Massachusetts State Council, for organizers to be placed in their locality for four weeks; D. C., Cleveland, O., for appropriation of $300 for organizing; D. C. San Francisco, Cal., for further appropriation for organizing; D. C. of New York, for Organizer for northern part of said city, and D. C. Hamilton County, O., for Organizer. Foregoing were all laid over until the condition of our funds will warrant appropriations.

Communication D. C. of San Francisco, Cal., giving itemized account of moneys expended under appropriation made at last meeting of G. E. B. G. E. B. further endorse action of G. S-T. in forwarding additional funds to San Francisco D. C.

Appeal, Union 181, Chicago, against decision of Chicago D. C., relating to protest of ex-officers and members of ex-L. U. 741 against payment of certain claims by Union 181. Laid over until further evidence is received.

Communication Milwaukee D. C., making claim for more funds than allowed them by G. S-T. for organizing. Evidence examined, and position of G. S-T. endorsed.

Application of Union 268, Salt Lake City, for donation to assist in prosecuting claims of members of said Union for overtime worked under Eight-Hour Law of Utah. Supplemental information considered. After due deliberation G. E. B. decide they can not grant the donation, much as they would like to do so, as they have not the funds at their disposal.

Resolutions from Union 190, Washington, D. C., favoring higher dues, increased benefits and equalization of funds, and requesting the G. E. B. lay these propositions before the membership of the U. B G. E. B. reply they have these propositions under consideration, and have decided to take steps at next meeting looking toward issuance of a circular bearing on the same.

Application of D. C. of Hamilton County, O., for financial aid in conducting a detailed strike; also application of St. Louis D. C. for appropriation of $1000 for same purpose. G. E. B. decide they are unable to grant the applications for the reason they are not in proper form, there being nothing to show a vote of the members has been taken as required by Constitution. Laid over.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—July 20

G. E. B. endorse action of G. S-T. in allowing claim of Brother Kent for expenses incurred in connection with Galveston, Texas, strike.

Communication, John Ballentine, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, inviting another conference between their D. C., and a Committee of the G. E. B. It was decided to authorize Brothers Cattermull, Williams and McGuire to represent the G. E. B. at said conference and to arrange time and place of meeting.

Balance of day consumed in consultation over matters pertaining to the good of the order.

Adjourned at 5 P M., to meet again Oct. 7, 1895.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Inequality of Wages.

It is well sometimes to ask the quetion "is labor overpaid?" Trades unions are always insisting that the wages are too low, but we wonder how that can be proved when we find some men drawing such enormous salaries. It is true that a Pullman workman complained that he only earned a dollar a day, but Willie Waldorf Astor gets every day of his life $23,277. That is not such bad pay! Then there is John D. Rockefeller, whose daily wage is $20,855. That is not to be scoffed at. It means that every minute of the day and night he is in receipt of $17. Not every week, nor every day, but *every minute*. Then there is Harry Jones, the New York Central switchman, who earns $1,50 a day, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, also of the New York Central, who gets $11,090 every day, Sunday included. There is Willie Brown, a conductor on the Fourth avenue car line, who is paid the extravagant sum of $2 a day, while Willie K. Vanderbilt, also of the same road, gets $10,397 every day. Is not that inequality?

Five men in New York city have an aggregate income every day large enough to give a $5 bill to 15,337 families. In other words, five men have an aggregate income daily of $76,685.

How do they earn all this money? They do not earn it. They allow the two-dollar-a-day men to work and earn it for them. They stand by and make the thousands of hard workers starve so that they may receive tribute from them. That is the way we do it in Merrie America.—*American Fireside.*

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infected tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

Maintain Your Interests.

JOINING the union of your trade, influenced by some stirring speech or convinced by the arguments of a friend, is commendable; but to remain true and faithful to it during all the storms through which such a union will have to pass, and in spite of all discouraging influences manfully battle for its interests, is a comparatively rare attribute. There is a great difference between being a member of a union only and in being ready and willing to make sacrifices to carry out its principles. If the latter spirit predominates in a well established union it is almost certain to succeed.

Many persons find pleasure in boasting that they are good union men, but this is while they incur no inconvenience or danger in doing so; those who have the courage to boldly stand up for union principles when the necessity for doing so is greatest, are comparatively few. If this was otherwise, unions would not have half the vexations and troubles that they now have. A large proportion not only lack courage to jeopardize an often miserable job but they are so thoroughly selfish that they only think of themselves first and last. In turbulent times they seek to shoulder others with all the responsibility and try to gain, or sneak into, a special profit for themselves.

The present time is truly a fiery ordeal for the wage workers. In actual combat the true man proves his manhood, but in it also the coward and the sneak are detected.

As long as a union stands firm and its members remain true to their obligations, it matters little whether a contest is lost or won. They will be able to retain what they won or regain what they lost, so long as the organization remains intact; but if the organization is abandoned, either in consequence of a victory or a defeat there is a loss that is sorely felt for years. The unions are the bulwarks of the wage class battling for its rights; if they allow these bulwarks to be conquered by the enemy they may as well go voluntarily into slavery.

Is it your desire to return to the conditions of former years, when the boss lord decided how long you should work, what wages you should receive, how much and what you should eat, and where you should sleep? No, we are confident that you have no such desire, and to save you from being forced back again into slavery and enable you to keep your neck free from the yoke we urge you to be true to your cause and maintain your interests. Do not abandon your union; to do so would be to abandon yourself.—*Labor Standard.*

Rough, But True.

I know the slave-driver and I know the slave; and I mean to say that the slave-driver, selfish as he is, is a gentleman in comparison to the slave.

There is nothing in all the world so ignoble as the slave.

He is in his true position as a slave so long as he willingly bears his servitude. He is fit for nothing else.

Why should I care that his back is bent under the burdens of another?

Why should I be distressed at his wrongs? His wrongs are his just due so long as he bears them in tame and cowardly submission.

What would be the wrongs of a freeman are for him just deserts!

I mean to speak the truth from this time on.

I have coddled the slave; and have called him a man when I knew there was no manhood in him. I will do so no longer.

On the contrary: Hereafter I mean to assert everywhere, and on all proper occasions, that he who wears a fetter needs it; and he who bears a kick deserves it.

I wash my hands of spirits that are so mean and slavish as to take part in the injustice that is crushing them down!

Moreover, I say that the bent back of the toiler, the horny hands, the coarse distorted features, and the general ugliness that marks him—are a confession of his own sins in abetting the sins of his master!

I desire to speak face to face with YOU—the slaves of the nineteenth century; to tell you how I have seen every effort made by philanthropists for your benefit fall fruitless to the ground, because your own base influence was against it!

There are labor papers working for you for whose support you have never contributed the cost of a plug of tobacco or a drink of whisky!

I have seen MORE and WORSE than this: that you have no respect for any man but the one that KICKS you; and no regard for any powers but that which TRAMPLES YOU DOWN!

You are the obstacle—the ONLY obstacle—in the way of race emancipation.

Your masters are a handful; you are legion.

Your masters are intelligent—many of them considerate and just, as the world goes; and though they will not voluntarily relax their selfish grip on the good things of this life, not one of them would dare to refuse you justice if you had it in you and to take a brave and manly stand for your rights.

But you are more befooled by the far off dazzle of their gold, than they are by its possession.—*Helen Wilmans.*

Some of the Objections to Trade Unions.

Among the many objections to trade unions, it is urged that they are un-American, because they originated under monarchical institutions in the Old World.

If labor organizations were to be condemned for such reasons, then the greater part of our civilization would have to be abandoned for the same reason. The use of steam, the daily press, our literature, law, language, our knowledge of science, philosophy, and even our religion, all came from the Old World. We should be barbarians, indeed, were our civilization limited to what we ourselves have created. Trade unions arose in England because capitalistic production and the factory system arose there. Labor combinations, like those of capital, are not national, but economic, and must be judged entirely by their economic characteristics and influences.

Another objection to trades unions is that they destroy the laborer's freedom to make individual contracts. If combination is so injurious to the freedom of contract, why do not our capitalists avoid them? Is it not a little singular that our employers should be so very jealous of the laborer's freedom and so indifferent to their own? Surely it is a little odd that industrial organizations should be so injurious to laborers and so beneficial to capitalists. It is a peculiar fact, however, that the freedom and welfare of the laboring classes have most steadily advanced during the period when the power of laboring organizations has most increased.

The Boss Carpenter of Sing Sing Prison.

A GOOD many people who visit Sing Sing ask about John Y. McKane. John Y. may be called the star boarder at the hotel. Since he has been there no visitor has gone through the institution who hasn't said, "Where's McKane? I want to see McKane. Oh, please let me see McKane," or something of the kind. McKane knows how curious people are, and it is very distasteful to him to be the feature in a show of the kind. When visitors are going through the prison, if it is possible for McKane to be out of the way without neglecting his work or violating a rule, he manages to keep out of sight until they are gone.

They are putting up two new buildings in the prison yard. One is to be three stories high, 230 feet long and 75 feet wide. The first story is to be a mess hall, the second is to contain two chapels, and the top floor is to be a hospital. The second building is in the nature of a wing to the first. It is to be 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and two stories high. It will contain a kitchen, a storeroom, and the bake shop. Both buildings are being constructed of stone quarried on the State grounds near Sing Sing. Of course there is a pile of carpenter work to be done in them, and John Y. McKane has duties something like those of a boss carpenter.

"McKane," says the warden, "is an almost invaluable man to the State."

Carpentering was John Y.'s trade when he was a young man, before he got to be supreme ruler of Gravesend and Coney Island. He takes to it as a duck takes to water, and he is the best carpenter in Sing Sing to day. That's how he comes to be a kind of boss in Sing Sing. All the carpenter work is being done by the guests, and to accommodate them there is a special carpenter shop with the very latest improved machinery in the way of planers, saws, moulders, and all that. McKane understands every one of the machines. He works along with his assistants and does twice as much work as any one of them, or thereabouts. The shop had been shut down for the dinner hour when *The Sun* reporter called last week. John Y., with the warden's permission, had the steam turned on again and gave some practical illustrations of how carpenter work is done. He started the rip saw first and ripped up boards at the rate of ten a minute.

"I'll bet," said John, "that that's the best rip saw in this State."

Then he worked a little wheel and the rip saw disappeared and the cross saw came up. "And there," he said, "is as good a cross-cut saw as you'll find," and he practised with it a few minutes. Then he exhibited two or three other machines, and finally came to a planer. The planer takes a plain pine board, smooths it off, puts a groove in one side and a tongue on the other and rounds the rough edges.

"This machine," said McKane, "saves more work than any machine in the place. Now, how long would it take, do you suppose, to do that work by hand?" he asked, as he ran through a ten-foot board. "Why, we'd never get done."

McKane looked happy in his striped suit and straw hat. He was the only prisoner in the institution who wore a straw hat. Like Weeks, he has gained in weight, his color is good, and in all ways he was a healthier looking man than when Justice Bartlett sentenced him for crookedness in the Gravesend election.

A Pen Picture of Industrial Wrongs.

William Dean Howells, America's leading author, declares that this country is a plutocracy. "The tramps," he says, with fine sarcasm, "walk the land like the squalid spectres of the laborers who once tilled it. The miners have swarmed up out of their pits to starve in the open air. In our paradise of toil myriads of workingmen want work; the water is shut off in the factory; the fires are cold in the foundries. The public domain, where in some sort the poor might have provided themselves, has been lavished upon corporations, and its millions of acres have melted away as if they had been a like area of summer clouds. It is true that we still have the trusts, the syndicates, the combinations of roads, mines and markets, and the whole apparatus. If there is much cold and hunger the price of food and fuel is yet so high as to afford a margin to the operators in coal and grain and meat. The great fortunes in almost undiminished splendor remain the monuments of a victory that would otherwise look a good deal like defeat, and they will be an incentive to the young in the hour of our returning prosperity."

What Is an Injunction?

An injunction is a law which is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any Governor or President.

A law which exists without consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a Judge.

And penalties are fixed by the same Judge.

And the offenders are tried before the same Judge.

Now, dear reader, we hope you will take time to think whether there is not more in this trial and sentence of Mr. Debs than you ever dreamed of.—*Voice of the People.*

Grim Want.

Abroad in the land like pestilence,
Seeking the poor to devour;
Making life a hideous burden,
Evil impending each hour;
While the rich in their greed amassing
And heedlessly hoarding gain,
Will waste not a thought on the horror
Grim Want,—that monster of pain.

Oh ye, who are blest with plenty,
While in happy homes you dwell,
Remember the needy toiler
Whose tortures no tongue can tell;
Poverty cruel, relentless,
Must ever their hearts oppress.
Bills *will* come in from the doctor,
There's wood bills, food and dress.

Not half of the toiler's heartache
Would the wealthy care to know,
For money spares them the anguish
Of debt's most corroding woe;
Oh give from your own abundance,—
Some working man needs your aid,
Then lend some poor one assistance
Ere help is too long delayed!

Some capable minds are fettered
By grim want's hideous chain,
To important facts—tho' stubborn,—
There's life's wherewith to obtain.
This life a treadmill of striving
Will make any brain grow numb;
No wonder ambition falters,
Pride renders the victim dumb!

They toil till the head grows dizzy,
And what their savings but pain?
Though physical care is nothing
To anguish of heart and brain.
On pay day, their pittance received,
They haste to the "humble cot"
To count, even up to the pennies!
And mourn o'er a poor man's lot.

'Tis well, there's hope for the future,
When want and sorrow are past;
'Tis well for the poor, life's transient,
None of its worries can last.
There's rest, ere long for the toiler,
There's plenty and peace some day,
In a beautiful home, well furnished,
Without any rent to pay!

MRS. J. B. HALL.

Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1895.

A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

PAUPERIZED BY THE STATE—ENFRANCHISED BY THE UNION.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

HAVING succeeded in tracing the continuous existence of the voluntary organization of labor from the dawn of history to the present day we would now proceed to sum up the result of our investigation. But being assured that many would regard the roughest sketch of this extensive subject incomplete without some notice of the modern development of the trade union among the English speaking peoples, we readily make the desired supplement; and the more readily because the story gives the strongest warning against a relapse into past errors, and also inspires the firmest assurance of a peaceable and not far-distant re-organization of society in the interest of the working masses.

State Socialism in Practice —He who is not altogether devoid of human sympathy must needs restrain his feelings if he would calmly relate the story of the series of criminal errors that so long retarded the development of the modern phase of the trade union in the British Islands. The robbery of the wages of labor by the debasement of the currency; the confiscation of the monastic and trade union property devoted to the relief of the poor; those dastardly crimes committed by the State, during the reign of that bloated ruffian Henry VIII. and his sickly son Edward VI., plunged the workers of Great Britain and Ireland into a fearful state of misery. Then, in its blind endeavors to escape the terrible consequences of its crimes, the State developed an ever more and more retrograde policy; until, after three hundred years persistence in its fatal course, it had reduced the masses to that condition of economic and moral degradation from which they are only now escaping by the strenuous, persistent, disciplined efforts of the trade unions. Let us mark the several successive steps of that retrograde State policy.

I. Debasement of the Currency.—The actual extent of the injury inflicted on the workers by the debasement of the currency cannot be adequately expressed by figures. Thorold Rogers, however, states that the economic effect of that robbery may be measured by the rise of 240 per cent. in the price of bread, occurring between the years 1545-82, when compared with the rise of but 160 per cent. in wages during that period. The same authority further states that all the necessaries of life, in consequence of that robbery, rose in value in the proportion generally of from 1 to 2½, while the wages of labor rose to little more than from 1 to 1½.

II. Land Confiscation.—Outside of the fact that the endowment lands confiscated between the years 1536-51 could not be diverted from their benevolent purposes without causing an incalculable amount of unrelieved suffering, that wanton act of robbery was disastrous to the vast number of tenant cultivators of those immense domains. The confiscated lands were lavishly bestowed on a newly created and subservient aristocracy, on a horde of needy and greedy parasites, who speedily evicted the ancient tenantry to make room for the more profitable sheep. We know that the conversion of cultivated fields into sheep pastures had caused complaint some years before, and that districts that had formerly supported hundreds of small farmers could only now give employment to as many dozens of shepherds. Therefore, we can realise how hopeless was the search of that vast army of evicted tenants for employment; and how suddenly then and there sprung into existence permanent classes of beggars, thieves and prostitutes.

III. Trade Unions Made Penal.—The confiscation of the lands and other property of the craft brotherhoods was accompanied by a law for the suppression of those organizations. The preamble of the 3rd Edward VII. cap. 15, states that "handicraftsmen and laborers have made confederacies, and have sworn oaths, not only that they shall not meddle with one another's work, and finish what another hath begun, but also to appoint how much they shall do in a day." The penalty prescribed by that law for membership in a union was that the offender should have one of his ears cut off.

IV. Wages Fixed by the State.—"Easy is the descent to hell," said an ancient poet; and that the descent to pauperism through State restriction of industry was both easy and swift we have ample historical proof. In 1562, eleven years after the robbery and suppression of the journeymen's brotherhood, the so-called "law of apprentices," the 5th Elizabeth, cap. 4, was enacted. It has been said that the law in question was a codification of the rules of the mediaeval unions; but that statement is not true, if thereby is meant the rules of the unions previous to the exclusion of the journeymen. This is plainly evident, since one of the main provisions of that law deprived the journeymen of the freedom of contract; of the freedom they had ever previously enjoyed. The law of 1562, like the old rules, required a seven years apprenticeship as a qualification for engaging in business; and it also regulated the number of apprentices in proportion to the journeymen employed. In that way the number of journeymen was restricted, but the law fatally deprived the journeymen of any advantage that might have accrued to them from such restriction by providing that their wages should be fixed by the justices of the peace sitting in quarter sessions; by a body of men more hostile to the claims of labor than the generality of the employers directly interested.

V. State Employment.—By a law of 1598, the 39th Elizabeth, cap. 3 and 4, to refuse to work at the wages thus fixed subjected the offender to be "openly whipped until his body should be bloody, and to be then forthwith sent to the place where he was born, there to put himself to labor, as a good subject ought to do." Thus far, however, no provision had been made by the State to provide employment for those banished from the places where they had worked or could get work. This inconsistency was too glaring to be overlooked; therefore, in 1601, by the 43rd Elizabeth, cap. 3, the overseers of each parish were required to raise by "taxation of every inhabitant and of every occupier of lands, houses, etc., such sums of money as they shall require for providing a sufficient stock of flax, hemp, wool and other wares and stuff for supplying the able-bodied poor with work." This memorable law was the beginning of the dreaded living tombs called "work-houses," and of the com plex and degrading poor law system that creates and perpetuates, but in no case cures, pauperism. This law was the necessary consequence of the State Socialism that fixed the wages of labor; that starved the workers while they were young and strong, only to degrade them with State charity when they were old and feeble.

VI. State Allowance.—State employment made but little progress during the seventeenth century, although pauperism continued to steadily increase. After the so-called "Glorious Revolution," a vigorous attempt was made with the intention of "setting the poor of this kingdom to work," and, in 1697, the famous John Locke was commissioned by the government of William III. to prepare a scheme for that purpose. The celebrated philosopher accordingly made a report in which, without suggesting any novel measures, he expressed opposition to the allowance system. By this report it appears that the allowance system was already superseding the employment system. Whether it was the difficulty of providing suitable employment, or that the cost of supervision was too great, the practice of lodging the supported laborers in the work-house at night, and sending them to work for outside employers during the day, was increasingly adopted. The supported laborers were put up at auction; and many employers being thus enabled to obtain the labor they needed for a few cents a day discharged their regular hands. The discharged laborers then demanded support, and eventually the practice of allowing the unemployed laborers a certain amount of food and money, without requiring any labor to be performed therefor, came into vogue. The wages of labor were by such practices forced down so low that the united earnings of the laborer, his wife and children, were barely sufficient to sustain life; and by the middle of the eighteenth century wages had fallen still lower. The land was now terrorized by bands of nocturnal marauders, and the flames of burning barns and cornstacks lit up the midnight skies. Partly through fear of a servile war, and partly through disgust at the operation of the laws they administered, the justices of the peace now commenced to pay every laborer who applied for relief, though he might be in receipt of regular wages, an allowance in proportion to the number of his family; increasing or decreasing the amount of the allowance in accordance with the fluctuations in the prices of food. Under this allowance system the laborer came to regard his wages as only one and a secondary means of subsistence. As a matter of fact, the State had practically succeeded in knocking the bottom out of the wages system by the establishment of pauperism.

The Industrial Revolution.—The essential basis of State Socialism being the suppression of competition; the success of that system depends on universal industrial restriction. But as industry develops the mental, no less than the physical activity of man; any system of State Socialism must finally destroy, or be destroyed by the progress of the human mind. That State Socialism was not even temporarily successful in Britain, though the manufactures of Ireland were crushed in the effort, was by no means accidental, since it never succeeded in making industrial restriction universal.

The restrictions imposed by the law of apprentices were by a series of judicial decisions limited to those chartered cities and to those industries, that were in existence at the passage of that law. It is necessary to observe that many manufacturers, who were restricted from engaging in business in chartered cities pursued their occupations outside the walls thereof, and when the masters' corporations sought to suppress them they removed to unincorporated towns and villages, or to remote country districts. By such forced migrations inconsiderable places like Birmingham and Manchester grew into populous free towns, and many a sylvan valley became the seat of flourishing industries. These manufacturers, dwelling for the most part in scattered cottages, each with its plot of land giving a strip of garden, and grass for a horse, cow and a flock of poultry, bought their raw materials from the neighbouring farmers and miners, and sold their finished products for cash to the traveling merchants, who journeying from fair to fair with their trains of pack horses, called periodically at their cottage doors. Thus, these home manufacturers, with the assistance of their wives and children, gained a modest livehood, none the less sweet because it permitted them to work or play as they felt disposed. But the practical fact is that the cloth, worsted hardware, etc., of the home manufacturers competed successfully with similar products manufactured in the workshops of the State-restricted, pauper-ridden, and heavily-taxed cities from which they or their fathers had been excluded.

But neither the home system nor the workshop system of production was destined to last. In 1767, Richard Arkwright, a poor Lancashire barber, invented the spinning machine. Very soon, old buildings, situate wherever water power could be obtained, were rudely adapted to serve as cotton mills, and laborers with large families were tempted by offers of high wages to remove to these remote and isolated mills. It was the lithesome fingers of the children that were specially needed in thi new industry; but the difficulty was to obtain a sufficient number to work in these distant valleys. The problem was soon solved. Many workhouses paid the mill-owners to relieve them of their infantile swarms; and others, by shrewder bargains, were relieved of their idiot children also. Furnished with an

abundant supply of such labor, the mills were kept going day and night; one gang of children turning out of bed, and another gang turning into the beds vacated. Immense profits were made by the mill-owners; and when Arkwright's patent expired in 1785, the steam-engine, patented by James Watt in 1769, was used as the motive power of that and other new machines. By this combination of steam-engine and machine the factory system was made general; and thus was inaugurated the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century—the second greatest revolution in the history of our race.

(*To be continued.*)

Two Successful Fights of Long Standing.

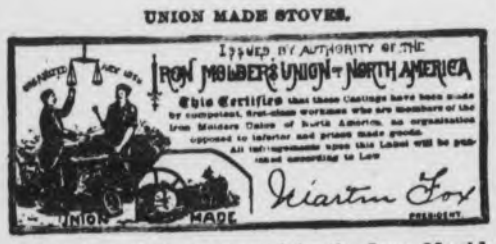
After a six years' siege, the German Printers' Union of New York, have succeeded in unionizing the *New York Staats Zeitung*, the leading German daily in the country.

The International Typographical Union have won their fight of long standing against the big publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, and the office is now thoroughly unionized. This fight has been carried on industriously for years by the Typographical Union, and this is the first time in fifteen years that it has required a union card to get work in the office.

Potter Palmer's Experience in Crushing Out Organized Labor.

"For ten years I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man," said Potter Palmer, the Chicago multi-millionaire. "It cost considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so faithful, so intelligent, as that which is governed by an organization whose laws recognize that an employer has rights which labor must respect, and whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men, who can distinguished between a real and imaginary grievance. When the men in my mills first organized and sent their committee to discuss questions at issue between us my indignation at their presumption was unbounded. The idea of men whom I employed daring to dictate the treatment they should receive so incensed me that I forthwith discharged them all and precipitated a strike. Well, I tried non-union labor, and swore I would never again allow a union man to enter my service. I persisted in this fashion for ten years, until I had transformed one of the best paying plants in the West into an almost helpless wreck. Everything went wrong. Men got drunk, machinery broke down, expenses increased, and revenue diminished until one was unable to meet the other. I finally realized my mistake and corrected it, and I now employ none but organized labor and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

MECHANICAL

Drawing for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

FOR the purpose of correct and accurate drafting or delineation on paper other instruments are necessary besides the tee square and triangle These are usually purchasable and contained in boxes, or cases as mostly termed, and are in "sets." When a beginner in the art of drafting desires instruments, the best thing he can do is to buy a set of good German silver like that represented at Fig. 8, and he will find that it contains all he will need, till he becomes proficient. He can of course procure cheap sets or the instruments singly, but I always recommend a case as the tools are good and can be kept safely in a box as shown in the engraving.

By referring to Fig. 8, the carpenter

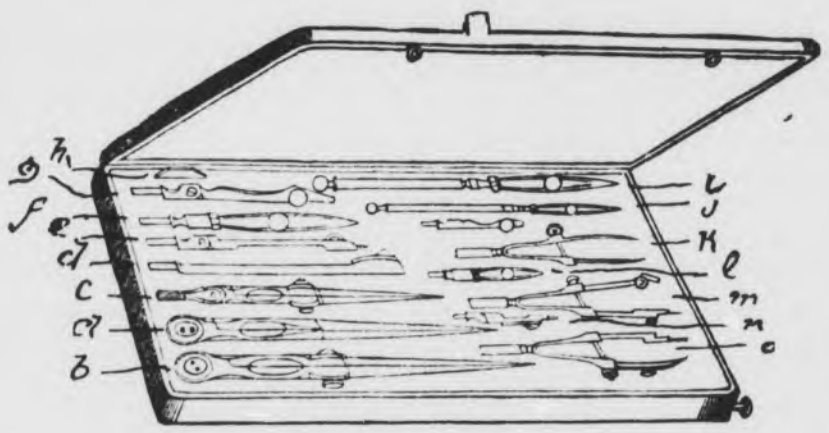


FIG. 8.—A CASE OF DRAWING INSRUMENTS.

will see that the case holds sixteen separate articles all of which are necessary and of great utility. The first instru-

FIG. 9.

ment *a*, is the dividers, used for the purpose of dividing lines into equal lengths, or a number of equal distances. As will

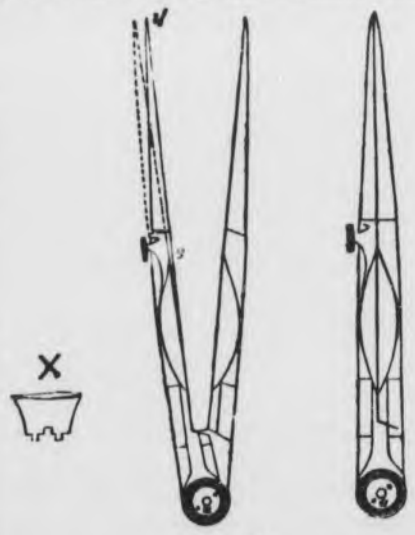


FIG. 10.

be seen in the engraving Fig. 9, it consists of two legs which divide or come apart, working on a sector joint, which

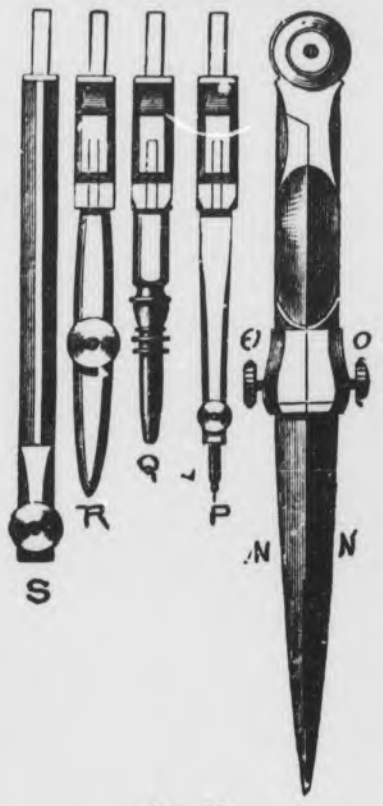


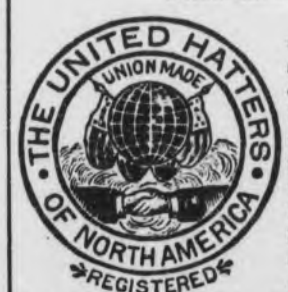
FIG. 11.

is tightened or loosened by a screw turned with a key which is inserted into two little holes in the joint. Fig. 10 will give the reader a full conception of the foregoing as it illustrates the compasses or dividers closed and open, X being the key to tighten the joint. This form of dividers unlike Fig. 9 has one stationary point and one movable point P, coming apart or fastened at the joint S, and there held fixed by the set thumb screw S, the object in this being to insert a pencil joint or piece in S for the purpose of forming compasses and striking circles.

In order to draw arcs or circles properly on paper in making plans or laying out work in pencil or ink lines, the instrument represented at Fig. 11 will be necessary to the draftsman. It consists of a pair of dividers having detachable legs, N N. which are held or released by means of two small thumb screws, O O. Into the sockets in the upper part any of the parts P, Q or R, fit so that the instruments may be used as a pencil or pen compass or if it be necessary to describe a large circle the lengthening bar S, may be inserted at O and the pencil or pen joint attached into the lower joint at S and the circle struck.

(*To be continued.*)

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

My Philosophy.

I allus argy that a man
Who does about the best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower munda..e institute,
No matter ef his daily walk
Is subject fer his neighbor's talk,
And critic minds of ev'ry whim
Jest all get up and go fer him.

It's nachural enough, I guess,
When some gets more and some gets less,
Fer them that's on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide,
And I've knowed some to lay in wait
And get up soon and set up late
To ketch some fellow they would hate
Fer going at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A'findin' fault with Providence
And balkin 'cause the world don't shake
At ev'ry prancing step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out everywhere.

My doctrin' is to lay aside
Contentions and be satisfied;
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that count jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with trouble, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That get's more kicks than all the rest.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Unions and Politics.

Shall trade unions go into politics? is a question often asked, and is sometimes answered in the affirmative and again in the negative. The Lancaster *Labor Leader* says, that it has been frequently asked to give an opinion on the matter, and that its answer has invariably been yes, but not until the wage workers have their forces well enough organized and disciplined to give them power that can be used with telling effect. We are what our so-called advanced socialist friends called a "pure and simple." That is, we believe that the first thing necessary for the amelioration of the condition of the wage worker is organization on trade union lines. In this our socialist friends agree with us, but at the same time contend that we do not go far enough; that trade unions and politics—and partisan politics at that—go hand in hand. To this we do not agree, but contend that better results can be obtained by having our politics distinct from our unions; in short, to be diplomatic, and wring from the powers that be such concessions as it is possible to get from them until we have solidified labor's ranks to such an extent that its power will be invincible. It will, therefore, be easily seen that it is not independent political action that we oppose; but we do contend that it would be detrimental to trade unions to make it a requirement for members to support any political party.

The Proper Kind of Political Action.

Dissension, disruption and ultimately corruption, are the indispensable concomitants of a political campaign of the workingmen as a party. The economic and political institutions of this country seem to render a pure, honest and triumphant independent labor party as much a dream as the angelization of his Satanic majesty.

If the working people desire to influence or dominate the law-giving powers of the land it can and should not be done by turning politicians themselves but by disseminating such economic and political knowledge as will, by virtue of that independence of thought and action, which is the result of mature thought and experience, make them a truly powerful, independent, political and economic force, whose friendship and support will be sought by the politicians of all parties, and whose opposition will suffice to bury every politician who is averse to the interests of labor.

Demagogues and Charlatans.

There are dissensions in the ranks of organized labor bodies only where there are demagogues and charlatans who seek little else than their own preferment and advantage. Dual heads are dunderheads. How can it be called a union when a trade is split into two parts, each contending for supremacy? Supremacy of what? Not in the fixing of rates, wages, hours of labor and other economic benefits to be derived and firmly secured by a perfect union of forces. One artful political schemer in an organization can cause more dissension, disagreement; breach of friendship in a month than can be healed in a year. Factions spring up, led by smooth-tongued orators, through personally sinister motives; bitter animosities, hatred, even malignity is engendered; union sentiment is estranged; alienation of brotherly affection follows, and the laudable and holy object of mutual advancement and welfare is lost sight of entirely. Most of this destroying evil is traceable to the meagre attendance at the meetings of members of an organization. The schemer and political huckster, who has a personal axe to grind, is always on hand; is always awake to his own interests while others sleep. If he can not rule within legitimacy, he carries away those who have been influenced by intrigue, and immediately there is threatened dispersion if not absolute dissolution. The day of demagogical rule and influence should end.—*The Typographical Journal.*

Do You Wish to Hold Your Job?

If you do you must read Richey's Guide and Assistant for Carpenters and Mechanics;

This Book is a Practical Work

of practical information, giving almost every geometrical and practical problem likely to arise in the work of the carpenter, and quick and easy methods for their solution. The use of the steel square, &c., tables showing strength and weight of materials, methods of framing, legal forms, useful receipts etc., etc.

This Book is written by a Practical Man,

for the use of practical men, and each and every problem is explained so fully and simply that none can fail to understand. It contains nearly 200 pages and is illustrated by over 200 engravings.

Price post paid $2. Address

H. G. Richey,
Allegheny Pa.
Box 100

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate appeal or circular asking financial aid ing on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B., must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Lolus Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Practical Plans and Estimates.

BY I. P. HICKS.

The house plan which we present this month is designed to meet the requirements of a narrow lot, and to anyone requiring a compact and convenient home we can recommend this plan. The rooms are all of good size and conveniently arranged, with hall, closets, bath and pantry. In fact this design presents more rooms of a desirable shape and size according to the area of floor space than any other plan we have in mind.

Size of floor plan over all except porches, is 20 x 38 feet.

The cellar is estimated under the sitting room only.

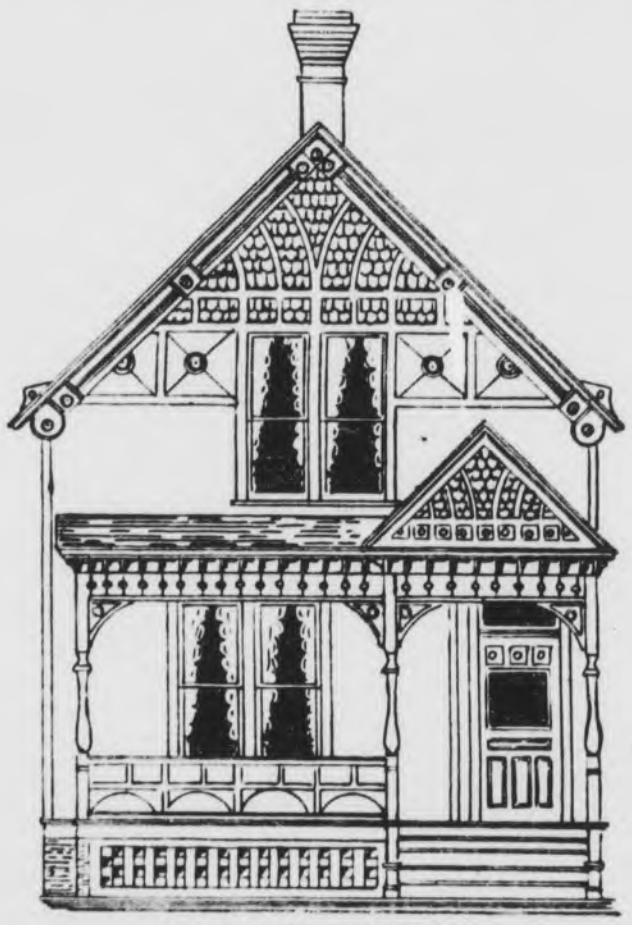
Foundation and cellar walls to be of brick.

Length of cellar wall, 53 feet; 7 feet high; 8 inch wall.

Length of foundation wall, 90 feet; 2 feet high; 8 inch wall.

Six porch piers, 8 x 8; 2 feet high.

Height of first story, 9 feet.



FRONT ELEVATION.

Height of second story, 8 feet 6 inches.
Main cornice, 146 lineal feet.
Porch cornice, 64 lineal feet.
Number of window frames, 14.
Number of door frames, 15.
Finish to be hard pine.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

50 yards excavating, 30c	$15 00
8,400 brick laid in cellar and foundation walls, $8.50	71 40
54 lineal feet of chimney, 80c	43 20
12 lineal feet chimney breast for fire place, $2	24 00
	$153 60

LUMBER BILL.

	Feet
6 6x8 20 feet sills	480
42 2x8 20 " floor joists	1,134
16 2x8 18 " " "	384
30 2x4 14 " ceiling joists	270
16 2x4 16 " plates	176
76 2x4 16 " outside studding	1 036
100 2x4 18 " gables and partitions	1,200
58 2x4 16 " rafters	638
4 2x6 18 " porch joists	72
4 2x6 10 " " "	40
4 2x4 18 " " ceiling	48
10 2x4 14 " " rafters	90
	5,568

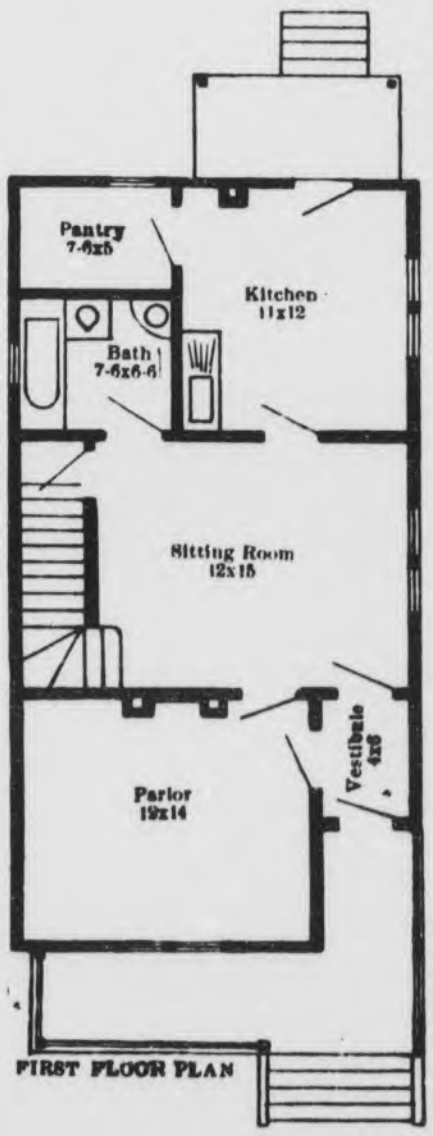
5,568 ft. in frame, $17 per m.	$94 65
3,500 " sheeting, walls and roof $18 per m.	63 00
2,350 ft. 5-inch beveled siding, $25 per m	58 75
8,000 shingles, $3.50 per m.	28 00
1,000 round butt shingles	4 00
2,100 " 6-inch flooring, $25 p. h.	52 50
500 " ⅝-in. beaded ceiling, $30 per m.	15 00
800 " ⅞-in. finish cornice, $40 per m.	32 00
350 " 1⅛-inch finish casings and outside steps, $40 p. m.	14 00
250 " ⅞-inch hard pine finish, $30 per m.	7 50
80 " 1⅛-inch hard pine finish, $30 per m.	2 40
400 " 8-inch base, $2 per h.	8 00
800 " 5-inch casing, $1.50 p. h.	12 00
50 plinth blocks, 8c.	4 00
80 corner blocks, 5c.	4 00
7 windows, 24x32, 2-light, $2	14 00
1 window, 16x20, 2-light	1 40
2 windows, 24x30, 2 lights, $1.80	3 60
4 windows, 24x24, 2 light, side windows on second floor, $1.50	6 00
7 pair blinds, 24x32, 2 light, $1.30	9 10
1 pair blinds, 16x20, 2 light,	1 15
2 pair blinds, 24x30, 2 light, $1.20	2 40
4 pair blinds, 24x24, 2 light, $1.15	4 60
1 transom, 10x28, 1 light,	1 00
2 cellar sash, 12x26, 1 light, $1.00	2 00
1 front door, 2-8x6-8, 1¾	10 00
6 doors, 2-8x6-8, 1¾, $2.50	15 00
4 " 2-6x6-8, 1¾, $2.40	9 60
3 " 2-6x6-6, 1¾, $2.10	6 30
3 doors, 2-6x6-6, 1¾, $2.00	6 00
146 ft. 3½-inch crown mold, $1.75 per h.	2 55
64 " 3-inch crown mold, $1.50 per h.	96
250 " 2-inch bed mold, $1.50	3 75
600 " ¾-inch quarter round. 60c. per h.	3 60
224 " parting stops, 50c. per h.	1 12
224 " 1-inch window stops, 60c. per h.	1 33
260 " 2-inch door stops, $1.25 per h.	3 25
80 " wainscoting cap, $1.50 per h.	1 20
48 " 3-in. watertable, $1.50 per h.	72
40 " 5 inch oak thresholds, $4 00 per h.	1 60
4 corner beads, 25c.	1 00
Mill work on porches and gables,	20 00
	$453 03

CARPENTER WORK.

21 squares framing and laying floors, $1.30	$27 30
23 squares framing, sheeting and siding, $2 50	57 50
6 squares framing ceilings, 50c.	3 00
10 squares framing sheeting and shingling roofs, $2.00	20 00
146 lineal ft. main cornice, 12c.	17 52
80 lineal feet of gutter, 5c	4 00
400 lineal feet of base 4c	16 00
14 window frames complete, $2.75	38 50
15 door frames complete, $2.70	40 50
2 cellar frames complete, $1.25	2 50
Finishing kitchen	3 50
Finishing sink	2 00
Finishing bath room	7 00
Finishing 3 closets, $1.25	3 75
Finishing stairs	12 00
Cellar stairs	2 50
Work on front porch	24 00
Work on back porch	8 00
Gable finish	5 00
Outside corner casings	4 00
Outside base, 50 ft., 4c. per ft.	2 00
	$300 57

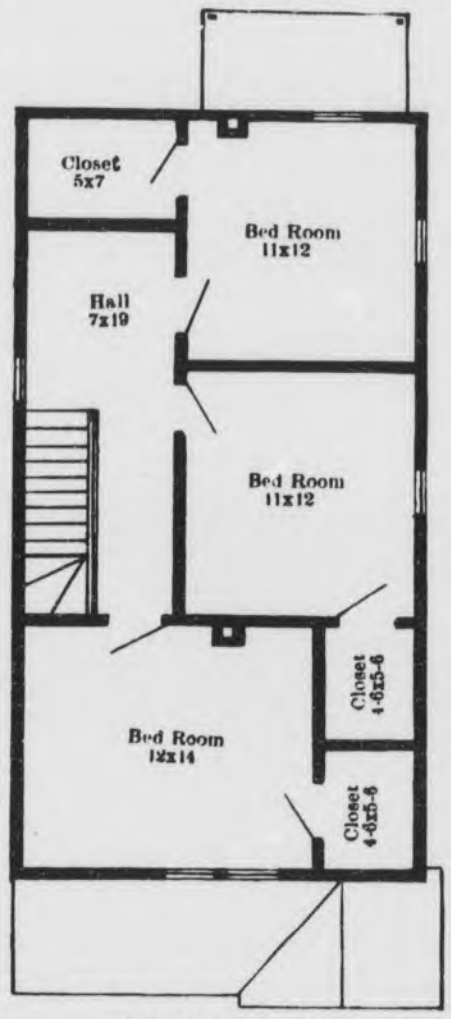
HARDWARE.

50 lbs. 20d nails	$1 25
20 " 12d "	52
125 " 10d "	3 25
200 " 8d "	5 40
50 " 6d "	1 45
35 " 8d coarse	1 15
40 " 10d finish	1 12
50 " 8d "	1 50
20 " 6d "	64
3 " 3d "	12
14 set blind hinges, 20c	2 80
350 lbs. sash weights, 1¼c	4 37
4 skeins sash cord, 60c	2 40
56 sash pulleys, 4c	2 24



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

14 sash locks, 15c	2 10
15 pair butts 3½x3½, 30c	4 50
1 front door lock and trimmings	3 00
14 mortice locks with trimmings	14 00
6 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c	90
12 door stops, 2½c	50
80 lineal feet gutter, 10c	8 00
7 lineal feet of valley tin, 10c	70
32 feet conductor, 3 inch, 10c.	3 20
Flashing, and tins for window caps	3 00
	$66 91



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$153 60
Lumber bill	453 03
Carpenter work	300 57
Hardware	66 91
Painting	60 89
Plastering 636 yards, 25c	149 00
Gas fitting	18 00
Plumbing	65 00
Mantle	45 00
	$1,312 00

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51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 527 E. 86th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 57th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 225 E. 76th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 106th st.
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, 427 E. 12th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1360 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
464. (Ger.) H. Maiberger, 623 E. 156th st.
468. J G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476. Sig. Schneller, 206 E. 85th st.
478. E. Schoonmaker, 2148 Arthur ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 88 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 48 E. 7th st, top floor.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 226 E. 75th st.
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.
786. (Ger Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Linwood ave.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 83.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 51 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapel st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 304 Griffiths st.
314. TARRYTOWN—Asa Avery, Box 68, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
126. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooke, 3½ Curtis st.
233. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, Box 175.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock, 110 N. Terrace ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 620 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st, Sta D.
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st, Clifton Heights.
681. Wm. Reinke, 582 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 204 Neave st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 124 Carran st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Metz, 218 E Spring st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. MT WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
467. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval
462 GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1238 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey.
258. JEANNETTE—W. C. Guines.
208. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols.
177. McKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
PHILADELPHIA—
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227. (Kensington) H. Zimmerman, 2833 Jasper st.
238. (Ger.) Jos Oven, 420 Bainbridge st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council. W. F. Willock, Box 215, Mt. Oliver.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats. 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave. E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1210 Breedt st., S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger. 1118 Greenwich st.
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563. Geo. Steenback. 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
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268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
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102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 379 N. Wash st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—(Fr.) A. Bonvouloir, 19 Adam ave.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 698 Thames st.
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st. Providence.
242. PAWTUCKET—Ed. Lavallie, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—
548. RALEIGH—

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. A. Washington, 13 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 East Tailor st.
452. GREENVILLE—

TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—W. G. Ault, Rutledge Pike.
294. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

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871. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
223. FT. WORTH—W. H. Baldock, Avenue Hotel.
277. " A. Krause, Cor. New York and Willie sts.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, A. P. Schultze, 2712 Ave. P.
526. Syd. Ory, Box 396.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 ave Q.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 2010 Decatur st.
367. SAN ANTONIO—H. L. Mitchell, Box 660.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111. E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—J. H. Hoselton.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracey, Liberty ave.

VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 608 Albemarle st.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 88.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—G. E. White, Box 14, Palatine.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
335. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
180. MADISON—N. Bauer, 425 N. Patterson st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
522. Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.

(For Our German Members.)

The Ninety and Nine.

Frei nach dem Englischen von W. L. Rosenberg.

Von Hundert leben und sterben Neun
Und neunzig in Noth und Hunger und Pein,
Dem Einen zu Liebe, daß schwelgend er praßt
An üppiger Tafel, bedeckt mit Damast,
Des Lebens in reichem Palast sich zu freu'n,
Ganz unbekümmert der Neunzig und Neun.

Auf Feldern sich rackern die Neunzig und Neun,
Frucht erntend sie Hitze und Mühen nicht scheu'n,
Im Schooße der Erde sie schürfen tief,
Was drunten an Schätzen verborgen schlief.
Doch was sich auch ihrem Fleiße erschließt,
In die gierige Hand nur des Einen fließt.

Im Schweiß ihrer Stirnen die Wüste erblüht,
Der Urwald sich lichtet, das Herdfeuer glüht,
Das Dampfroß mitten durch Berge fliegt,
Der Geist die Schranken der Welt besiegt.
Doch der Eine eignet die Städte, das Land,
Den Neun und Neunzig bleibt leer die Hand. — —

Schon murren und grollen die Neunzig und Neun
Ob nicht der Blutzoll den Einen will reu'n?
Die Zeichen der Zeit er nicht will versteh'n?
Des nahenden Sturmes dräuend Weh'n?
Ob's bang ihm nicht um sein Herze wird,
Wenn die Kette der Neun und Neunzig klirrt?

Ein Bild der Vereinigten Staaten.

Einem Aufsatz des englischen Statistikers Michael G. Mulhall über „Die Macht und den Reichthum der Ver. Staaten," erschienen in der Juni-Nummer der „North American Review," entnehmen wir folgende bezeichnende Stellen: „Wenn wir die Menschen der alten und der neuen Zeit vergleichen in Bezug auf die physische, mechanische und geistige Kraft der Nationen, so finden wir Nichts, das den Ver. Staaten im Jahre 1895 gleichkäme, und wir müssen gestehen, daß die Ver. Staaten bei Weitem die größte Produktionskraft der ganzen Welt besitzen."

Mulhall belegt diese Behauptung mit folgendem statistischen Material: Die Produktionskraft der Ver. Staaten ist heute dreimal größer, als im Jahre 1860 und so groß wie die von England, Deutschland u. Frankreich zusammengenommen. Jeder Amerikaner arbeitet durchschnittlich so viel, wie je zwei Engländer oder zwei Deutsche. Ein Landarbeiter in den Ver. Staaten produzirt so viel Getreide, wie drei Arbeiter in England, vier in Frankreich, fünf in Deutschland und sechs in Oesterreich. Ein Mann in Amerika kann Mehl genug produziren, um 250 Personen zu ernähren, während in Europa ein Mann nicht mehr Mehl, als zur Ernährung von 80 Personen nothwendig ist, produzirt.

Die geistige Kraft der Ver. Staaten steht mit ihrer industriellen und mechanischen Kraft auf derselben Höhe, denn von ihren über 10 Jahre alten Einwohnern können 87 pCt. lesen und schreiben und es muß zugestanden werden, daß, solange die menschliche Gesellschaft besteht, noch niemals eine Nation existirte, welche 41,000,000 Bürger besaß, die lesen und schreiben konnten. Ferner beweist der Briefverkehr in den Ver. Staaten, daß die Amerikaner in Bezug auf den Austausch ihrer Gedanken allen Völkern weit voraus sind.

Auch der Reichthum keiner Nation hat sich jemals so schnell vermehrt, wie derjenige Amerika's, denn von 1860 bis 1890 nahm hier der Reichthum um nicht weniger als 49,000 Millionen Dollars zu, d. h. um 1000 Millionen Dollars mehr, als der Gesammtreichthum von England beträgt. Der landwirthschaftliche Reichthum der Ver. Staaten hat sich während der letzten 40 Jahre um das Vierfache, derjenige der Städte um das Sechszehnfache vermehrt.

Vor 1860 sammelten die Landbewohner der Ver. Staaten schnelleren und größeren Reichthum an, als die Bewohner der Städte; jetzt aber ist es umgekehrt und die Folge davon war, daß die Landbevölkerung immer mehr den Städten zuströmt.—„Bäcker-Ztg."

Carpenters verlangen acht Stunden.

Boston, 23. Juli. Am 1. Sept. werden die hiesigen Carpenter die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und 35 Cents Lohn pro Stunde verlangen. Seit 1887 arbeiten die Leute neun Stunden. 1886 und 1890 strikten sie für den Achtstundentag, unterlagen aber. Man glaubt jetzt, daß die Bauuntermehmer sich dazu herbeilassen werden, die Forderung zu bewilligen, da in vielen Städten der Achtstundentag bereits Regel geworden ist.

— Wir können, ohne uns schämen zu brauchen, eingestehen, daß es heutzutage an großen Männern einen Mangel giebt; doch leben wir in einem großen Jahrhundert. Es ist besser, eine mittelmäßig gute Generation zu haben, als hier und da einige sehr vollkommene Männer. Es ist besser, viele große und starke Männer zu haben, als einen ungeheuren Riesen. Wir können uns mit dem Mangel an Geistesarmen für die Seltenheit großer Geister trösten. Intelligenz ist heute in der Welt gleichmäßiger vertheilt und gutes Betragen ist nicht mehr eine Ausnahme.—„*Myron Reed.*"

— Der größte Widerstand gegen das stete Wachsthum und den Fortschritt unserer Arbeiter-Organisationen ist unter den Arbeitern selbst zu finden; Etliche, gänzlicher Unwissenheit halber, widerstehen der Union; manche Andere, weil sie sich des Resultates der Bemühungen der Union zu erfreuen gedenken, ohne im Geringsten dabei mitzuhelfen, sie aufrecht zu erhalten oder zu fördern. Wieder Andere widerstehen der Union, weil sie etliche Mitglieder nicht lieben, und noch Andere, weil ihnen ihrer eigenen, sonderbaren Eigenheiten wegen nicht eine hervorragende Stellung in den Sachen der Union gegeben wird. Eine wie die andere dieser vielen Entschuldigungen für den Widerstand sind einzig und allein durch Engherzigkeit in Gang gesetzt und angetrieben, und es thut nichts zur Sache, ob zu einer oder zu welcher politischen Anschauung ein Individium sich zuneigt. Ist er ein Gegner des Fortschritts der Arbeiter-Organisationen, so ist er ein Feind des Fortschritts und seiner Nebenmenschen, denn nur durch diese Verbindungen der arbeitenden Klasse und nur durch diese allein, können wir eine Lösung der Arbeiterfrage erwarten und für das allgemeine Gute müssen unsere individuellen Ideen in der großen Masse der Union untergehen und wir müssen vereint für das allgemeine Wohl einstehen.

— Carlyle sagt: „Ein Mensch, der bereit ist zu arbeiten und nicht im Stande ist, Arbeit zu finden, ist unzweifelhaft die treffendste Illustration der ungerechten Glücksgüter-Vertheilung unter der Sonne. Der Mensch drängt sich heran, um gleich einem vierfüßigen Thier an den Karren gespannt zu werden, sonderbare Welt dies!—Nicht einmal ein Pferd giebt sich freiwillig zur Arbeit und doch bekommt es sein Futter und was es sonst braucht, während der zweifüßige Arbeiter darum betteln muß, daß ihm Gelegenheit gegeben wird, sich zu schinden. Und dazu wird uns noch berichtet, daß dieser zweifüßige Arbeiter eine unsterbliche Seele in sich trägt!

— Die Revolution der Gesellschaft ist im Schoß der Zeit vorbereitet, es bedarf nur einer energischen und organisirten Anstrengung, um dieselbe zur Anerkennung zu bringen. Ein Versuch, zur alten individualistischen Produktionsweise zurückzukehren, würde nutzlos, blödsinnig und reactionär sein. Wir können nicht, selbst wenn wir wollten, das Rad der Zeit zurückdrehen. Die menschliche Entwickelung nimmt ihren naturgemäßen Verlauf. Alles, was wir zu thun haben, ist, diese Entwickelung zu beschleunigen, den nichtwissenden Arbeitern den Gang dieser Entwickelung und ihre Folgen zu zeigen. Immer mehr Reichthum wird durch immer weniger Arbeit erzeugt. Dies ist die ökonomische Entwickelung der Gesellschaft.—„Buffalo Arb.-Ztg."

— Eine Gewerkschaft ist eine Vereinigung von Fachgenossen, welche auf gewerklichem Gebiet, wo immmer sich die Gelegenheit bietet, den Arbeitgebern, resp. den Kapitalisten, etwas abzujagen sucht, sei es an Lohnerhöhung oder an Arbeitsverkürzung. Dieses ist, wo einigermaßen Geschäftsgang vorhanden ist, am Besten durch Strikes unter den gegebenen Verhältnissen zu erzielen. —„*N. Y. Painter.*"

— Der Internationale Bergarbeiter-Congreß zu Paris nahm mit 870,000 gegen 96,000 Stimmen den gesetzlichen Achtstundentag für die Arbeiter über und unter Tage an.

— Ist deine Union in einem Centralkörper vertreten? Wenn nicht, so sorge dafür, daß sie sich einem solchen anschließe, denn in der gegenwärtigen Zeit der Trusts und Combinationen ist es mehr als je nothwendig, daß die Arbeiter-Organisationen sich enger an einander schließen, sich über die einzuschlagende Taktik verständigen und gemeinsam handeln.

— Nach achtjähriger unermüdlicher, mit viel Geschick und Energie betriebener Agitation hat der National-Verband der Bäckerarbeiter im Staate New York ein Gesetz zur Annahme gebracht, welches die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit und die sanitäre Inspektion aller Bäckereien im ganzen Staate bestimmt. Die organisirten „Sklaven der Backstube" sind über dieses Gesetz, welches für sie von ungeheurem Werthe ist, natürlich hoch erfreut, und feierten dessen Annahme durch große Paraden in Brooklyn und New York.

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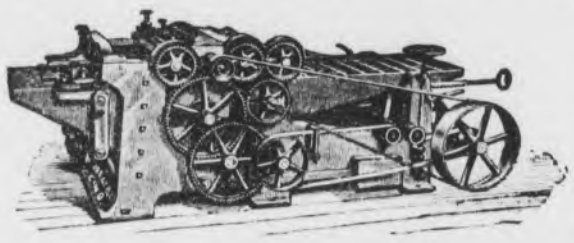

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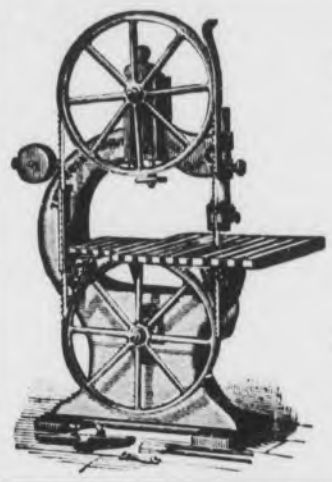

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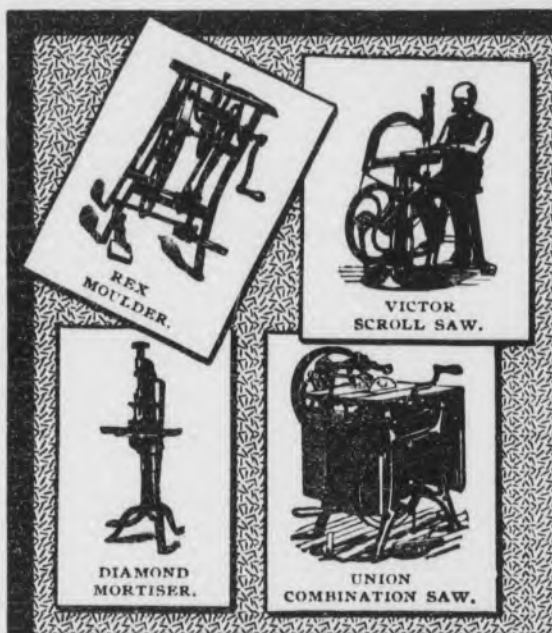

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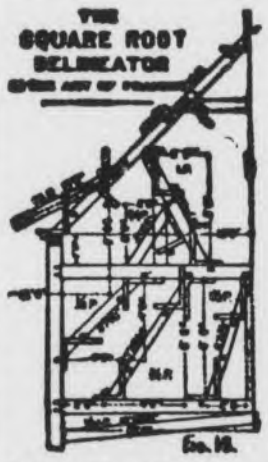

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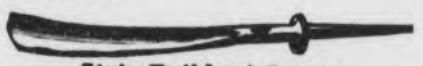

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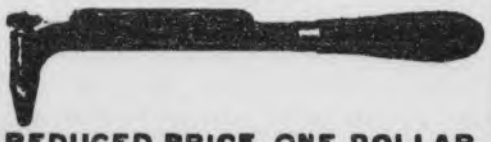

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 9. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1895. | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

PERSONALS

EDWARD LEE VALLEY, of Central Falls, R. I., has been appointed Deputy District Organizer.

GEO. H. LASHER, South Bend, Ind., has been appointed Deputy Organizer, on recommendation of Union 629.

J. D. COWPER, 324 Union street, Lynn, Mass., is Business Agent of Union 108 of that city. Lynn is a thorough going union city.

JAS. FRAZIER, 2244 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, O., is now the Business Agent of the D. C. and Local Unions of carpenters in that city.

JOHN MCBRIDE, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed with splendid effect a large public mass meeting of carpenters in Cincinnati, not long ago.

IN CHICAGO, the U. B. has six Business Agents, O. E. Woodbury, President of the Council, Job Dickens, C F. Nugent, L. M. Holmes, Chas. E. Holmer and L. M. Olson.

G. D. GAILLARD, 475 Second avenue, and G. ERNEST, 85 East Fourth street, are the Business Agents of the Local Unions of the U. B. in New York City. The D. C. now meets at Retail Grocers Hall, 138 and 140 East 57th street.

J. W. SULLIVAN, the able expounder of the Initiative and Referendum, has issued from the press of Henry Holt & Co., 29 West 23d street, New York, a charming work: "Tenement Tales of New York; Stories of our Cosmopolitan Poor." It is highly praised for depth of feeling and poetical charm and for its merit and accuracy of description. Mr. Sullivan is a printer by trade and a union man.

Boycott Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis.

The Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, in refitting their new retail department on Broadway, St. Louis, worked the carpenters 9½ hours and paid only from 25 to 32½ cents per hour. When approached by a committee from the Carpenters District Council of St. Louis, and asked to comply with union rules, viz.: Eight hours a day and 35 cents per hour, the firm acted in an overbearing manner and told the committee "to mind its own business," and practically refused to have the work done under union rules. The Carpenters District Council, the Building Trades Council and the Trade and Labor Assembly of St. Louis, all have decided that it would be best for working people and their friends to leave the Simmons Hardware Company severely alone and to not buy anything from them. Let this firm feel the power of Organized Labor.

It Pays to Have a Live Business Agent.

If there is any doubt of the above truism, it ought to be dispelled by the recent growth of the carpenters unions in Lynn, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Rochester, N. Y., San Francisco and a number of other cities. All through the panic Union 43, Hartford, Conn., kept growing in membership and the members never suffered a penny of reduction in wages. The same is true of Lynn. Rochester and San Francisco have also experienced wonderful revivals in membership. And all this through the energetic work of live Business Agents. There are several other cities, such as New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, that have likewise done well through their good hard working agents. But as a sample of what can be done in a city where organization is at a low ebb and a live agent is put in the field and backed by the members, we will take Rochester, N. Y. In six weeks this season their agent brought in 61 members and had 82 more propositions. He collected $596, while his salary amounted to $198—a gain of $398.

Contractors Held for Violating the Eight-Hour Law.

On complaint of Edward Hanrahan, a painter, of 2230 1st avenue, William Jamison, 62 years old, a contractor, of 2 Poplar street, Brooklyn, and Matthias Taryall, also a contractor, of 31 Bowery, were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, at the Harlem Court, late in July, charged with compelling mechanics to work more than eight hours a day on the repairs of the public school building at 106th street and Lexington avenue, in violation of Section 385 of the laws of 1870, which states that no mechanic shall be required to work more than eight hours per day on public work.

Magistrate Wentworth filed his decision Aug. 13, in the Harlem Court, and held the prisoners in $500 bail each for trial.

The American District Committee of the Amalgamated Carpenters Condemn the Action of Their Chicago Members.

June report showed 677 Branches and 43,637 members, of which 39 Branches and 1,478 members are in the United States and 8 Branches and 187 members are in Canada.

On July 26, 1895, the American District Committee at their meeting in New York City decided: "That we, the American District Committee of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, most severely condemn the action of our Society in Chicago in taking the places of members of the United Brotherhood on the Marquette building in Chicago, where union men had gone out on strike for the maintenance of union principles."

J. D. Cowper.

To the carpenters of Lynn, Mass., J. D. Cowper is no stranger, for he is the Business Agent of Union 108 of that city, and he is likewise favorably known to the men of the craft in New England.

He first joined Union 112 of Lynn in January, 1885, and in 1886 was delegate to the Convention of the U. B. in Buffalo, N. Y., and there served on the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. In 1887 Union 112 went out of existence, and finding that through the influence of the U. B. the city of Boston had reduced the hours of labor from ten to nine hours a day, Bro. Cowper set to work and was instrumental in founding Union 108 on October 3, 1889, and soon after that Lynn became a nine-hour city for carpenters, and now it is an eight-hour city ever since November 1 of last year.

J. D. Cowper was appointed a General Organizer of the A. F. of L. in 1890, and immediately thereafter organized all the building trades of Lynn, so that in the spring of 1891 the nine-hour day was gained for all of them without any trouble, and, finally, he influenced the passage of a nine-hour city ordinance for all city employes.

Ever since that Mr. Cowper has been an indefatigable, practical worker for the U. B., and has installed a number of new Locals for us. He is a plain forcible speaker, and is always ready to do more than his share for the advancement of the labor movement. In November, 1894, he was appointed Business Agent of Union 108, Lynn, Mass., for a few weeks, but so invaluable have become his services that he has been retained in that position, and he has more than doubled the membership of Union 108. From 12 to 20 new members have been brought in every meeting this season by his energy. He commands not only the respect and esteem of his fellow workmen, but also of every contractor of Lynn.

TWO PRIZES of $5,000 each for essays one on profit-sharing and one on trades unions, open to persons of any nationality, are offered by Comte de Chambrun, the endower of the new Social Museum in Paris. So the Philadelphia *Ledger* says.

Trade Movements.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—We gained the eight-hour day here and it went into effect July 1 without a strike, just by conferences with the bosses, persistent agitation, hard hustling and united effort. Union 160 feels proud of the result. We agreed to accept the prevailing rate of wages, 25 cents an hour, to get the eight-hour day.

BOSTON, Mass.—On Sept. 1, the Union carpenters of this city demanded the eight-hour day with very general success and without any great opposition on the part of the employers. In 1886 and again in 1890 we had prolonged strikes of the craft in this city for the eight-hour day, but failed. This time we started on another plan and gained the good will of the contractors.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Union 439 has been making astounding headway since it was organized, and that is less than six months ago. We once had a good union but the men neglected it and down we went, and wages too. But since we reorganized the men are flocking in and the city is now well organized. We have asked the contractors to advance wages to $2.75 per day of nine hours and eight hours on Saturdays. We have had several conferences with the contractors.

Printer's Encouragement.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners seem to be in the midst of a general revival. Unions are being strengthened by large accessions in all parts of the country, and the eight-hour day is gathering ground at every weeks' report. Trades-unionists of all classes should encourage and patronize all union carpenters. We are under obligations for the above to the *Typographical Journal*, the organ of the International Typographical Union, and likewise under favor for considerable friendly assistance from local unions of that body in responding to organizing circulars we sent them.

Help from Other Organized Crafts.

We recently sent out several hundred circulars to the Local Secretaries of various National and International Unions asking for names and addresses of carpenters connected with A. F. of L., in unorganized cities and towns. The result was prompt answers from many of them.

Trade Demands.

FORT BROOK, Fla.—Our success in establishing the eight-hour day May 1 has been very helpful to Union 454. We agreed to a loss of one hour's pay to get the nine hours. The contractors, however, in some instances broke faith with us, and this has stirred up the men to organize.

The Hope of the Ages.

If you dam up the river of progress,
At your peril and cost let it be,
That river must seawards despite you—
'Twill break down your dams and be free.
And we need not the pitiful barriers
That you in its way have down cast
For your efforts but add to the torrent
Whose flood must o'erwhelm you at last.

We laugh in the face of the forces
That strengthen the flood they oppose;
For the harder the oppression the fiercer
The current will be when it flows.
We shall win, and the tyrants' battalions
Will be scattered like chaff in the fight,
From when the true soldiers of freedom
Shall gather new courage and might.

Whether leading the van of the fighters
In the bitterest stress of the strife,
Or patiently bearing the burden
Of changeless, common place life;
One hope we have ever before us,
One aim to attain and fulfill,
One watchword we cherish to mark us,
One kindred and brotherhood still.

What matter if failure on failure
Crowd closely upon us and press?
When a hundred have bravely been beaten,
The hundred and first wins success.
Our watchword is "Freedom"—new soldiers
Flock each day when her flag is unfurled,
Our cry is the cry of the ages,
Our hope is the hope of the world.

— E. Nesbit, in Coming Nation.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

The Eight Hour Law of New York State.

EDITOR CARPENTER:—

In your official columns of THE CARPENTER you request members to have an eight-hour law passed similar to the one passed in our State of New York. I wish to inform you and all members of the U. B. that this is a poor law to copy from. We have been trying to enforce it with the aid of our Building Trade Council, and we find it is like the majority of the laws that are made for the working masses. It is like a siren, full of holes, and will not hold water.

The contractors have dodged the law in this way; they discharged their men and hired them over again, and told them that eight hours would be a day's work. But they say: "We want you to work 9 or 10 hours, and we will pay you for the extra hours at the same pay as for eight. If that does not suit you, look for another job."

We have enforced the Alien clause of the law, but there is some objection to that. We are now trying to form an organization to look after all laws and see that they are enforced, and to annul them when they are leaky.

ADAM C. HAROLD.

Why He Favors Free Silver.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

I favor the free coinage of silver because the best and most reliable statistics obtainable prove conclusively that there is not gold enough in existence to answer the demands of commerce as money of ultimate redemption; and for the further reason that the supply of gold is sufficiently limited to enable a comparatively small combination of capitalists to control the money markets of the world with gold as the single standard of values.

I favor the free coinage of silver for the further reason that statistics show that the increased production of gold and silver is not equal to the increase in population and the increase in business activity due to recent discoveries and inventions.

I also favor the free coinage of silver because the obligations of the United States Government are payable in "coin," which, it is conceded, means gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1; and it is nothing more nor less than a crime to suspend the coinage of one of these metals, thereby rendering the payment of these obligations doubly heavy upon the taxpayers of the country.

If evidence were necessary to establish the correctness of the first proposition, the Shylock bargain entered into between the Administration and the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate will forever stand as an unanswered and unanswerable argument as to the ability of the "gold hoarders" to corner the market just as soon as this country suspended the coinage of silver, even under the limited provisions of the Sherman bill, and that this syndicate has been and is still able to carry out the unholy alliance entered into with the representatives of the Government is continued and conclusive proof of the fact that the gold market of the world is subject to the control of a few men whose interests are necessarily antagonistic to the best interests of the whole people.

As there never has been, and never can be, an international money, and as all commerce between different nations is necessarily carried on by means of barter and exchange, the commodity to be used as money by any one nation is a matter of secondary importance, provided there be a sufficient supply. In all international commerce gold and silver only pass current as so many ounces and pounds, and not as dollars and cents.

As all the legislation for the past thirty years has been in the interest of the creditor class, it is about time that the welfare of the masses of the people should receive some consideration, and the debtors of the country be given the opportunity of redeeming their obligations according to the terms of the contracts and the laws in force at the time the obligations were created. If this is not done the time is not far distant when the pursuit of a different policy will simply result in "killing the goose that has been laying the golden egg."

JAMES M. HEAD.

Now is the Time to Unite.

If we do nothing but organize into unions, to shorten hours and demand a little more pay per day. The old sly coons, the capitalists, who are thoroughly united, work faster and accomplish all they want. While we are getting eight hours and twenty-five cents more a day, and dividing our forces in different organizations, and quarreling over who shall do the work and how it shall be done, the capitalists are fixing all the laws, all the profits, the courts and everything else, and in the end we have gained but little.

They can, and do, rob us ten times faster than we can make anything. When I look over this entire country, and see only one in twenty-five or thirty of the whole working people in the ranks of organized labor, and many of them drones, don't-cares and do-nothings, and capital, more thoroughly combined and equipped than it has ever been in the world's history, I ask, "Are we in it?" "Where are we at?"

I do not believe enough of the working people in America will do anything but obey their masters until it is too late. My opinion is: we are going the way of all nations which are dead, and sleeping "their eternal sleep." The crisis is coming—riots, revolution and final destruction. I see but little good in trying in vain to help those who will not help themselves. None are so blind as the great mass of working people, who have great object lessons constantly before them. "Who hath eyes to see and will not see," "Who hath ears to hear and will not hear," will not heed, will not act. If the working people would first unite and fix details afterwards, and unite now, there might be some hopes.

Los Angeles, Cal. J. D. B.

Wholesome Advice on Many Important Questions of Interest.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

The necessity for and importance of trade unions will be noticed when we take into view the radical and rapid changes that are now going on in our social and industrial system. From this it would be labor lost to endeavor to convince mechanics of the consequences these institutions or associations can have in effecting their interests; they are too palpable to be unnoticed. Men seeing the constant changes going on must be stupid indeed not to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

The "New Woman" is now a disturbing factor in our social order. What is to be her status in the order of progress and development, or what is to peculiarly distinguish the distinction between male and female? We are not so much concerned now as to whether woman is entitled to all the political rights and privileges which are granted to man, as to whether she is to become a formidable competitor and supersede men in all the avenues of labor. The spirit of the times is to permanently employ females in all branches of industry.

Women are engaged in all the departments of manual labor, formerly occupied exclusively by men. This has been accomplished by a gradual encroachment, by entering through the lighter and less arduous occupations, and adopting some of the professions. This is no new phase in the field of evolution, since nations of antiquity, and crude races, have tolerated the employment of females in the lowest drudgery, and to-day females may be found engaged in rough work of mines in Europe; and we can find them in the fields of agriculture and tillage, in manufactories, earning their own and their families' support. In countries where despotism rules education and intelligence is not so generally diffused as here and they are oppressed by tyrants. Here it is questionable if the new order of female employment is a march of our progress and the development of a higher civilization, or is it only one of the results of our greed and selfishness, indicating deterioration rather than an improvement in our social conditions.

The "New Woman" is only one of several disturbing features in our social order. The school room is deprived of the presence of pupils, in order to place them at work, to earn their bread, and in this way wages are reduced by competition with child labor, and men are prevented from getting work while the labor market is superabundantly stocked with idle working men. A child should certainly have a good elementary education before being turned out into the world to gain its own sustenance or help the parents increase their income.

Children are not mere servile animals, to be nursed into sufficient strength to endure toil and then be set adrift into the world actuated only by sensual appetites, and without any intellectual or moral culture. The early years of life should be devoted to the development of the intellect and morals, so as to afford nourishments and sustenance to any genius, which may subsequently be manifest in the individual. It will likewise furnish a foundation to rear him to manhood and good citizenship. There is more need now for intellectual and honest good citizenship than there is demand for good mechanics. A supply of the first order will certainly create a demand for the other. We must not, however, fail to remember that the introduction of improved machinery dispenses with a large amount of hard manual labor, and will accomplish much more work than hand labor. Hence a smaller number of hours are necessary for a day's labor.

Trade unions or labor organizations ought not to be merely societies for benevolent purposes; they should also be social Orders for the dissemination of practical truth. Nor should they be merely literary bodies. In order that they may become effective and influential, the most substantial, successful workmen should interest themselves in organizing unions, and in urging and demonstrating the advantage and utility of such Orders to the workingmen.

The difficulty has always been to make these associations popular. Their aim should be to be established on a firm footing, having for their objects the improvement of the members in all practical and useful knowledge. A mechanic's success in life to-day depends very largely upon his character and social standing. Indeed a good citizen is more liable to be a good workman than a reckless profligate, and has a better chance of getting employment. The transient scalper and undermining "rat" must not be ignored or neglected, but should be invited into the fold and encouraged to improve and advised as to methods of success. The considerations of these questions does not preclude the possibility of making the organization of a somewhat charitable character, but indiscriminate almsgiving is a bad policy, as it tempts men to join the Order for mercenary purposes. But, by offering certain relief, on payment promptly of fixed dues there is greater probability of increasing the membership in the fraternity; relief when in actual distress is a strong inducement to many to become members.

If workingmens' organizations would direct their attention to cultivating a better understanding of social and economic laws, they would find they were doing more toward securing better wages and better treatment from employers, than by encouraging strikes and making arbitrary demands, which exasperates and prejudices employers against organized labor. Workingmen should have a correct understanding of business affairs, and a knowledge of the industrial situation before they undertake to force things their way. And nowhere is this so easily obtained as in the meetings of a trade union. Workingmen must establish a policy of their own and adhere to it strictly, and appeal to reason and justice for the correctness of their demands. Right will eventually prevail, if you will let reason arbitrate the matter in dispute. If workmen would consult the public welfare in endeavoring to advance their industrial and social interests they would free themselves from the enslavement to party polities and unscrupulous and deceitful politicians. The politician

simply seeks the favor of workingmen's organizations to make tools of them for individual aggrandizement and party success, but care themselves nothing about the prosperity of the country, and are indifferent to the welfare of the laboring class of citizens.

JAMES E. MAHN.

What Shall We Do? Be Slaves or Free Men?

EDITOR CARPENTER:—

It sometimes looks as though we would be compelled to surrender our all to the grim monsters of Combinations, Milionaires, Gold-bugs and Banker that just at this time seems to throw a dark shadow over our fair land. What shall we do? Surrender to these enemies of American freemen, or shall we take new courage, renew the battle and fight to a finish the battle that is now being fought? While a few are gathering the wealth of the land, millions are starving to death in a land of plenty, and millions more are living by charity. Men are standing around, idle children begging bread, and the women in the cities compelled to sell themselves to get a bite to eat. This to day seems to be American liberty and freedom. Oh! that men would read and think for themselves, that they might try to help themselves and their brothers out of this worse than slavish condition. But it seems to me that men would rather be slaves and serve masters than be men of freedom! I hope there is a brighter day dawning in the near future for us all. I hope our members will all get back and our ranks grow stronger. Let us strive for better things to come.

J. M. FOWLER.

Mason City, W. Va.

A Letter With the Right Spirit In It.

The carpenters in some cities, particularly here, are in such a state of lethargy that they seem to be a true reproduction of Rip Van Winkle. We do hope that they may soon awaken, but at present they accept with meek submission any pittance that is offered to them, and labor as long as the "boss" desires them to. Their talk shows that they realize the necessity of united effort, and they claim to be union men is spirit and nearly all promise to renew their efforts to re-establish our prestige. But they fail to keep their promises, and seem to be cowed and afraid to ask for fair wages. Little trouble would be encountered in getting better pay and shorter hours if they had any enterprise at all. Other unions are reviving here, and let us hope that the carpenters will open their eyes soon, and claim their share of the general prosperity anticipated.

Muncie, Ind. J. D. CLARK.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

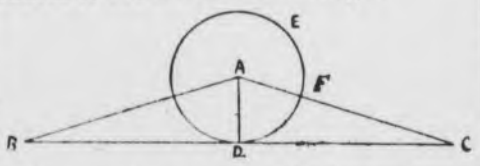
Advocating an Insurance Department.

HAMILTON, Canada.—I see W. P. D. is advocating an Insurance Department, and I read his letter with great interest. I think the adoption of such a department would hold our members much more together, and it could be carried on much cheaper than an old-line insurance company. I advocated the idea years ago. Now hope to see it realized. Let us hear from more of the members on this subject. E. H. H.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—In May CARPENTER W. P. D., of Louisville, Ky., advocates an Insurance Department. I heartily endorse the same as it would make our Order more solid, and it would make our members stick better. We should adopt a rule of one dollar per month dues, fifty cents going to headquarters for an insurance and sick benefit and the percentage for each fund to be fixed according to the established Actuaries' rates. That would avoid the levying of any assessments for the purpose. I believe every member of any principle would gladly pay one dollar per month dues for such new features. Bring this question before the G. E. B., and I hope it will be taken before the next Convention. A. J. M.

A Geometrical Problem.

If the circumference of a circle is equal to the base of a triangle, and if the radius is equal to the altitude of the triangle so is area of circle equal to area of the triangle, and if their areas are equal and radius equals altitudes in triangles, so are they in proportion to each other, as the circumference to the base of triangle, and if the base of triangle equals radius in circle, so are they in proportion as the radius to the altitude of triangle.



Here is the proof: If circumference or circle E, equals base B, C, in triangle A, B, C, and radius A, D, equal altitude A, B, C, so is area of circles equal to areas of triangle. They are both formations of parallelograms, and area of circles equals circumference

$$\frac{D E F}{2} + \frac{A \times A D}{2} (A = O)$$

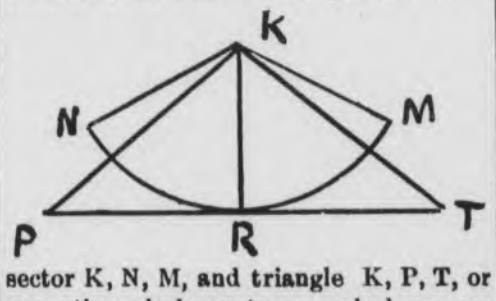
area of

$$\frac{A = B C}{2} + \frac{A \times A D}{2} (A = O)$$

but as circumference D, E, F, = B, C, and as A, D, is common line for circle and triangle, so is

$$\frac{D E F}{2} + \frac{A \times A D}{2} = \frac{B C}{2} + \frac{A \times A D}{2}$$

and hence the area of circles = area of triangles, the same can be proved about



sector K, N, M, and triangle K, P, T, or any other circle, sector or spiral on one side and triangle on the other.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns whose carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.

Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.

Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary Can.

Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.

Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.

Cerona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Corsopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.

Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.

Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N, Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton, Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden. Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.

Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside. Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.

Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Me.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.

Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson. Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville. Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.

Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.

Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Anaconda, Mon.
Atlanta, Ga.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek Mich.
Belt, Mon.
College Point, N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Haughville. Ind.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Kalispell, Mon.
LaSalle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.,
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Millburn N. J.
Model City. N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Pekin, Ill.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Southampton, N. Y.
Taylor, Pa.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.

Total, 419 cities.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Denver, Col.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kensington, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Manor Station, Pa.
Maywood, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Lynn, Mass.
Moreland, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Galveston, Tex.
Kansas City, Mo.

Murphysboro, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Pasadena, Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rogers Park, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill,
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Venice, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon Ind.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
St Joseph, Mo.

Total, 57 cities.

Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

BOSTON, Mass.—W. J. Shields, Washington St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 358 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 886 Michigan Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—O. E. Woodbury, 167 E. Washington Street.

CINCINNATI, O.—Jas. Frazier, 2244 Eastern Ave.

CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 156 Superior Street.

COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.

LYNN, MASS.—J. D. Cooper, 324 Union Street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.

NEW YORK.—G. D. Gaillard, 475 2d Avenue; G. Ernest, 85 East 4th Street.

NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—

SHARON, PA.—B. F. Pudd.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Polity of Labor Organizations.

WHEN working people associate in labor organizations their purpose is to better their condition. The polity of these organizations has been a theme for debate in all branches of labor, and in some instances these discussions have led to disunion or opposing organizations.

It is agreed that some form of government for associations of working people is essential, but what particular form is most efficient in securing the object sought, is as much a problem among working people as is the same question among the citizens of nations.

In ancient times, when the masses were illiterate, forms of national government usually owed their origin to individual leaders. Thus Moses gave to the Hebrews their laws, Lycurgus to the Spartans, and Solon to the Athenians. Some recent labor organizations owe their existence to similar sources, but usually their laws emanate from the rank and file, through representatives in convention assembled.

In modern times national governments are either monarchial, republican or a combination of some of the features of both. As all labor organizations are based upon republican ideas, nothing need be said regarding monarchies.

Of the national republics, Switzerland, France and the United States of America are all democracies, yet each differs from the other in legislative methods. In Switzerland, many laws are enacted by direct legislation—that is, the people vote for or against laws, instead of delegating this power to representatives. The French Government is based upon the theory that the interests of all Frenchmen are identical; all have the same laws and are a part of one great brotherhood. The United States differs from either of these by conceding to the citizens of each State the authority to enact laws for local government. Thus each community may provide for its own requirements without forcing these conditions upon communities or States that do not require them. A federal republic is a republic of republics—an ideal democracy, wherein the people govern themselves, and if interests are not identical because of varying industries or for any other reason, the people of one locality do not assume the right to dictate to those of another.

There are to-day before the American working people two forms of "republican" labor organizations. The one adopting the French system, a grand centralized body, made up of all classes; the other is founded on the principles of the American Federal Republic. To the latter class belong the American Federation of Labor, and the Federation of Railway Labor Organizations, the component parts of each being sub-organizations known as trades unions.

The trades union dispels to a minimum jealousy arising among members because of foreign intervention. Members of labor organizations will submit to laws emanating from a majority of their own trade, but will rebel if convinced that the objectionable law, if such it be, was enacted by the votes of members of other trades, who were not acquainted with the technical requirements of the subject treated.

In trades unions the shoemaker and the bricklayer do not legislate for the printer. The printers decide for themselves all matters pertaining to office usage; they consult only themselves and their employers regarding conditions of employment. The bricklayer and the shoemaker do not consult the printer regarding the consistency of the mortar furnished or the price paid for lasting a shoe.

Some trades perfer to pay "out of work" benefits to death benefits. Some prefer optional to compulsory insurance; in fact, but few trades are identical in their requirements, because of diversity of wages and conditions of employment. Notwithstanding this independence in local affairs, the shoemakers, the bricklayers and the printers can unite in a federated union for purposes of mutual concern, as did the American Colonies, when, for their own protection, they formed the United States of America.

According to the ethics of trades unionism, only one organization should represent each trade; each individual workingman should ally himself with the union representing his calling, and all trades should unite in a federal union for purposes offensive and defensive. Were these purposes carried to their legitimate conclusions there could be no antagonisms within the ranks of labor; an absence of the adoption of these principles has led to antagonism between labor and labor, has prevented a perfect unification of working people.

Dual organization is but another name for opposing or rival organization. That two organizations should represent the same branch of labor without clashing of interests is an accepted fact, but that two organizations never have represented the same branch of labor without clashing of interests is also a fact. A labor organization is a recognized benefactor of working people, but working people who have remained unorganized are more fortunate than those undergoing the strife and fratricidal warfare incidental to a struggle for supremacy between two influential labor organizations.

Trades unionism reduces this cause of dissension to a minimum. Should petty jealousies or precocious ambition lead to the launching of a rival trades union, the ruinous effect is restricted to that particular trade; but should the same cause lead to the institution of a universal organization, one founded on the "great brotherhood" or French Republic system, immediately is heard the rattle of musketry from the extreme right to the extreme left, and labor desparingly witnesses a battle royal between concontending forces. The new organization is not only the rival of particular trades unions, but of all trades unions whose calling the new organization assumes to represent. The struggle is for supremacy between the old and the new. The old calls into service every resource at its command for self-preservation, the new leaves no act undone, no unkind word unsaid that will secure acquisitions of membership and territory.

It is said by some that the principles upon which trade unions are founded are selfish; that an aristocracy of labor is created whose dogma is that a "dollar a day" man is not the equal of a "four dollar a day" man. The assertion is untrue, for this selfishness and lack of sympathy for the poorly paid is more apparent in unorganized classes. If a man is selfish, a would-be aristocrat, with no sympathy for his fellow man in a trades union, this same individual would be no less selfish in a general union, but he would be in a position to injure his weaker brother by a power which he did not possess when in another organization. A leopard can no more change his spots than most men their dispositions, and the man has more to do with establishing the character of the union than the union has with establishing the character of the man. If a trades union has assumed an aristocratic air, has exhibited a lack of interest in other branches of labor, it is because of the membership of that trades union, and the same material would exhibit the same characteristics in any other organization, and in a general organization this element would soon bring internal dissentions resulting in dissolution.

When working people cease to be selfish, when each individual loves his neighbor as himself, there can be instituted a brotherhood of man. When the human race becomes thus enlightened, no labor organization will be necessary to protect working people, and judges and juries will be reminiscences of former generations. An organization built upon the supposition that working people have already reached this degree of perfection will prove a bitter disappointment to its promoters, and they will soon realize that they are victims of misplaced confidence.

We must accept conditions as we find them, and not as we wish them. Nations have risen to the pinnacle of glory and prosperity, only to crumble and become obscure in their own ruins. The greed for power has robbed the masses of their liberty, and without liberty there is no patriotism; without patriotism a nation will soon cease to exist.

What is said of a nation, can be said of an organization: and if prosperity and perpetuity are the desiderata, then build organizations in a manner that will guarantee liberty to each calling, assure each trade "home rule," and a patriotism will be forthcoming that will unite all in one indissoluble federation of trades unions.—*Firemen's Magazine.*

What A Workingman Wants.

An industrious carpenter, equipped with plane, adze, and saw, was fixing up a door that had got out of gear in the house of a lawyer, who sat watching him at work.

"Tell me just what it is," said the lawyer to the carpenter, who had taken up his adze, "that the discontented workingmen want."

"I speak only for my own trade when I say that every man in it wants to get out of it."

"What next?"

"To start up something for himself."

"You mean to be a boss?"

"I mean to do some kind of business on his own account in which he can make more."

"Well," said the lawyer, "that is right; but I would like to know what is the main thing wanted by the men of your trade so long as they can't get out of it."

"Better wages," replied the carpenter.

"Am I to believe that the discontented working people about whom we hear so much merely want more pay?"

"That is about the thing for every trade, so far as I know," replied the carpenter; "but I think that, more than anything else, the men in most trades want to get out of them and look for some other chance. I can speak for the carpenters, anyhow, because I am the Secretary for a branch of the Brotherhood, and have talked all my life with men at our meetings."

"Aren't the wages good?"

"Oh, pretty fair; but I wish I could get out of the trade, and so does my wife, as well as my oldest daughter. One of the men in this trade got out of it, and he is now a Judge on the bench in New York. Of course, that's better than working at this trade all my life. I would like to run a store of my own, or to be a contractor, or to have a potato patch in the country, or to be a travelling agent, or anything else by which I could leave the carpenter's trade. And I believe that nine men out of ten in every trade feel just as I do."

"But," said the lawyer, "we could not get along if all the carpenters left their trade."

"I have nothing to do with that," replied the carpenter; "all I want is to get a living outside of this trade, somehow."

The lawyer then told the carpenter that carpenters seemed to be just like lawyers, as more than half of the lawyers whom he knew would like to get out of practice if they could find any better way of making a living. He also expressed the opinion that thus it had been from the beginning all around, and so it would be to the end, unless human nature is changed.—*New York Sun.*

EASTON, Pa.—Union 239 is prospering at a good rate. We get new members every meeting and we have a large number of shops and jobs where no one can work unless he is a union man.

CLEVELAND, O.—The employes of the American wire mill and wire drawers of H. P. Nail Co., went out on strike July 2, 1895, for restoration of the old rate wages of 1893. After five weeks' struggle the employes won with the help of the A. F. of L.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

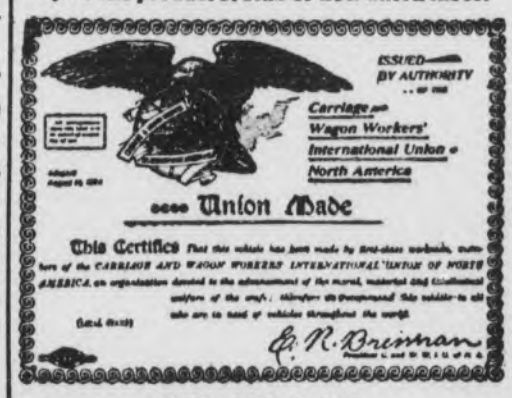
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

UNION MADE STOVES.

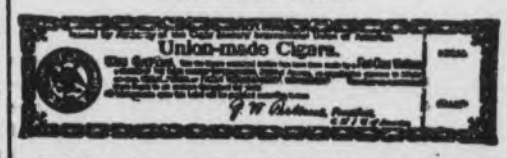
The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—JULY, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc.,	$5,223 75
" Advertisers,	75 51
" Subscribers and Clearances,	10 90
" Rent,	10 00
Total	$5,320 16

DIVISION OF JULY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58).

General Fund, seven-tenths,	$3,724 12
Protective Fund, two-tenths,	1,064 03
Organizing Fund, one-tenth,	532 01
Total	$5,320 16

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

July Percentage,	$3,724 12
Organizing Fund,	532 01
Special Assessments received in July,	39 80
Cash balance, July 1, 1895,	42 46
Total	$4,338 39

EXPENSES—JULY, 1895.

For Printing,	$ 463 60
" Office, etc.,	495 78
" Organizing,	22 30
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Expenses of G. E. B.	473 00
" Investigations,	74 40
Cash on hand, July 1, 1895,	2,759 31
Total	$4,338 39

Detailed Expenses—July, 1895.

Printing 25 sheet posters,	$ 1 75
" 500 postal receipts,	1 50
" 50 treas. cash books,	18 00
" 55 day books,	36 85
" 5000 noteheads	12 50
" 100 sec. order books,	25 00
" 1,000 envelopes,	1 25
" 5,000 arrears,	10 00
" 5,000 agitation cards,	12 50
" 5,000 appeals,	7 50
" 5,000 applications,	7 50
" 16,500 copies August Carpenter	326 50
" 500 circulars,	1 75
Expressage on August Journal,	1 00
Postage on August Journal,	19 17
Special writers for August Journal,	14 65
Engravings for August Journal,	7 17
Postage on supplies, etc.,	24 28
503 two-cent stamps and 500 postals,	15 00
1,000 stamped envelopes,	21 80
9 telegrams,	2 88
Expressage on supplies,	9 06
Office rent for July,	25 00
Salary and clerk hire,	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L., (June),	50 00
Quarterly P. O. box rent,	3 00
" Gas bill,	10 40
J. F. McCann, org. Central Falls, R. I.,	10 00
P. B. Dawley, org. work at Naragansett Pier, R. I.,	9 30
T. A Foley, org. work in Atlantic City, N. J.,	2 50
D. H. Edenboro, org. South Bend, Ind.	50
Daters and rubber stamps,	3 30
Lumber and hardware for shelves,	1 11
Typewriter supplies	1 80
Ice,	1 50
Janitor, cleaning office,	5 00
W. J. Shields, attendance at G. E. B.,	64 75
John Williams. " " "	69 00
J. C. Gernet, " " "	93 25
S. J. Kent, " " "	137 00
A. Cattermull, " " "	109 00
A. Cattermull, expenses in investigation of Marquette strike in Chicago,	36 40
A. Cattermull, expenses for attendance at conference with Amalgamated in N. Y.,	38 00
Total	$1,579 08

Report of Protective Fund.

FOR JULY, 1895.

1895. MONEYS EXPENDED.	
July 5, D. C. of Brooklyn,	$100 00
" 20, " " "	400 00
" 20, S. J. Kent, expenses at Galveston,	30 00
Total	$530 00

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1895,	$9,461 64
Receipts for July,	1,064 03
Total	$10,525 67
Moneys expended (details above),	530 00
Cash on hand, August 1, 1895,	$9,995 67
Loaned General Fund,	5,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$14,995 67

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.,

During the month ending July 31, 1895.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$182 00	163	$11 20	333	$5 40	513	$30 80
2	95 40	164	5 20	334	6 90	515	22 20
3	7 80	165	13 40	335	3 20	518	19 00
4	57 20	166	5 60	336	8 40	521	18 55
5	23 00	167	34 00	339	4 20	522	4 20
6	1 80	169	9 00	340	76 00	525	53 10
7	2 20	170	2 80	342	11 20	534	3 00
8	19 20	171	9 95	343	8 40	536	3 20
9	11 60	173	4 20	344	4 60	540	2 00
10	195 20	175	18 70	346	6 40	544	10 00
12	17 00	176	23 00	349	50	545	10 00
15	19 55	177	5 20	352	3 00	549	4 70
16	56 00	181	106 40	355	14 10	550	4 00
17	5 20	186	6 00	356	1 80	551	2 60
18	4 00	188	2 00	359	12 00	553	1 60
19	2 00	190	5 55	360	9 20	554	19 85
20	12 00	191	6 20	361	4 40	557	6 80
21	23 60	192	6 00	365	2 80	560	1 40
22	62 80	193	5 80	367	7 60	563	47 05
24	4 00	194	2 40	369	4 80	564	4 80
25	13 20	195	7 30	371	2 60	567	19 90
26	5 60	198	9 20	374	15 10	568	4 10
27	7 80	200	16 20	375	296 35	574	18 50
29	50 00	201	2 25	376	7 50	575	3 80
30	9 20	203	19 40	380	3 60	580	9 40
31	2 60	207	12 70	381	21 20	588	3 20
33	5 00	208	4 20	382	54 00	591	4 50
35	5 40	209	18 60	384	10 00	592	2 40
37	3 20	211	15 60	386	6 00	593	7 20
38	4 80	214	3 20	390	10 00	595	3 30
40	3 80	215	21 00	391	7 80	602	1 40
42	11 85	218	3 80	393	3 80	603	8 60
43	83 00	221	9 60	394	2 60	604	8 70
44	12 40	222	10 00	399	2 00	605	5 60
45	4 15	224	13 85	400	7 00	606	6 60
48	2 40	225	6 40	401	5 20	611	26 05
50	4 00	226	3 20	402	1 80	617	2 90
51	56 10	227	7 60	403	1 40	619	4 80
52	20 00	228	9 60	406	13 50	622	8 50
54	10 00	229	3 80	409	6 40	623	6 00
56	10 60	230	5 00	416	20 40	626	3 80
60	5 20	231	2 00	419	6 00	629	11 40
62	43 60	232	2 00	421	8 90	636	2 60
63	24 75	233	1 80	422	1 40	637	10 80
64	24 40	236	3 45	423	5 00	638	12 20
67	5 70	237	11 20	424	6 00	639	10 80
68	2 80	238	10 40	427	5 60	640	5 10
69	3 00	239	13 20	428	9 45	641	1 60
70	8 70	240	14 50	429	16 60	645	4 20
72	30 20	242	7 00	431	2 20	647	7 60
74	4 80	243	7 00	433	13 80	650	12 40
78	5 00	245	3 00	434	6 50	654	3 00
80	7 80	246	4 00	439	28 00	658	9 20
82	6 00	247	26 20	440	9 20	659	9 80
83	15 80	249	4 40	442	8 00	663	2 60
87	10 20	250	4 60	444	7 50	664	5 00
88	27 65	251	6 80	445	4 40	667	9 20
89	5 00	253	6 50	446	18 00	676	6 00
90	16 20	257	41 60	447	7 40	678	20 60
92	7 00	258	14 40	449	11 60	681	18 70
93	4 20	260	7 40	456	2 60	683	7 40
94	12 80	265	1 80	451	16 80	685	11 60
96	18 80	266	10 20	452	5 00	687	5 80
97	2 80	268	9 70	453	25 20	689	13 10
99	4 10	269	36 60	454	11 00	690	7 60
101	7 00	270	25 95	456	4 75	692	8 20
102	8 80	273	12 80	457	14 10	696	4 80
103	2 00	274	17 80	459	5 20	698	7 20
104	12 60	275	7 60	460	10 80	699	12 40
108	90 05	277	8 20	461	4 80	701	2 00
109	57 00	280	3 60	462	10 20	703	12 60
111	12 60	281	23 20	464	10 80	704	7 20
112	26 00	284	3 40	466	7 40	707	7 00
113	3 20	286	16 20	468	21 30	714	12 20
114	23 20	287	8 20	469	2 60	715	23 40
115	6 65	288	7 00	470	4 00	716	22 45
118	6 30	290	13 60	471	31 40	717	3 65
119	17 60	291	5 80	473	18 90	723	3 00
121	12 20	294	6 00	474	7 80	726	14 80
122	13 80	298	1 60	476	20 00	728	1 40
124	4 80	300	2 20	478	19 40	730	41 00
125	30 00	301	18 30	479	3 80	736	2 00
130	5 60	304	8 80	481	11 00	738	2 10
131	6 40	306	13 40	482	9 60	739	11 90
132	4 20	308	4 10	483	9 00	740	1 40
134	2 20	309	175 00	484	8 60	742	1 60
136	5 60	314	3 40	486	10 40	746	4 10
137	6 60	316	12 20	487	2 60	750	10 50
142	15 10	317	26 80	496	2 60	752	4 80
143	3 80	319	7 70	497	34 20	756	3 50
144	10 70	324	2 40	499	4 65	757	4 40
146	50	325	7 90	500	2 60	766	2 80
147	10 80	326	16 90	501	4 00	783	5 60
149	4 40	327	9 00	502	7 80	785	4 40
151	21 80	328	6 80	503	3 60	786	5 60
154	8 20	329	4 65	506	3 00	788	10 25
155	10 60	330	6 80	507	8 60	799	3 60
158	4 70	331	3 50	511	4 80	805	2 00
160	9 60	332	25 00				

Total received,	$5,263 55
Deducting Special Assessments included above,	39 80
Total for Tax and Supplies	$5,223 75

A Scab.

A creature more contemptible
It would be hard to find,
A craven cur in human form
The meanest of its kind,
A servile, crawling, creeping thing,
Just fit to kiss the hand
That thrashed and cowed and conquered it,
And bears its master's brand.
The scab or black sheep is a club
Which corporations use
To break the heads of honest men,
Who will not stand abuse;
They strive to bring all decent men
To this degrading state,
That they may satiate their greed,
And gold accumulate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Some time since information was received by the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, of Minneapolis, Minn., that their flour was being boycotted by organized labor throughout the state of Illinois. Such information was received by the managing director, Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, with great regret, from the fact that in his twenty-five years of active business life it had been a principle with him to so fairly deal with his employes that they might never have cause for strike or other remedial measures of coercion; and, in fact, nothing but the very kindliest feelings have ever existed between the employes and this firm.

Mr. Pillsbury immediately dispatched J. P. McGaughey, their local agent, to investigate the origin of the trouble. Mr. McGaughey called the attention of the Trade and Labor Council, and other prominent representatives of organized labor, to the matter, and they immediately forwarded to Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, managing director, the following letters:

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 10, 1895.

DEAR SIR: There has never been any trouble between your firm and the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Council, within the knowledge of the undersigned; nor can anything be found in the old records of the central labor body that would even suggest such a state in the slightest degree. You are at liberty to use this letter in reparation of any wrong that may have resulted to the products of your firm, through misunderstanding. The laboring people, so far, have expressed only the kindest feelings toward your firm. Yours respectfully,

W. H. HARRINGTON, President, 3113 Nineteenth Ave., South.
F. W. SCHMIDT, Secretary Trades and Labor Council, 1810 Fifth Avenue, South.

GENERAL OFFICE, AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, 421 Ashland Block,
Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.: CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1895.

GENTLEMEN: From personal observation for years, and information from those who know, I can say that your company has always been considered among the most fair and just to labor in Minneapolis, and organized labor has no intention or cause to place an embargo on your flour. Yours respectfully,

SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA,
509 South Eighth Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 11, 1895.

Pillsbury-Washburn Co.:

SIRS: I hereby take great pleasure in recommending your flour to all honest union men, as the best, and at the same time manufactured by honest labor.

Yours respectfully, GEO. W. MEYER, President.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 12, 1895.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been familiar with the affairs of organized labor in Minnesota for the last eight years. A large part of that time has been spent as labor editor of various daily papers, and I thus have had an exceptional opportunity to know the relations of the various firms to their employes. No employer of labor stands higher than the Pillsbury-Washburn firm; they are uniformly kind and considerate to their employes, and have never had a strike, boycott or trouble of any sort. C. A. Pillsbury is a citizen who is held in high esteem by the labor people of this section. He is frequently invited to participate in their public gatherings and has successfully acted as arbitrator where large interests were involved. From many years' personal experience, I can frankly say that I know of no employer who stands higher in the estimation of organized labor, or whose employes are better satisfied with their treatment and conditions of labor.

EVA MCDONALD VALESH, Labor Editor Tribune.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, BUREAU OF LABOR,
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 15, 1895.

Mr. Geo. A. Schilling, Sec'y Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Permit me to call your attention to a subject that concerns one of the manufacturing establishments of this state. I refer to the flour mill of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, of Minneapolis. I write you because I have been informed that the working people of Springfield and Peoria, Ill., have obtained the impression that a boycott has been placed upon the products of the firm referred to. This is a mistake. Trusting that you will, as a friend of organized labor, and as a lover of justice, do all you can to remove the false impression concerning the flour manufactured by the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, I am, with sincere regards,

Very truly yours, L. G. POWERS, Commissioner of Labor.

Armed with this evidence of the good-will of organized labor in Minneapolis, Mr. McGaughey immediately left for Illinois, to run down the source of misrepresentation. Before leaving Chicago, he secured the following letter from the officers of the State Federation of Illinois:

ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
Messrs. Pillsbury-Washburn Co.: CHICAGO, May 18, 1895.

GENTLEMEN—I want to assure you and organized labor throughout the state of Illinois, that there is no boycott against the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

Respectfully, CHAS. J. RIEFLER, President.
WALTER M. GROVES, Sec'y-Treas.

The original complaint having been sent in from Messrs. Horace Clark & Sons Company, of Peoria, Ill., Mr. McGaughey next went to Peoria, where he learned that the boycott was being advertised through means of a card purporting to be authorized by union labor, having a fac-simile of a number of union labor labels as a center column, and local firms' advertisements in the different cities throughout the state, where posted. From Peoria the information was received that the cards had been printed in Decatur. Mr. McGaughey at Decatur learned that the card was gotten up by an unauthorized agent—so far as labor organizations are concerned—and printed in a rat establishment, having no right to the use of the union label. All the officers of the labor unions appealed to, without exception, rendered all possible assistance in correcting the wrong impression and offering every courtesy in their power to correct any bad impression that might have been caused by the unauthorized use of their labels as a means to solicit advertising.

It will, no doubt, be regretted by the members of labor unions that a firm which has been so liberal with its employes, having for years divided a fair share of its profits with them, should be so unjustly injured.

C. A. Pillsbury, who is the head of the firm, was the first miller to give practical encouragement to the first co-operative cooper shop in Minneapolis, organized in 1874, since when he has been their patron and friend. During the life of the Knights of Labor movement Mr. Pillsbury often corresponded with the district and local officers, requesting their efforts in securing organization among his employes. In 1894 he was selected as the chairman of the joint committee from the commercial clubs representing the Twin Cities, and the various committees of railway employes of the Great Northern Railway, as a final board of arbitration, which committee, in final settlement, rendered a report so manifestly fair, that all interests accepted without delay, and in a few hours commerce and industry were relieved.

It is to be sincerely hoped that in the future no such injurious mistakes will be allowed to occur, where the effect would so seriously injure the product of a firm so loyal to home labor and organization at large.

Workingmen desiring to use Pillsbury's Best, which will be the best under all circumstances, should, in ordering from their grocers, be sure and insist on receiving Pillsbury's Best, as interested parties will try and supply them with inferior grades, upon which they make a larger profit.

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

Resolution of Respect.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the master builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother L. EDWARD SYNDER, a member in good standing of Carpenters' Union No. 629, we deem it fitting to convey to the bereaved widow and child the sympathy of our Union in this their hour of grief and express our sorrow for the loss of a loving husband and upright brother: therefore be it.

Resolved, that a copy of this memorial be presented to Mrs. L. Edward Snyder and be spread upon the minutes of our union and sent to THE CARPENTER and South Bend daily papers for publication.

A. C. SNOKE,
D. E. HOSER,
L. W. CARPENTER, } *Committee.*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 1, 1895.

Union 224 adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and wise Providence, to remove from our midst our most worthy brother REDDING REDICK.

WHEREAS, We have said a worthy brother because he was one who was always faithful and punctual in the discharge of his duties as a Christian man and brother, and worked for the interest of the Union.

Resolved, That the removal of such a life in our midst leaves a vacancy that will be felt by the members of our Union.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and also that our hall be draped for a period of thirty days.

R. H. WHITTINGTON,
ALBERT BENTLY,
J. A. SAMPON,
Committee on Resolutions.

How to Join Mouldings; or, The Arts of Mitring and Coping. By Owen B. Maginnis. 12mo, cl., 73 pp., 40 il., 1892. $1.00. A standard work on Mitring. Address.

359 W. 124th St., New York City.

The Cry of the Toiler.

BY GEORGE HARRISON CONRARD.

All through the day I work and I toil,
  Planning and building for men,
Rearing a shelter for greed-gotten spoil,
  Resting and toiling again:
And I cry: Is there never an end
  To this building for others to keep?
To this toiling and earning for others to spend?
  To this sowing for others to reap?
  O this sowing for others to reap!

Was this hand created to fill
  The purse of the haughty and proud,
Who crush and oppress me and curse me at will,
  And who feast and are merry while loud
From my poverished cottage arise
  The voices of hunger and cold?
For my toil cannot stifle the famishing cries
  At the pitiful price it is sold—
  O the pitiful price it is sold!

O I toil and I work and I toil
  From dawn till the coming of night;
For the rich and the mighty I work and I moil,
  Adding on to their riches and might;
While the pittance this toiling hand earns,
  At the price of the sweat that I shed,
Back again to their gold-glutted coffers returns
  To buy us a shelter and bread—
  For my loved ones a shelter and bread.

  Do the years as they come and they go
  The home of the Cræsus despoil?
Ah no! but they bring a new sorrow and woe
  To the cottage of him who must toil;
But our hopes are not smothered; they spring
  In our bosoms anew, and we pray
That soon shall our toil its full recompense bring
  And oppression shall vanish for aye,—
  O forever and ever and aye!

—*Eight-Hour Herald.*

Educated Ignorance.

ONE of the most amusing and instructive incidents in life is to have an occasional talk with the wiseacres of this world of ours. They can be found among all classes of society, from those hard at work at $10 per week up to those with incomes up to one or ten millions of dollars per annum. With all their great difference in wealth and social position, their general notions are identical, and their language too, when you try to discuss with them about the conditions of modern notions and how they could be improved. The arguments you have to meet are as old as the pyramids of Egypt. We have heard them for over fifty years, pretty nearly in all continents and all islands, for all practical purposes, either personally or through our readings. The general tendency of such arguments is invariably the same, *viz.*, to justify the evils of the day by assuming that they are not quite as bad as those of previous times. Our good friends have never yet discovered that each period has a certain individuality of its own that implies different conditions of growth, different capacities and responsibilities. Then, every later generation possess a greater sum of historical experience, and that means greater duties to be performed, and so greater gifts from God to men for them to realize certain aims.

There is no sense then in any justification of to-day's evils by comparisons with those of former times. We have nothing to do with such comparisons. They tend to narcotize all our perceptions of right conduct, and they do. The folly of *such* innuendos or indirect hints is proved by the fact that, in the long run, all their logic rests on the arithmetic of dollars and cents. Yes, all our superiority over the men of fifty or one hundred years ago, not to say 1,000, would be made to consist in higher wages or earnings to the bulk of the workers. For instance, the average annual earnings with 85 per cent. of our male adults to-day, is, say, $450, while that of the Greeks 2,000 years ago was $36. Hence, we are twelve times better men than such old fellows. Yet we well know that they represent the most vigorous, healthy, well formed race that ever lived What they accomplished in war and peace, we cannot do to-day, but through machinery, just the machinery that brutalises so many of our brethren and often deprives them of bread and butter for themselves and families. We don't know, or rather we really know, that no such atorocities afflicted the old Greeks. That alone is proof enough to show the dreadful inferiority of our own civilization, despite twenty centuries of greater historical experience, and that inventive faculty which should increase the wealth of all workers, while we simply use it to increase the riches of all gamblers or loafers.

Return to the old Greek citizens with their average earnings of but $\frac{1}{15}$ that of to-day with most of our male adults. Yet the pauper Greek citizen, as symetrically built up and as handsome as a king, could think with his own brains and enact his own laws. And he understood his own laws, and did not need any set of lawyers to read those laws of his. He did not need any lawyer either to defend his own case before any court of justice.

Now look at what happens with us, such superior beings as we are. Take Great Britain and the United States with their advanced political systems. Who controls them? About 100,000 landlords and large capitalists are the absolute masters of 40,000,000 free Britons, and 150,000 large capitalists or big landlords are the despotic kings of 70,000,000 free Americans. And please try to swallow the pill without making any grimaces. The pill will not do you any harm, even if some of you happen to be a large capitalist or landlord. By the laws of God or nature, either set will do, joy to each one of us is conditioned on righteousness in the social organism. It does not even pay the Astors or Goulds to stand by social iniquities, although the poor fellows don't see the point. Wealth is an admirable opiate with which to stupify the mind. Poverty is another opiate. And the thirst for wealth another one. Without those three opiates men could be in clover in the course of a few years of right conduct towards each other.

Of course that poverty shall evolve the crude ignorance of the ignorant, just as wealth and the strong desires for it evolves the refined ignorance of the educated. It is inevitable. It has always been so. It shall always be so as the inexorable result of fixed natural laws. When applied to men all law seems to gravitate towards a common center of universal ethics implying that grand central thought of Christ—Universal Brotherhood! And each nation is to-day as much as ever just the opposite of anything like a large group of brethren working for the good of each other.

To-day more than ever each nation is but a pyramid with room for very few towards the top, and quantities of room towards that bottom of crime, poverty and degradation which must necessarily be the result of human laws in defiance of divine ones. And it cannot fail to be so as long as the whole social structure is made to rest on the principles of the gambling house in the matter of land distribution. And the evil is bound to grow as population grows, because the land supply is fixed, and remains forever the only store house for all human needs and comforts.

Have men tried to suppress that evil? Have we tried, we, refined educated people, we the cream of nations, with our blue blood, virtue and knowledge? We have tried just the reverse. Let us prove it.

Take this nation of ours. We big fellows, with large bank accounts and a good supply of bonds and stocks, we have been quarrelling for nearly 120 years about how to enrich the poor. Some of us have always proposed to accomplish the job by only taxing them at the rate of 10, 20 or 30 per cent. on what they were to produce and consume. Another set of us have insisted upon enriching the poor by taxing them at the rate of 40, 50, 60 per cent. And we don't know yet which is which, or which is the best plan. We have not yet come to any agreement on the subject, we, the conceited fellows who claim a monopoly in knowledge because we have succeeded in monopolizing the wealth of the nation!

Take now that other great and constant disagreement about what kind of money we should have. We have tried all kinds, and every kind has given us lots of trouble. And no agreement on the subject yet among us, the educated chaps.

What makes such disagreements highly criminal is that when you blame our wiseacres as the cause of all troubles in organized society, they will tell you that it is the fault of the ignorant who could soon rectify conditions if they could agree on something reasonable. The wiseacres do not explain to us how it is possible for the crude ignorant to agree on anything especially sensible when the big fellows have never yet agreed on any other point except on the rest of their brethern under foot, flat down in the gutter of all poverty and hard work, that the refined educated ignorant may have it all their own way.

All forms of education stand self condemned as long as they breed and perpetuate disagreements on the fundamentals of human existence. God has not made truth to be for ever behind the clouds, hidden from all men. And yet, they tell us that progress is nothing but a question of disagreements. That applies of course to our farcical progress, for ever onward through fresh and new processes of clear banditism, through the prolongation of the social pyramid. And that pyramid had never been quite as high as to-day in the grand republic. That alone negatives all real progress. Every prolongation of the pyramidal necessitates the broadening of the base. And all life is a question of relations. The greater the difference between the average earnings of most workers and that of a group of wealth collectors, the greater the farce of human progress. It is just like heating an iron bar and prolonging it by reducing its diameter, when you weaken the whole base. And so do we weaken the moral caliber of the race through a similar process in unjust, unnatural wealth distribution.

The farce of our modern progress is made more than self-evident when we do realize the fact that not over 1 per cent. can manage to have wealth enough to feel some sure against poverty in a few years. And that in the richest nation of a planet rich enough to make poverty a sheer impossibility but through the constant blunders of our educated chaps in their efforts to enact laws forever across the wisdom of God. And they are just the ones who tell you that there is no such a thing as a science of money and taxation, no such a thing as a science of government. Their conception of God is that He has left men to progress through anarchy and disorder, just the kind that a few refined educated fellows may see fit to fix.

Of course there is not a science of government by which the few may revel with the wealth created by the many. There is simply a science of government through which all may have wealth enough, each one according to his healthy aspirations and honest work.

The only fundamental function of such a scientific government would be as follows:

"To see that no man is forced to pay tribute to anybody for permission to live and work."

But how to accomplish that? Let us have taxation and money system through which all economic monopolies are suppressed in the course of a few years, when the kingdom of heaven shall be at hand for every one of us, including that infidel of infidels, the refined educated ignorant, without faith in the beauty of God's laws!

JOSÉ GRAZ.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the sod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $57? 000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Framing a Roof Tower.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL., Aug. 3, 1895.

EDITOR OF CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:—

Some time ago I wrote you a few lines for publication in reference to a method of roof framing. In which I made the request that some of the brothers familiar with that kind of work would be pleased to give me some information as to the best way to perform this particular job of work. But so far, whether through an unwillingness to give the information, or for other reasons, no one has replied. I therefore write you once more on this subject, giving my idea of how I would perform the job (in the absence of a better way) hoping thereby to induce some of our more competent brothers to offer an opinion or to point out any errors they may see in this method so that we may profit by one another's experience.

I have drawn the following to ½-inch scale, the plan measured 4 feet x 4 feet over plates, using 4 post 6x6 inches for rafters mitered together at top and backed off to intersect with plates. Rise to be 8 feet and posts placed as shown on plan. First draw Fig. 1, next draw a horizontal line indefinitely as in Fig. 2, and from it project a perpendicular 8 feet high, the rise of roof. From the perpendicular to the left make the horizontal A B, equal to A B, on the plan, and to the right make B C, equal to B C, on plan, which is the seat or run of the rafter. Connect A, with D, at peak, also connect C with D, which will be the length of the rafter. Parallel to C D, and inside of it, draw another line, making the distance between them equal to the diagonal of the section of the rafter as shown at E F. Draw another centre line between them allowing it and the inner one to pass through the horizontal line at bottom next square across from the outside of the rafter at the bottom as at *c*, cutting the two lines just made. Then when cutting the foot of the rafter, the distance that this centre line passes below the horizontal will be the difference in length between the outer corner of the rafter and the two adjacent corners. We will now proceed to lay off one of the rafters. Taking Fig. 3, for the square stick of timber, draw the square line across G I, take the distance, the centre line of rafter passes through the horizontal line, Fig. 2, (as before stated) which will be found to be 1½ inches, and mark on the stick, Fig. 3, from the square line to the left as G H, connect H, with I, and you have the foot bevel. Set the bevel to this line and mark round the other face from H. Next come back to I, and with the bevel mark round the other two opposite faces, cut the stick off to these marks for the foot. The end view of it will then be as section drawn to the right of Fig. 4. Next place the backing lines on the end of the timber just cut, which may be done by drawing the two diagonals. Take one-half of the short diagonal and place it from the centre on the upper half of the long diagonal, connect this point with K an L, and you have the backing lines on the end of rafter.

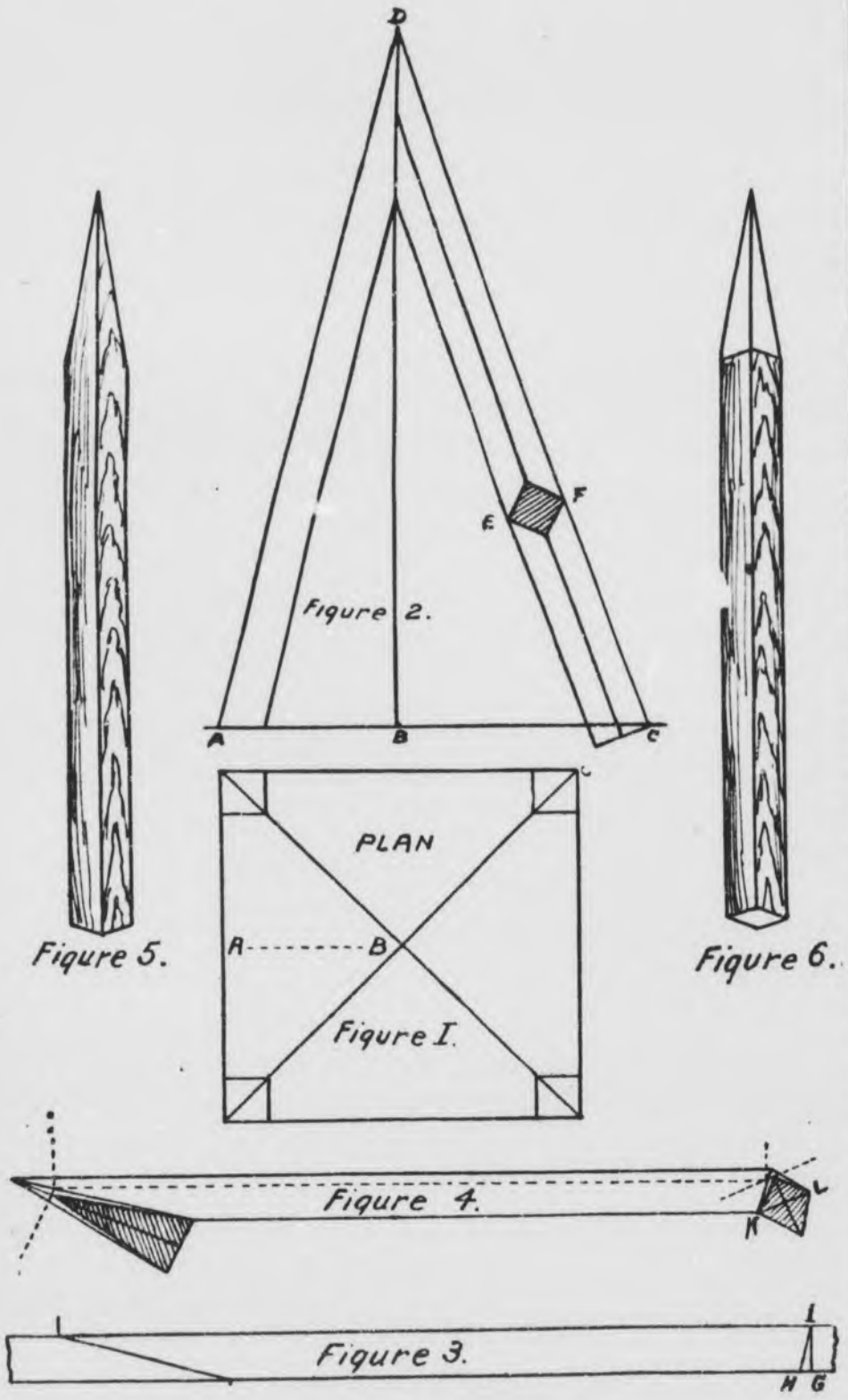


Figure 5. Figure 2. Figure 6. Figure I. Figure 4. Figure 3.

It will be observed that with square timbers such as these and placed as shown on plan the backing comes off the outer corner therefore if we marked the length on before backing it would be necessary to allow 6 inches longer than the exact length of rafter as the backing off in this case would reduce the length just that much, this may be seen by referring to Fig. 4 where by drawing a line across the foot end parallel to the short diagonal and touching the point where the backing lines meet (indicated by small dotted line) from where it cuts through the side of stick erect a vertical through the upper corner and the distance this vertical is from the end will be found to be 1 inch which shows the backing would reduce the length just that much at the foot; next from where the first small dotted line referred to passes through the sides of stick if we carry large dotted line lengthwise along the stick toward the top and from where it passes through the top cut erect another vertical we will find it to be 5 inches from the top end, which shows the length would be reduced just that much at top or 6 inches in all in the process of backing, I therefore believe it would be better to back off the rafter immediately after making the foot cut after which the exact length may be marked on and may be found by measuring the line C D Fig. 2. The plumb cut at top may be found by placing the stock of the bevel to the line A D same Figure and making the blade correspond to the plumb line D B mark from the outer corner at top obliquely across two faces. The horizontal cut at top (being of course level) will be marked with the same level used in marking for the foot cut, Fig. 5 is a view of the two outer faces of the rafter after being framed and Fig. 6 that of the two inner faces. Now, Mr. Editor, in closing let me say that although I have used a good many words and lines in an endeavor to explain what I mean it will be observed that to perform the actual work upon the timber very few lines are necessary. After looking it over if you consider it will be of interest to the boys please give it a place in the journal, if you think otherwise I hope no harm has been done.

Yours fraternally,
J. D. McK., Local Union 62.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Board of Supervisors in passing on the bids for alterations and improvements in the Hall of Records building granted the work to contractor P. J. Carlin, but, by a vote of 18 to 5, demanded he shall employ none but union labor. Mr. Carlin is the contractor who for some time back has so virulently opposed union men and who has repeatedly broken agreements made with our D. C. The conditions now imposed on him by the Supervisors on this job are the result of the active persistency of our men, and we propose to still follow up Mr. Carlin until he recognizes union principles on all his work.

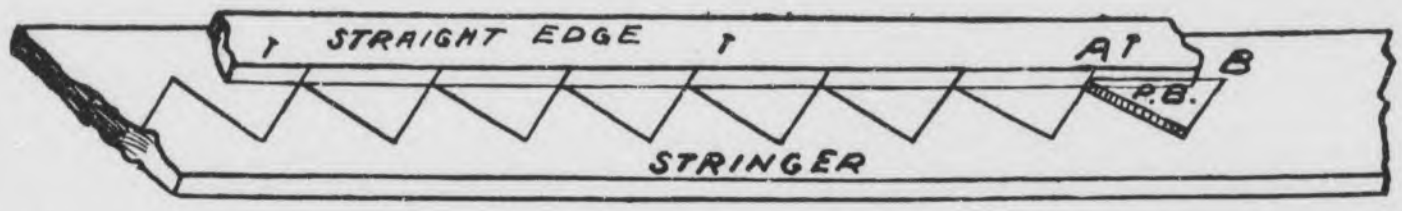
Laying Out Stair Stringers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 30, 1895.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER,

DEAR SIR:—

Enclosed find sketch showing my method of laying out stair stringers which I think is the quickest and the safest way to lay them out.



First I make my pitch board P B and then I take a straight edge and mark on the edge the distance of P B from A to B with a knife or compass the whole length of straight edge. And then I take the straight edge and tack it on to the board or stringer for the P B to lay against, then I take the P B and place it at the knife mark on edge and mark out the steps and risers. By this method you are sure to get every stringer alike.

Yours,
ADAM C. HARROLD.

Practical Hints.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

As the hardwoods are now almost in universal use and being continuously set before carpenters, I would respectfully draw attention to some facts concerning their different qualities.

First as to oak. Red or white oak is gotten out in two ways, either straight grained or quartered, and the grain will require to be carefully noted when working the stuff. If the wood be kilndried as it should be then care must be taken to plane the wood as far as possible in the running direction of the grain. The grain of oak differs from that of pine in the fact that it oftentimes changes its direction according to the growth of the tree and the carpenter will find it almost impossible to bring it to a perfectly smooth surface with the smoothing plane, unless if be set to a very full edge, with the cover down close to the edge, in order to avoid tearing out the fibres and thus leaving grooved in the wood. *Touch*, in the use of the plane is very essential where working hardwood as by an exact touch of the edge the surface can be made so smooth as to obviate using a scraper and only necessitate sandpaper.

Concerning sycamore, maple, cherry and hazel, it will be found almost impossible to get them smooth enough with the plane, so they will require scraping. San Diego and nature mahogany, also satin wood will require scraping and fine sandpapering.

Freedom.

In the hearts of human creatures
Lives the long to be free,
Lives the wish to dwell as equals
In the courts of liberty.

Since the world was first created
Men have battled for their rights,
They have burned the thongs of thralldom
In the fires of freedom's lights.

Turn the leaves of history over,
Look on every blood-marked page,
Note what victories of valor
Mark an era in each age.

Mid the deeds that are recorded
In the tomes of deathless fame,
Those that blaze with brightest glory
Were inspired by freedom's name.

—*Susie M. Best.*

THE CARPENTER

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PUSH ahead, get new members, build up your unions. Now is the time!

WE will forward agitation cards and printed appeals to any of our Locals desiring them. Write the G. S. for this printed matter. It will do good among non-union men.

PASSWORD and blanks for the ensuing quarter beginning October 1, next, were sent out from the office of the G. S., on September 16. Unions not receiving the same should notify the G. S. at once.

THE work of reviving old unions and reorganizing new unions in the U. B. is going on splendidly. During August we sent out over 400 circular letters, with organizing documents and printed literature to as many cities, with the result of getting quite a number of new unions and a few old ones reorganized. Besides that we have scores and scores of letters answering us and promising to take hold and push ahead the good work now inaugurated.

A Very Pernicious Practice.

Employers, contractors and corporations are ever ready and eager to offset the advantages of the eight hours day or nine hours day wherever established. The ruling passion in business is to get the largest possible day's work at the lowest wages. But only too often the workingmen themselves become cold blooded accessories to this labor-skinning game.

We know of a number of instances in cities and towns where our unions have established a system of shorter hours of labor for the carpenters, that ever union men of the greedy, grab-all kind, are only too ready to work overtime, while their fellow members are unemployed.

But worse than that, they will work an extra hour or two in the day for the same pay per hour as the regular working hours. They don't care to ask for time and a half for overtime, so to make overtime costly and thereby minimize the possibilities. No, they are not of that kind. Overtime to them is a boon they fain would crave.

In the long run if not charged for at higher rates the practice of an hour a day overtime in nine hour cities, or of two hours a day more in eight hour cities is an insidious step in the direction of a speedy return to old ten hour day. And in fact it is the ten hour system under the hypocritical cover of a shorter day. The only way to stop this pernicious greedy practice is for the unions to establish the rule of time and half for overtime up to a certain hour of night and thereafter, double time. Enforce this rule strictly on all the members or soon the ten hour day will stealthily be re-established.

The Vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench.

"The death of Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court will no doubt give to monopolists another chance to use their influence in securing one of their faithful servants for that important position. Why should not organized labor exert its united influence to defeat them this time? We have already too many Federal judges who have been corporation lawyers. Trades Unions should arouse all over the country and make themselves heard and felt on this subject." So writes us a leading member of the Chicago bar. On August 12 the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at their meeting, adopted resolutions protesting against the appointment of any representative or attorney of a corporation or monopoly as Associate Justice of the United States to succeed the late Associate Justice Jackson.

Be Careful About Sick Benefits.

During the industrial depression of the past three years, quite a number of our Locals have been bankrupted and ruined by the payment of exorbitant and extravagant sick benefits. Some paid $5 or $6 per week for 26 weeks in the year and for as many years as the sickness might last in chronic cases.

Others had no limit to the number of weeks sick benefit payable in a year, and paid for the whole 52 weeks a year. For several years back in passing on By-Laws of Locals we have always recommended only a reasonable small amount of weeks sick benefit payable in a year. But a number of Locals in their own perverseness have fixed their sick benefit to suit themselves, and in doing so have had no regard for the long established rules and experience of well known benevolent orders.

It is about time this condition of affairs changed in the U. B., and that we established a system of universal and uniform weekly sick benefits. Such a system would apply alike in all Locals and would give a beneficial member sick benefits in any union wherever he might go. A safe system of sick benefits would be to pay $4 per week for the first 13 weeks sickness and $2 per week for the second week's sickness, and sick benefits for that sickness to cease after payment of 26 week's benefits.

The Carpenters Strike in Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. J. Carlin & Co. is a firm that has had no scruples in repeatedly breaking the contracts they made with our D. C. in Brooklyn. On the school house work, which this firm got under the specification that it was to be done at union wages. This firm paid 50 to 75 cents per day less than the union scale. Union and non-union men alike quit the Carlin jobs, and after a few weeks the firm came to time. The men went to work and were surprised at the end of a week to find the firm had again broken its agreement and refused to pay the men more than $2.75 per day—50 cents a day less than the scale. Union and non-union men quit the jobs, and on June 11th the work was entirely "tied up" on Carlin & Co., and not a carpenter at work. On June 17th he again gave in and nine days later—on June 26th—he broke his agreement for the third time and over 40 carpenters quit in a body. We are pushing him hard and have his jobs well "tied up." We are also pressing all bosses who do not pay the scale and have quite a large number of men on our hands.

Petition President Cleveland to Pardon E. W. Clark.

The National Seamen's Union, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly are all combined in making a strenuous effort to secure a pardon for E. W. Clark, who is now in the Thomaston, Maine, jail. Each and every trade union and labor organization is requested to adopt resolutions in favor of pardon and affix seal and send the same to President Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C. The facts in connection with the imprisonment of C. W. Clark have been set forth to our readers some time ago, and are quite well known to the labor world.

E. W. Clarke was convicted, twenty years ago, of mutiny and murder on the high seas. He has been behind prison bars ever since. It appears he and the entire crew of sailors on the schooner Jefferson Borden in 1875, could no longer stand the abusive manners and brutal conduct of the Captain, coupled with bad treatment, scarcity of water and the repeated violent outrages of the captain and mate. Finally the mate attempted to kill Clark and the captain in support of the mate fired at the men and in the row the mate was killed just as he was about to fell Clark with a belaying pin. The men were put in irons and later on they were tried and convicted of mutiny and murder. President Grant thought the case was one requirin executive clemency and commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Now Mr. Cleveland should free E. W. Clark altogether.

General Revival of Our Locals in Every Section.

UNION 604, St. Louis, Mo., is having a very marked increase in membership.

CHILLICOTHE, O.—We are getting quite an interest revived in Union 386. New members are coming in very lively.

COLUMBUS, O.—Our unions are experiencing an encouraging growth lately, with the renewed activity in building operations.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Union 316 is initiating members at every meeting and will soon inaugurate the card system. The membership has more than quadrupled since last February.

NEW YORK CITY.—Union 375 (formerly House Framers) during the last quarter admitted 91 new members, mostly ex-members, and increased its bank account $600. This union now has over $9,000 in its treasury, safely banked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—This city and vicinity has had a rousing awakening among the Knights of the Saw and Plane ever since last February. We have now six-fold more members. We have reorganized the Oakland Union, which now has nearly 100 members, and we are at work to start up more new unions in the neighborhood. We have had a continuous series of stirring public meetings, backed up by an individual canvass of the non-union men, and by the hard, energetic work of our members. A year ago the three unions combined had less than 150 members, and soon we will have a thousand. We have a good hustling Business Agent. Our District Council is in splendid working order, and will soon enforce the card system.

Carpenter Work Dull in These Places.

Trade is flat and the following cities are overstocked with carpenters: Brooklyn, N. Y., New York City, Chicago, Omaha, Neb.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Williamsport, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Denver, Col.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Anaconda, Mont.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cleveland, O.; Charleston, W. Va.; Kansas City, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Pittsburg, Pa.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union Workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

S. OTTENBERG & BROS.' CIGARS.
GEO. EHRETS' LAGER BEER.
JACKSON BREWERY, LAGER BEER
STUDEBAKER BROS. MAN'F'G CO.'S CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
ST. LOUIS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, LAGER BEER.
PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S BISCUITS.
MEYER, JONASSEN & CO., CLOAKS.
BICYCLE WHEEL WORKS, BICYCLES.
WESTERN WHEEL BICYCLE CO., CHICAGO. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
RAND-McNALLY PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., FLOUR, MINNEAPOLIS.
SCHOOL SEAT CO., FURNITURE, GRAND RAPIDS.
PFAFF BREWING CO., BOSTON.
YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.
BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC.
GLENDALE FABRIC CO., EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
HOPEDALE MFG. CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.
A. F. SMITH, SHOES, LYNN, MASS.
UNITED STATES BAKING CO.
WERNER PRINTING CO., AKRON, O
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.
DAUBE, COHEN & CO., CLOTHING, CHICAGO.
MESKER BROS., ST. LOUIS.
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., CLOTHIERS, CHICAGO.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO., CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK.

EXPULSIONS

T. F. HENNESEY, from Union 269, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of the Union's money.

A. L. SMITH, from Union 64, New York City, for misappropriating funds.

Claims Paid in August, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNIONS.	AMT.
3276	P. H. Gillespie	4	$300.00
3277	J. H. Pence	4	200.00
3278	Jas. McGuire	10	200.00
3279	W. Schlermeyer	12	100.00
3280	Wm. Nex	18	300.00
3281	A. E. Browning	20	200.00
3282	Mrs. E. A. Barger	25	50.00
3283	W. C. Gracey	29	200.00
3284	Mrs. L. J. McKellop	33	50.00
3285	Mrs. M. A. Enright	33	50.00
3286	J. C. Benson	43	200.08
3287	Geo. Forster	62	400.00
3288	N. P. Christenson	62	23.35
3289	Mrs. M. Stade	72	25.00
3290	Mrs. H. M. Simmons	93	50.00
3291	Hudson Saunders	108	50.00
3292	Chas. Edburg	109	200.00
3293	Paul Hauck	114	200.00
3294	C. H. Blanch	119	200.00
3295	F. Bicker	143	200.00
3296	F. Wilhelm	164	200.00
3297	E. Eggers	177	50.00
3298	Chas. Mack	215	300.00
3299	A. Austin	224	200.00
3300	Mrs. J. Clapperton	269	50.00
3301	O. W. Curtis	281	400.00
3302	S. G. Carruthers	301	200.00
3303	Mrs. C. Hayes	323	50.00
3304	J. McKee, Jr.	323	200.00
3305	J. Wallace	340	200.00
3306	E. Palmason	343	100.00
3307	J. Schuck	375	100.00
3308	J. Dorney	381	200.00
3309	H. Henning	391	175.25
3310	F. M. Garrison	446	300.00
3311	Mrs. M. Goetz	466	50.00
3312	Mrs. B. O'Hara	482	50.00
3313	B. Everett	499	50.00
3314	F. Lennon	509	400.00
3315	W. B. Musser	651	400.00
3316	V. E. Wigglnton	698	200.00
3317	J. Brower	740	50.00
	Total,		$7123.60

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

Pushing the Order in Montreal.

Local 376 held a smoker and concert in their hall recently. J. S. Lewis, in the chair, a good number of members and friends attended the smoker.

The programme consisted of songs, recitations and ventriloquism and all was well received. The members and friends were supplied with union made cigars, and everything passed off in good style. We gave a hearty invitation to as many non-union men as possible. In fact this little Social was especially got up for their benefit, and we have every reason to believe that some good will result from it. During the last winter Union 376 held a social every other meeting night and on each occasion a very pleasant time was spent. No doubt it was due to these little gatherings that the Local was kept together during a very hard and trying time.

Employer and Workman.

The recent experience in the building trades of Kansas City, Mo., which resulted in the adoption of a uniform working time of eight hours per day, is an excellent example of the possibility of adjusting the conditions by which the business is surrounded without friction or disturbance. The establishment of a uniform working time in all branches of the trade was advocated by the workmen early in the season, and the request for a reduction of time in such branches of trade as were working more than eight hours was made in so fair a spirit that the employing contractors gave the matter immediate sideration. Such of the employers re represented in the Builders and Traders' Exchange held frequent meetings in the rooms of that organization to consider the matter. The result of these meetings was the establishment of sufficient unity among the employers to warrant the attempt to inaugurate an eight hour day. The utmost good feeling, it is said, prevailed between employers and workmen while the matter was under consideration, and the action of the employers was taken without the pressure of threatened strikes or other labor disturbance of any kind. Voluntary action of this kind must inevitably result in benefit to the fraternity, for a feeling of confidence and harmony is thus created that no amount of concession under force could produce. Organized employers everywhere would do well to consider the demands of their workmen, whatever they may be, and point out wherein they are unreasonable, if they are, and concede them when they are right. As a business policy alone such a course will prove its benefit, without considering the fact that relations based upon principles of justice to each are the only relations that can be either lasting and harmonious.—*Carpentry and Building.*

The Ex-Union Fault Finder.

Probably no man does more to retard progress than the non-unionist, unless it be the fellow who belonged to a union for a couple of months so, and left it because it failed to increase his wages and reduce his hours of labor, and who ever afterward bellowed about the union being "no good." He is the one who laughs cynically when asked to join again, and who tells everyone that he belonged to it once and had had sufficient of it to convince him that he would never belong to it again. He knows it all, and does not propose to pay dues every month for nothing. Poor silly fool. He has not brains enough to know that it is just such idiots as he, who joins a union and then deserts it because it does not immediately give him dollars for every cent he invests, that is no good. The labor agitator is a target for his vilifications, and when he gives vent to his silly vaporings, he takes care that no one will hear him who is actually engaged in the work of the unions. It is with those of unstable mind he delights to talk.—*The American Machine Wood Worker.*

The District Council of Chicago.

The success of the District Council of Chicago has been attained in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, which have been overcome by the most steadfast devotion to union principles by the rank and file, and the exercise of superb generalship and unflinching courage on the part of the officers. So says the *Eight Hour Herald.* Chicago has always been an attractive place for mechanics to come to when thrown out of work in other localities. Their arrival here in large numbers has been taken advantage of by a certain class of employers, who seize such opportunities to demoralize the union and depress wages. The carpenters here have been obliged to encounter such tactics on innumerable occasions, but have invariably emerged from the encounter with flying colors.

The Importance of High Wages.

Benjamin Franklin emphasized the fact "that low pay is by no means equivalent to cheap work, but rather the contrary." When fifty years ago, McCulloch and Senior, the economists, who had conservative ideas, with an inclination toward the side of employers, pronounced themselves unhesitatingly the advocates of the newer movement, they gave an impulse to this most important matter—the reduction of working hours. In his "Principles of Political Economy," McCulloch wrote that the ex nce of all ages and nations "pro that high wages are at once the most powerful stimulant to exertion and the means of attaching the people to the institutions under which they live."

Lord Brassey's acquaintance with the subject of wages and production is an inheritance from his father, the contractor, who was a wise and capable man, and built railroads all over Europe. Lord Brassey carried on his father's undertakings, and he published the first Brassey's ideas on labor. The upshot of the senior Brassey's conviction was that "in those places where wages were low the work done was correspondingly small; that sometimes the cost of work was cheaper after a rise in wages than it had been before." He repudiated the idea that trade left a country with increase of wages.

The Panic Bulletin.

ISSUED MAR[illegible] THE BANKERS' ASSOCI[illegible] NA[illegible]AL

DEAR SIR: The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired, and the national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. *Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men.* Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional eal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your senators. The future life of National banks, as fixed, and safe investments, depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

A Sample Scab Locality.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Some few years ago we had a good union here, but trade flattened out and the carpenters went away, so the union broke up. This year trade was excellent, but the men who came to work were "Clams." They worked for low wages ten hours a day, while nine hours a day is the rule for carpenters in every place of any account in Rhode Island. They even feared to organize, though the U. B. sent an Organizer to start them. The leading builder, Wm. C. Caswell, is an out-and-out "scab," and is notorious, as he was the contractor who built the macadam roads in Staten Island, N. Y., a year or two ago and was nearly mobbed by Italian workmen whom he would not pay.

The Saxony Flour Mills of St. Louis are All Right.

Millwrights Union 604, St. Louis, Mo., writes us: "there is no boycott on the Saxony Flour Mills of this city. It is an error to publish Union 604 had placed a boycott on those mills. That these mills paid $2.50 per day to millwrights and $2 per day to carpenters is true, but they are not the only firm to blame. A committee of Union 604 waited on the owners of the Saxony Mills and got an advance of 50 cents per day all around for the men, and a promise that union men should have the preference. This agreement has been lived up to by the firm.

CHICAGO.—The D. C. of this city has removed its offices from 49 La Salle street to 167 Washington street—the old time headquarters.

FAKES FRAUDS

MERCER, Pa.—W. J. CALVIN, of this city, runs his flouring mill and planing by the same steam power. He hires "scabs," works ten hours and besides takes contracts for carpenter work and sublets the different parts to piece-workers and "scabs," who work for any wages. His brands of flour are: The "Oak Leaf" and the "Nugget." He sells flour in Pittsburgh and vicinity, Beaver Falls, Youngstown, New Castle, Cleveland, Akron and in all the towns of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Just let his flour alone.

FRED WUNDER, millwright, 120 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a scab shop, and all millwrights and carpenters are asked to keep away from that shop.

HOUSTON, Texas. — Two first-class frauds came here some time ago to work up a labor directory. Their names are PRATT and SHANNON. They were granted the use and authority of the name of the Labor Council and the Council was to have half of the profits. They issued the directory, charged high rates for advertising, pocketed all the money and then skipped the town. They did the same in Galveston to the Trade and Labor Council of that city. Since that we have heard of other places where they have operated their "skin game." Let the Unions and Central bodies be warned.

GEO. HOUSTON left Hartford, Conn., without paying his help as he had taken contracts at ruinous prices. His whereabouts are not known, but if any one meets him send word to F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley street, Hartford, Conn. The usual game of this man Houston is to first start in as a journeyman and then when he gets the lay of the land he starts in as a contractor.

Look Out for John Nielson.

Local Union 457, New York City, warns all carpenters to look out for JOHN NIELSON, born in Stavanger, Norway. He lumped some houses on West 99th street, New York City, for which violation of trade union principles he was fined $50 by Union 457. He obtained about $300 with which to pay his men, and disappeared with the money. It is said he did the same trick in Chicago, San Francisco and other western cities. He is about 31 years of age, light complexion, 6 feet high, weighs about 165 pounds.

THE HOTEL and Restaurant Employes National Alliance, through its National Secretary, Woyt Losky, has just issued a circular containing the resolutions adopted by the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. December last, viz:

"WHEREAS, The organization of Hotel and Restaurant Employes has been materially delayed by organized labor not making any distinction between union or non-union men; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the National Organizations, when holding conventions be requested to inquire of the National Secretary of the H. R. E. N. A. the names of union hotels and restaurants of the city where the convention is held; and

"*Resolved*, That National Organizations request their locals to insist on union Waiters, Cooks and Bartenders at all banquets, picnics and excursions they may give."

As the time now approaches when Local Unions will begin to make arrangements for winter entertainments and balls, we hope the above resolutions will be borne in mind in making arrangements to have union help on those occasions.

Wake Up and Combine.

Men of labor, men of thought, men of skill,
Wake from your slumber, bid tyrants be still;
Place shoulder to shoulder, march out in one line,
And this be your motto, "We all will combine."

How, do you think, could your master hold out,
'Mid their sports, and their vile dissipation and gout,
If ye would but march in one resolute line,
With your flag on the breeze and the watch-word "Combine?"
Say, men of the hammer, come, tell me I pray,
Why work ye for less than fair wages a day?
Your limbs soon grow old, and then you must pine
In weakness and want, unless you combine.

Ask nature to whom should her treasures belong—
To the sloth, or industrious hand of the strong?
For whom should the rubies and diamonds shine?
And she answers, "To those who both work and combine."

Say, sons of the poor, why should you not stand
On a par with the sons of the rich in our land?
Why bow down your heads in your beauty and prime,
To the owners of wealth? Wake up and combine.
How long could their ships and their steamers sail on
With their pride and their wealth, if your labor was gone?
Their wealth would all sleep 'neath the rock of the mine
If your labor should cease. Then wake up and combine.

They say in their pride, "Cobbler stick to your last."
And with obloquy's finger, insultingly cast
Their gibes and jeers. Let this be a sign
To rouse you to thought and make you combine.

Ye boast of your freedom in this our dear land;
Then why not demand for the work of your hand
An ample return? Oh, rest not supine,
But swell the grand chorus, "We all will combine."
Come, work for yourselves, to each other be true,
Nor trust in the rich, whatever ye do;
They always betray, though their words may be fine.
Ye must trust in each other and haste to combine.

—*Harrison Augir, Palouse, Wash.*

A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

PAUPERIZED BY THE STATE—ENFRANCHISED BY THE UNION.

BY HUGH McGREGOR.

THE Dawn of Freedom.—In the same year that saw the revolt of the American colonies from the system of State Socialism that relentlessly crushed the manufacturers and crippled the commerce of the New World, a Scottish clergyman named Adam Smith, delivered a telling blow against the same fatal system by the publication of his celebrated book known as the "Welsh Nations." In this famous, scientific, social work the enlightened author analyzed the functions performed by banks and other divisions of labor, thus furnishing to the then existing statesmen the proof of the incompetency of the State to direct industrial progress. That powerful plea of Adam Smith's for the removal of industrial restrictions had little immediate effect. On the contrary, it seemed that its arguments, combined with the failure to resist American independence, and the dread inspired by the Reign of Terror in France, impelled the State to more obstinately pursue its retrograde policy, and to redouble its efforts to harass out the trade union.

Accordingly, in the year 1800, by the 40th George III, cap. 106, laborers were once more forbidden to make any agreement to raise wages, shorten the hours of labor, collect money or hold meetings for union purposes, under penalty of imprisonment with hard labor. And this law also provided that all union funds should be bestowed on the informers as the reward of their infamy.

If the darkest hour of the night is the hour that precedes the dawn, then most certainly the first quarter of the present century was dark enough to be the presage of the most glorious day for labor. At the commencement of that period, in the year 1800, three memorable facts are discernable—typhus fever was raging among the overworked and overcrowded workhouse children in the factories; the daily wages of a skilled carpenter could just buy eight pounds weight of bread; and the trade union had again been legally branded as a conspiracy and a felony.

The first factory law, intended for the protection of the health and morals of children employed in cotton factories, was introduced in the House of Commons in 1802, by Sir Robert Peel, a wealthy cotton manufacturer. But as no system of inspection was provided for in the bill, and as its application was limited by several judicial decisions, the practical effect of that piece of legislation was to hasten the change from water power to steam, to transfer, in other words, the factories from banks of streams to the centres of populous cities, where the children of adults, deprived of work by the introduction of machinery, were as easily obtainable and less protected than the workhouse children.

In 1814, the law of apprentices, by which the wages of labor had been fixed by justices of the peace since 1562, was repealed. No practical improvement in the condition of labor resulted from the repeal. Thousands of handworkers were being displaced by the extension of machinery; the hours of laber of the machine operatives were increased to sixteen and seventeen a day; the nominal wages of labor were still further reduced by one-third, owing to a depreciation of the paper currency issued during the Napoleonic war; and while the population was increastng at the rate of eighteen per cent. during that decennial period, pauperism was increasing at the rate of nearly fifty per cent.

At length, but not before it was plainly evident to the most retrograde minds that all the efforts of the State to crush out the trade unions were fruitless, and that further persistence in the attempt would inevitably lead to inextinguishable class hatred, the more progressive statesmen became converted to the views formulated in the "Wealth of Nations;" and in 1824, on motion of Joseph Hume, strongly supported by the adherents to the philosophy of Adam Smith, the laws forbidding trades union organization were repealed. The State had at length relaxed its grip on the throat of labor, and now all else was possible to an intelligent and indomitable people. Many were the restrictive laws that remained to be repealed in future years; many were the political pitfalls and financial obstacles that had to be avoided or surmounted; and very much practical education had to be acquired before the trade union was firmly re-established. But from 1824 may be dated the dawn of British freedom; for at that date the trade union, the real bulwark of popular progress, began to emerge from the catacombs of secrecy, to freely perform those social functions indispensable to the welfare of any civilized people, those functions of which the trade union is the appropriate and only competent organ.

The Early Unions.—All historians, who design to notice the subject at all, agree that after the legal suppression of the craft brotherhoods their existence was continued under the name of Friendly Societies. It is well known that prior to 1793–5 those societies were extra-legal bodies; and that not only were they without legal protection for their funds, but they were in constant danger of being criminally prosecuted as illegal societies. Therefore it is not surprising that so little is known of the operation of the friendly societies before the date mentioned, and that only few of the records, and those only that were in actual use at the time when legal protection was first accorded them have been preserved. From these scanty records we have evidence of the existence of the hatters' union in 1772, the cutters' in 1790, the scissor grinders' in 1791, the scissor smiths' and bookbinders' in 1792, the compositors' in 1801, the calico printers' in 1802, the silk weavers' in 1806, and the iron founders' in 1807. Of the precautions taken to guard their secrecy we are told that the Friendly Society of Iron Founders held their meetings on moonless nights on lonely moors far from their furnaces and dwellings and at the close of each meeting buried their records in the ground.

Brand-New Trade Unionism.—Soon after the repeal of coalition laws, in 1824, the radical politicians, who had so earnestly and ably advocated that measure, commenced an agitation for parliamentary reform. Definite pledges were made by these political leaders that when a sufficient measure of reform was secured in favor of the middle classes, a similar measure would be conceded by them to the working class. Most persons are aware that, in 1832, when the country had been brought to the verge of civil war, the first part of that programme was achieved; and that the second part of the performance was postponed indefinitely. The agitation continued, however, and during the next few years the unions were regarded as a distinct political power that only needed general organization to become irresistible. Under the influence of this fascinating idea new unions bearing the imposing titles of The General National Consolidated Trade Union, and The General National Guild of Builders, were formed. In a few weeks after its inception the first named body claimed to have half-a-million members inscribed on its roll; and it is scarcely necessary to state that the body thus improvised was a mere jumble of men and women of all trades and occupations from clerks to agricultural laborers. Both of these bodies, being managed by officers totally inexperienced in handling large masses of working people, after a brief period of enthusiastic effort, gradually declined and finally disbanded.

At that time the transcendental social views of the noble-hearted Robert Owen had made a profound impression on numbers of the best men of all classes. But the situation was not favorable to the calm consideration of principles, hunger and distress were rife in the land, and the idealists, who had failed in their wild attempts to organize general trade unions, resolved to form an independent political party of that stripe aftewards known as "Social Democratic." Accordingly, in 1837, the Society of Laborers was formed in London and spread throughout the provinces. The platform of principles came to be known as the People's Charter. The idea of the Chartists was the conquest of political power by means of universal suffrage, and the regulation by the State of all social affairs. Upon the question of how universal suffrage was to be obtained a difference of opinion arose, and very soon the advocates of a physical force revolution gained control. Their leader, a member of Parliament named Fergus O'Connor, now called for 150,000 men to march to the House of Commons with a petition signed by 6,000,000 persons. That programme was generally understood to mean an appeal to force, to resist which an equal number of men of all classes, rich and poor, were sworn in to act as special constables. On the day fixed, April 10, 1848, only 30,000 Chartists turned out. The procession was abandoned; the petition was received by Parliament in the usual manner, and, when examined, was found to contain less than one-third the stated number of signatures, the most of which were forgeries. The political bubble had reached the bursting point and then shrunk. Many of the physical force advocates fled across the Atlantic and to the Antipodes; the bulk of the socialists directed their energies to the founding of co-operative stores, and the soliest of the remainder, sadder and wiser, returned to the practical work of building up the trade union.

The Union of Unions.—Previous to the repeal of the coalition laws every union was of a local character, each union being composed of the men belonging to a specified trade in a certain city or place. When the unions were secret societies that system had the undoubted advantage of affording greater security against betrayal. But when the necessity of secrecy had passed away, and when travel became more general, the essential disadvantages of that system became more obvious. The anomaly of a unionist of long standing having to enter another union on the footing of a new member when he went to work in another place was early recognized. The continuance of the isolated local system, under the changed legal and industrial condition, had a tendency to retard a more perfect system of benefits and thus militated against the union's efficiency and stability. Another disadvantage of the isolated system, early recognised, was the lack of means of replenishing the treasury during a strike. The workers were not slow in reasoning that—if union gives strength, a union of unions makes stronger; but the workers also acted instinctively in carrying their unions with them, and establishing branches thereof, wherever inclination or necessity led them in search of work and wages. In fact, the integration of the forces of labor had been spontaneously progressing for several years when systematic consolidation of the unions of several trades engaged in a common industry gave birth to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers 1850.

The supreme importance of that memorable event cannot so well be measured by the aggregation of numbers it secured as by the admirable system of insurance it established, and the type of union government that it offered to the whole world of labor. It is true that all the features of this union of unions were found in one or more of the general unions of that time. But although the Friendly Society of Iron Founders as early as 1820 and the Steam Engine Makers in 1825 had evolved excellent systems, none will deny the palm of honor to the system of the machinists, pattern makers, etc., (known as "engineers") which became the model of many later general unions, and to which the older unions have gradually approximated.

By this double process of organization, the consolidation of isolated local unions and the extension of the union to several places; by this centripetal and centrifugal action; five general unions had been called into existence in 1855. These general unions were as follows the Friendly Society of Iron Founders with 5,685 members; the Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland with 1,381 members; the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with 12,553 members; the Steam Engine Makers with 1,662 members; and the Typographical Association with 1,288 members. These general unions with their 22,569 members by no means included the whole organized strength of their respective trades at that time; since we see that one local

union, the Compositors' Society of London with 2,300 members, was in itself stronger than the whole Typographical Association.

The twenty years between 1850-70 may be considered the modern formation period during which the trade union generally assumed its present form. During that period the number of general unions increased four fold and the known membership of the unions increased more than five-fold. As illustrative of the continuous progress of the best organized general unions, from the double standpoint of trade protection and of insurance features, the following table may not be without value.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS BELONGING TO THE UNDERMENTIONED GENERAL TRADE UNIONS AT THE END OF THE YEARS STATED.

Name of Union.	1870	1880	1890	*1891
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	34,711	44,692	67,928	75,000
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders....	7,261	17,638	32,936	39,000
Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.....	10,178	17,764	†30,693	36,000
Iron Founders, Friendly Society of.....	8,991	11,580	14,821	15,000
Bricklayers, Operative Society.....	1,441	5,700	12,740	22,000
Tailors, Amalgamated Society of.....	4,006	12,883	16,629	12,000
Iron Moulders, Associated of Scotland..	2,766	4,664	6,198	6,340
Stone Masons, Operative Friendly Soc'y	13,965	15,350	†11,972	16,683
Steam Engine Makers.....	2,819	4,134	5,822	6,500
Coach Makers of the United Kingdom...	5,601	4,989	6,367	5,600
Typographical Association.....	2,430	5,354	9,016	12,000
Total.....11 Unions	94,372	144,491	214,112	246,123

In compiling the foregoing table we were in doubt as to which unions should be included in our necessarily limited list, but we have impartially endeavored to select those which had the best all-around features. Thus, of the three general unions of carpenters we have selected the Amalgamated Society, principally on account of the extent and steadiness of its growth, as shown in the following figures :—

Carpenters' Unions	1865	1875	1885	1891
Amalgamated Society	5,670	14,917	25,781	33 533
General Union of	6,986	10,885	1,734	2,564
Associated	4,483	6,442	4,535	5,558

Of the 431 seperate unions which were known to exist in 1891 in Great Britain and Ireland, 89 were general unions with 6,613 subordinate local unions, and the remaining 342 unions were isolated local unions. The growth of trade union membership as a whole has been as follows :—

1855, 25,023 1865, 72,087 1875, 233,586 1885, 384,508
1860, 39,469 1870, 125,390 1880, 318,829 1891, 1,109,914

We have said nothing of the financial side of the trade union, but if we were asked to state in a single sentence what the British workman has gained by that institution, we should reply.—At the beginning of the present century, when labor had been pauperized by State socialism, a skilled carpenter worked from 12 to 16 hours a day for 8 pounds of bread; while to-day, the skilled carpenter, liberated from State thraldom by the development of the trade union, works from 8 to 9 hours a day and earns 64 pounds of bread.

* Round figures as given in the credentials of delegates to Norwich Congress.

† Exclusive of 802 trade members. Effect of a rash and disastrous strike.

Our Mail-Bag.

(Locals and members are requested to send five to ten line items of trade interest for this department. Write plainly in ink on one side of the paper only.)

BILLINGS, Montana.—We are trying to organizing the carpenters. We were never so badly treated as in the past three years. Men work at the trade here ten hours a day for $2. Most of the carpenters here came from St. Paul and Duluth to get rich, but they are "in the soup."

LENOX, Mass.—We organized Pittsfield, Mass., and they have pushed ahead for the nine hour day. Our union is doing splendidly.

RICHMOND, Va.—Union 132 has been holding a series of public meetings with good effect and has aruosed many ex-members to return. We had speakers from the Central Trades and Labor Union of this city.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Non-unoin men are sub-contracting and "getting it in the neck" every time. Weather boarding and sheeting 25 cents a square. Ceiling 35 cents per square.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cheap railroad rates from the North have brought an abundance of mechanics and most of them had barely enough to get here and have gone to work piece work or for what they could get. This has thrown many resident "chips" out of employ and cut wages too. This is no place for traveling carpenters to come.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The carpenters' wages here on the Government building at the Exposition were only $1.50 per day. Some men were working for 11 cents per hour. Men have crowded in here from all sections thinking that times are good here, but they find themselves duped. Most of them have no money to get away and work for any price. We advise carpenters to not touch Atlanta.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The social entertainment given by Union 342, had excellent effect bringing in new members.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Union 20, desires to thank the U. B. for the prompt settlement of the Browning claim in less than a week—it is something not done by insurance companies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We have arranged a plan of house to house canvass and Union 94 has a good committee out with Bro. P. Dolan to carry it out.

BUTTE, Montana.—The trade and labor unions of this State propose to boycott all Northwestern mill made carpenter work, made by ill-paid women's and children's labor in the ash, blind and door factory pens of the Northwest, and we also will let severely alone all mill material prepared or houses built by scab carpenters.

NEW YORK CITY.—Union 51 had a reception and "stag" not long since and among the visitors from other locals were J. C. Doyle, T. E. Deegan, T. C. Walsh, and Bros. Harris and Kelleher, Bros. A. Bandel, J. Campbell, J. H. Mullen and T. Lamb of Union 51 vied with the visitors in rendering songs, recitations, etc. There were refreshments.

NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Here in Staten Island, there are several large school houses being built. The contractors of these jobs are working their men from nine to ten hours per day in violation of the State eight hour law. Not only that they employ laboring men to do work that carpenters should do. The Stapleton Union 567 applied to the Attorney General to enforce the State law but got no satisfaction.

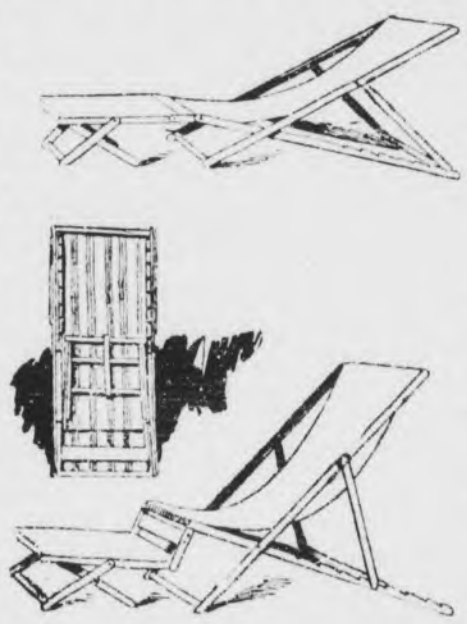
SOUTH BEND, IND.—L. A. Snider, of Union 629, South Bend, Ind., died with the lockjaw from the effects of stepping on a nail. He had not been in good standing quite six months, and was not consequently in benefits. The members, however, made up $50 for the widow.

HOUSTON, Tex.—On August 16 Union 114 had a smoker, with many non-Union men present. It was an enjoyable time. Bro C. C. Ballard, of Galveston, Tex., was present and addessed the meeting.

A New Folding Chair.

IT MAY BE CONVENIENTLY ADJUSTED TO ALMOST ANY DESIRED POSITION.

There is no place, perhaps, where an after-dinner rest in an easy chair is more enjoyed than in Mexico, and it is quite agpropriate that a new device to accomplish that end should have been invented by a citizen of that country. A fair conception of the chair may be had from the accompanying picture, which represents it in three of its positions. folded, fully extended and partly extended, with foot-rest in place.



The back and seat of the chair are of cloth or webbing, like many of those now in use, and the framework is of wood. The back, as may be seen in the picture, is supported at any desired inclination by means of a cross-bar fitting in notches in the lower side bars. A foot-and-leg rest is hinged to the front ends of the side-bars, and this may be quickly and conveniently adjusted in various ways, all with a view to the comfort of the lounger.

The device seems to have several advantages over the old-style adjustable chair, and has been much used on the piazzas during the summer, and also in the mountains and at the seashore.

Tough Times for Carpenters in Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There are hundreds of good men here on the streets unable to get work. Wages are frightfully low, and a man may consider himself fortunate to get two dollars per day. The majority of carpenters get only twenty cents per hour or $1.80 per day. We advise all chips to keep far away from Buffalo.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Up-Hill Pulling.

It's hard to live a saint on whey,
When sinners drink the cream;
It's hard to be a middlin' man,
When a great man ye might seem.

It's hard to lift your hat to him
Ye ken ta be a rogue;
It's hard to gie a doonricht "no"
To what is maist in vogue.

It's hard to speak the truth when lies
Would earn you power and place;
When Providence gies scanty fare,
To say a hearty grace.

It's hard to be an honest man
When rascals rule the roast;
It's hard to make self-sacrifice,
And yet to make no boast.

It's hard to hear long-winded men
Hold forth your own conviction,
And not, in sheer disgust, at last
To give it contradiction.

It's hard to see mere money-bags
Take precedence of brains;
To find broadcloth will win a place
That broad sense never gains.

It's hard to hear some preachers ban
'Gainst worldliness and wine,
When a' the time ye brawley ken,
They're o' anither min'.

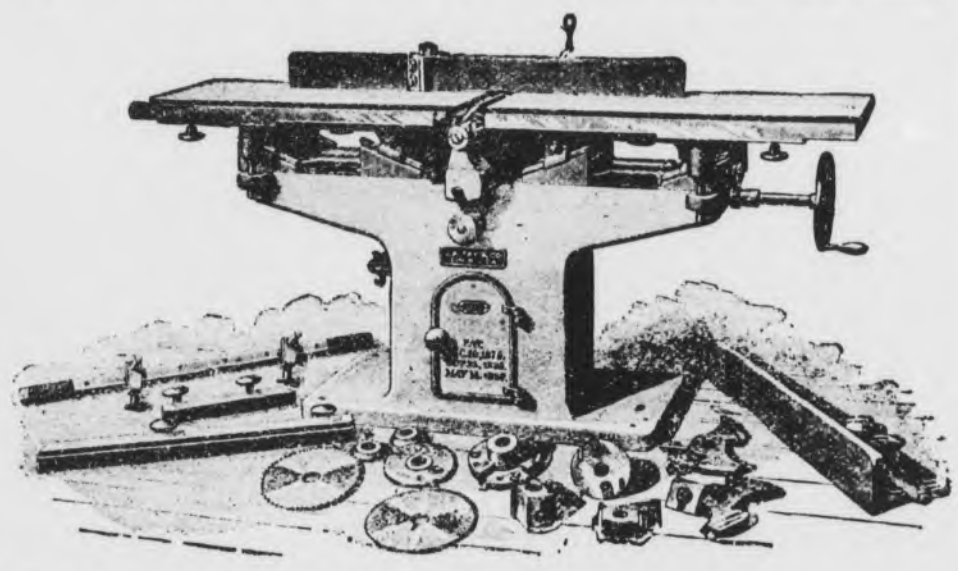
It's hard to be a man at a',
And waur to be a woman;
But things will maybe tak' a turn,
So better days are comin'.

—*Rev. John Legge in The Outlook.*

No. 3 Solid Frame Patent Variety Wood-worker.

WITH VERTICAL SURFACE DRESSING ATTACHMENT, INDEPENDENT VERTICAL AND LATERAL ADUSTMENT OF TABLE, OUTSIDE BEARING.

The machine herewith illustrated is one combining the functions of the horizontal surface



dressing ordinarily used in hand planing and variety wood-working machines, and a vertical surface dressing attachment, by which two surfaces can be operated upon at the same time in squaring up. It will plane out of wind, surface straight or tapering, rabbet door frames, etc., rabbet and face inside blinds, joint, bevel, gain, chamfer, plow, make glue joints, square up bed posts, table legs, newels, etc., raise panels, either square, bevel, or ogee, stick beads, work circular molding, rip, cross-cut, tenon, bore, rout, rabbet and edge door frames, rabbet, joint and bead window blinds, work edge molding, etc.

The tables are made of iron, each 40 x 19½ inches, planed perfectly true, and have independent vertical and lateral adjustments, by means of the hand wheel at the working end of the machine. When facing for taking out of wind, the vertical and lateral adjustments can be made simultaneously, thus constantly retaining the proper distance between periphery of cut and edge of table. All the different functions of the machine are secured by the use of two tables, thereby effecting a saving of time in making the adjustments. The tables are made with grooves to receive the gaining frame, and are made continuous by filling pieces connected with them when so used. For sawing, a short supplemental table is inserted between the other two, making a continuous saw table.

The horizontal arbor is of steel, 1 7-16 inches diameter, and revolves in bearings supported on the column. The bearing on the front side of the machine is planed in a sheet, the height of which to the center of the arbor is equal to one-half the diameter of the largest head to be used. It is readily detachable for the purpose of substituting different heads. This is very important, as it gives greater stability to the arbor, and obviates its liability to spring. The bearing on the back of the machine is planed and gibbed in a seat, and has a lateral movement with the spindle and cutter head, for accuracy of adjustment in gaining, rabbeting, etc. This movement is accomplished by means of the small hand wheel shown on front side of the machine.

The vertical arbor is of steel, 1 7-16 inches diameter, and arranged to be dropped below the line of the table, by removal of the head and operating a screw which supports the vertical spindle frame. The head on this arbor is of steel, slotted on all four faces, and it, with the arbor, is so arranged that its cutting surface is in line with the end of the horizontal planing head, so the full limit of the knife on both surfaces can be used.

We send fences with the machine for different classes of work. The regular fence for use when not operating the vertical surfacing attachment, is attached to, and forms a part of, the forward table, always maintaining its proper position in relation to the knives. It is adjustable across the table, is fitted to receive pressure springs for holding down stuff, and it swings to different angles for beveling work. The other fences are used in connection with the vertical cutting head. One of them is arranged to guide the work to the head and can be graduated to differences of cut. By an arrangement of special fences the material after being faced upon two sides can be run through and the other two sides gauged to correct thickness.

This vertical facing attachment is used in rabbeting and edging door frames, rabbeting, jointing and beading window blinds, and squaring up two sides at once. Planing to a width, etc., can be readily done with both horizontal and vertical heads in operation. The vertical head may also be used for edging, moulding or friezing.

It is furnished with one 9-inch three-knife planing head, 4-inch steel slotted side head, rabbeting, jointing and capped heads, and is fitted to receive our expansion grooving or paneling heads, and when desired, can be equipped with a boring and routing table, having vertical and lateral adjustments to suit the sizes of stuff to be worked.

Cylinder pulley is 3½ inches in diameter. 5-inch face, and should make 3,680 revolutions. We furnish at a small extra cost when wanted, a countershaft having 10 x 5-inch tight and loose pulleys, that should make 630 revolutions.

J. A. Fay & Co,
267 to 285 Front St., Cor John, Cincinnati, O.

Manufacturers of Patent Planing, Matching and Surfacing, Molding, Tenoning, Boring, Mortising, and Sand Papering Machines; Band, Scroll, Rip, and Cut-off Saws; Band and Circular Re-Sawing Machines, Wood-Workers, etc., etc.

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

Cut Nails.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

Wire Nails.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B, must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Loius Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

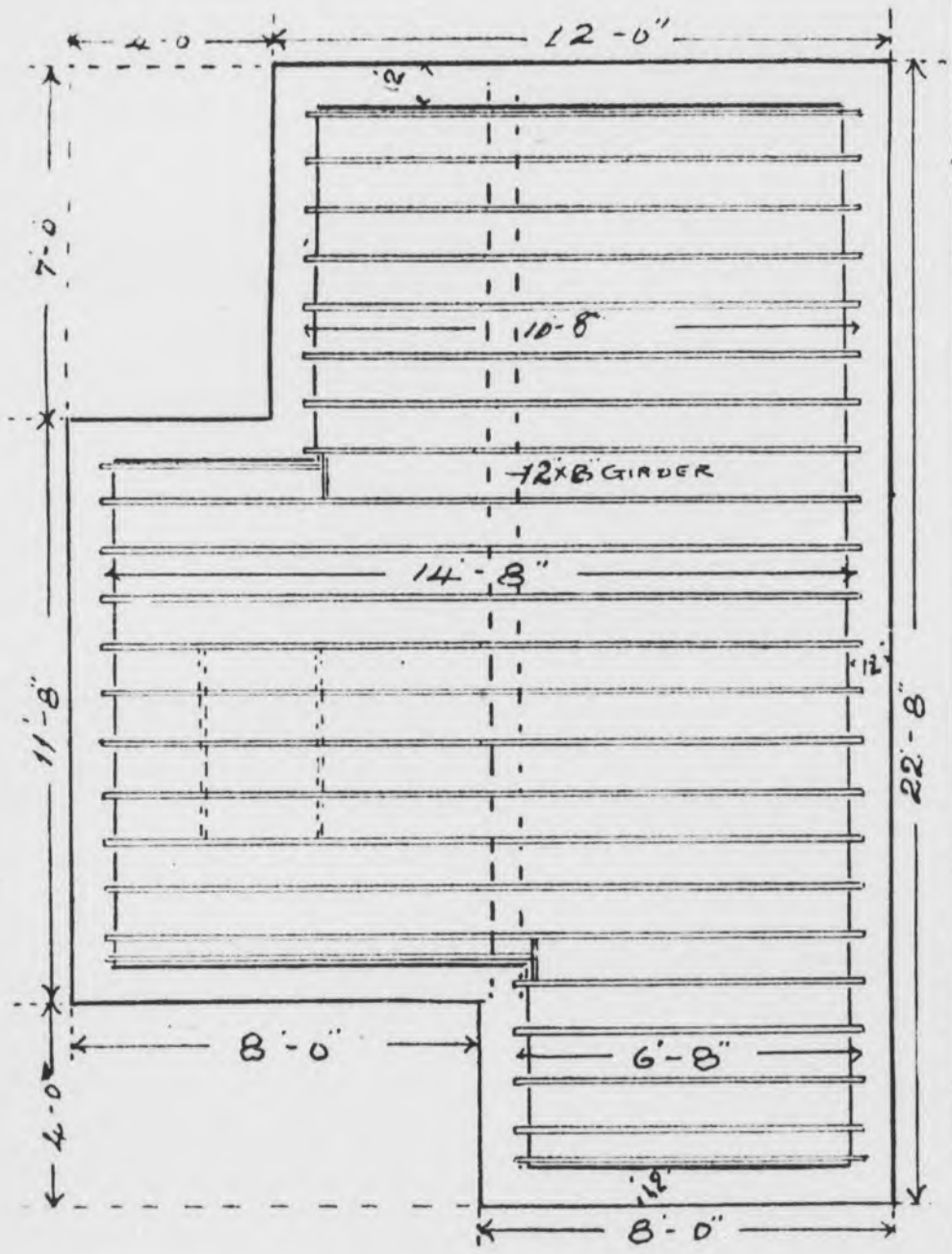
How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

BRICK STRUCTURES.

Before commencing to measure up the woodwork for a brick building we must carefully read over the general specification and, finding the heading "Carpenter Work," proceed to compute the quantities according to the sizes given in the specification and often figured on the face of the plans. If the specification and figures on plans do not agree the latter may be accepted as accurate and words to this effect will be found somewhere in, *though generally at the beginning of*, the specification. The sizes usually come each under separate items, thus:

Girders	8″ x 12″	Yellow Pine
First floor beams	3″ x 10″	Spruce
2nd " "	2 x 10	"
3rd " "	2″ x 8″	"
Roof "	2 x 8	"
Studding	2″ x 4″	"



From the above list and by referring to the plans any intelligent carpenter or framer may readily figure up just how much lumber he will require to order for each item, and to illustrate this we will consider the first floor plan, Fig. 1.

The first, and of course the most important consideration, is the measurements and on observation we find that the outside wall of block plan measures 16′—0″x22′—8″. The extreme length of the house being 22′—8″ and the extreme width 16′x0″. The house is broken front and rear 4′—0″x7′—0″ on rear and 8′—0″x4′—0″ on front. All this must be carefully noted in order to ascertain the lengths of the floor timbers, which will vary as the dimensions of the wall vary, therefore each width must be taken as a separate section and each quantity of timber computed separately.

Commencing at the rear it will be noticed that the outside measurement is 12′—0″ and the thickness of wall is 12″ or 1′—0″, leaving the *span* or distance between the walls inside 10′—0″. The beams must have, *according to the specification*, a bearing of not less than 4″ on each wall, so that the whole length of each beam will be 10′—8″, and there will be 8 beams required this length, but timbers cannot be procured cut to fractions of feet and they must therefore obtain the nearest length to 10″—8″ which is 11′—0″. This would then call for 8 timbers 3″x10″x11′—0″ long or 220.8 board measure assuming 27.6 feet B. M. to be in each timber.

Passing to the next width, which is 16′—0″, the full outside dimensions of the house and deducting 2′—0″ from the length, one for each wall, the inside width or span is 14′—0″, which having the bearing of the beams 8″ or 4″ on each end, added on; gives a total width of 14′—8″. This will necessitate the procuring of timbers 15′—0″ long, (if they can be procured at 15 feet, for in many places the sizes increase by 2 feet and 8 feet, 10 feet and so on, but we will assume that 15′—0″ lengths are procurable) then 11 beams may be ordered of the same cross dimensions as above. There will be 37.6 feet B.M. in one or 413.6 B.M. in the 11 beams.

Following the same method it will be found that 5—3″x10″x7′—0″ beams will be required for the front portion or 88.0 feet B.M. The total amount B.M. needed would be (220.8 + 413.6 + 88.0) = 722.4 feet. No allowance is deducted from the "well hole" or stair opening denoted by the dotted lines. The length of cut out may be used for the short headers or corners, etc.

I think the simplest way to do however is to simply count up the beams, ascertaining their necessary dimensions, and order them. I have here given the method of computing the number of feet in case it is desired to know the price per thousand.

Regarding the girder, the full sizes should be given, and the number of feet B. M. calculated as above.

Practical Hints.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

TO DETERMINE THE SIZE OF A CHIMNEY HOLE IN A ROOF.

Let Fig. 1 be the plan of the chimney measuring 2′: — 0″ x 3 — 0 and suppose it to rise in the usual manner from floor to floor and passing through the roof. If it be a flat roof or one of very slight pitch then it will only be necessary to plumb up from the floor below and allow room enough in trimming the roof beams to allow the brickwork in the chimney to be carried through without resting on the roof timbers, but in the case of a pitched shingle roof such as cover cottages and

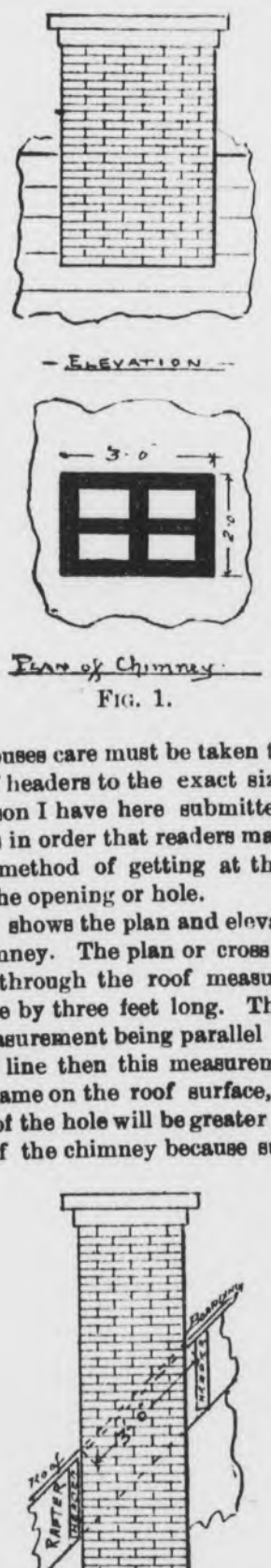


FIG. 1.

small houses care must be taken to frame the roof headers to the exact size. For this reason I have here submitted these sketches in order that readers may see a simple method of getting at the exact size of the opening or hole.

Fig. 1 shows the plan and elevation of the chimney. The plan or cross section passing through the roof measures two feet wide by three feet long. The three feet measurement being parallel to ridge or eave line then this measurement will be the same on the roof surface, but the height of the hole will be greater than the width of the chimney because surface is

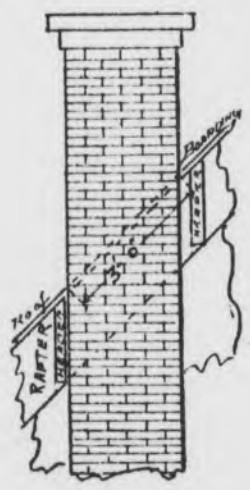


FIG. 2.

longer on the pitch than on the level and when framing the roof timbers this chimney opening must be properly measured and allowed for.

As all house plans show at least two elevations, viz., front and side elevations: I would suggest that the distance from the eave or cornice lines to the point A, Fig. 2, be scaled off and measured and then the width of the chimney on the roof line be found, which in this case is 3: —0″. With these two dimensions determined it will be a very simple matter to lay out the position of the two headers, as denoted in Fig. 2, and to frame them to fit, always allowing at least 2″ of clearance all round the brickwork, so that it may settle alone without pulling down the rafters or roof as it descends.

In my next contribution I shall describe the method to follow in finding the shape of a circular pipe hole passing up through a pitched or circular roof.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

***Whereas*, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:**

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.,

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—A. B. Sears, 305 Garland ave.
536. MAMMOTH SPRING—J. A. Rhodes.
533. TEXARKANA—T. A. Lawler.

CALIFORNIA

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36 OAKLAND—Jas. Chalmers, Box 182.
645 PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
235 RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree, 347 Cridge st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
316. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.

CANADA

544. BROCKVILLE—Wm. P. Driscoll.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris street.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPGS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Chestnut & Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedering, Box 524.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1004 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA

454. FORT BROOKE—A. L. Whitaker, Box 687, Tampa.
224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. State and Laura sts.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—H. F. Stephenson, Box 271.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—S. H. Livingston, 19 Fowler st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
671. SAVANNAH—L. W. Williams, Hall & Ott sts.
688. " M. S. Anderson, 261 Waldbu st.

ILLINOIS

433. BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. BRIGHTON P'K—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. CANTON—C. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
1. W. G. Schardt 120 W. Lake st.
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.
416 Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3243 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
623. (Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
679. W. H. Phillips, 309 Flournay st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1118 Homan ave.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Chas. Johnston.
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 318 62d st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
553. FERNWOOD—G. Morrow, 10211 S. Desplaines st. Chicago.
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.
564. LA SALLE—James McNulty.
758. LINCOLN—E. E. Ritter, 636 3d st.
292. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 220 N. Front st.
503. ROCKFORD.—D. L. Morris, 315 East st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—G. Thompson, 134 W. Grand avenue.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
90. EVANSVILLE—J. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton avenue.
153, FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
60. INDIANAPOLIS— (Ger.) H. Brandt, 109 S. Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 228 Prospect st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. O. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st.

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—A. Cherrington, 35 E. Thomas
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
641. DAYTON—Jos. Benz, 34 Rhensford st., Bellevue.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—G. W. Stover, 118 W. Main st.
7. LOUISVILLE—Thos. Reagan, 334 E. Market
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
405. LUDLOW—
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. C. Doering, 736 Julia st.
704. T. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. John Salzer, 2322 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—J. W. Lathrop, 153 Pleasant st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival ct.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council — Secretary Jas. Calhoun, 113 Howard ave., Roxbury.
33. BOSTON—H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st. Roxbury.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) S. J. Chadwick, 10 Champney pl., Roxbury.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 24 Huron ave.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 417 Western ave., Brighton.
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st
380. GLOUCESTER—J. McCallum, 8 Clifford Ct.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—M. E. Douglas, Box 804.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 34 Northampton st. Roxbury.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 1 Smith ave.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st,
220. So. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
654. " E Cummings, 116 King st.
222. WESTFIELD—T. J. Hall, 65 Dewey Court.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. " H. A. Meeker, 1002 18th st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—G. Rowley, 575 North ave.
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1008 N. Park st.
502. LUDINGTON—A. R. Dibblo, P.O. Box 596.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKEGON—F. E. Ridout, care Brakeman, 102 Houston ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C., O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. 3d st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1503 S. Warren ave., E. S.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. Roll, 5712 Arthur ave., St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
118. James Shine, 3915a McRee ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 4011 N. 23d st.
257. T. Moyser, 221 S. Jefferson ave.
270. John Duncan, 2506 Clara av.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
699. W. W. Houser, 2624a N. Taylor ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
256. BELT—A. P. Barnaby, Box 43.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 628.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.
330. KALISPELL—P. R. Nelson.

NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2115 Grant st.
651. " (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. " (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 418.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
482. JERSEY CITY—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.
564 (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O. Box 24.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Bearder, Box 188 Orange Valley.
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alss, Box 70.
349. ORANGE—D. Fryer, 30 Wallace st.
173. PATERSON—Al. Meenen, 35 N Main st.
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—W. Vaile, 200 Lewis st.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 Old Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. Thos. McNeil, Partition st, E. Albany.
659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 998.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Campbell, 253 Clifton pl.
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.
147. W. F. Gregory, 181 Chauncey st.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C. Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.
451. F. Coughlin, 1002½ Atlantic ave.
471. Fred. Brandt, 466 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Donald Glass, 939 Virginia st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 23 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. CORTLAND—E. W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Wm. W. Rowe.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.. John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—L. Gregory, 5 John st.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURGH—D. C. Healy, 11 Dubois st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. NEWTOWN, L.I.—John Hiller, Corona P.O., L. I.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 57th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E. 120th st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Louis Becker, 1107 Park avenue.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, 345 E. 51st st.
382. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) J. Lowander, 28 E. 114th st.
464. (Ger.) R. Gorch, 448 Robbins ave.
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.
478. T. Duffel, 1992 Burnside ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) Richard Kuehnel, 48 E. 7th st, top floor.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.
786. (Ger Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Linwood ave.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 82,
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—S. W. Viele, 74 Ovid st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 204 Griffiths st.
314. TARRYTOWN—Asa Avery, Box 68, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooke, 3½ Curtis st.
233. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, 249 River st., Sayre, Pa.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock, 110 N. Terrace ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box Y.
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st. Sta D.
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st, Clifton Heights.
681. Wm. Reinke, 582 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 204 Neave st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) W. H. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Mertz, 218 E. Spring st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 203.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. MT. WASHINTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.
705. NORWOOD—A. R. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Wanless, Box 326.
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
496. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6410 Keystone st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
258. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 547.
258. JEANNETTE—W. C. Guinea, Box 381.
208. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.
177. McKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 106.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. C. E. Hardican, 1815 Moore st.
227. (Kensington) H. Zimmerman, 2833 Jasper st.
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(For Our German Members.)

Verkürzte Arbeitszeit und deren Fortschritt.

Es ist wohl kein Erfolg greifbarer in der Arbeiterbewegung, als verkürzte Arbeitszeit. Es wurden in den letzten Jahren in allen Ländern Anstrengungen gemacht, die Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen. Die amerikanischen Arbeiter im Allgemeinen haben zur Zeit immer nur Anstrengungen gemacht, den alten Lohn wieder zu erlangen, wobei es aber nicht bleiben kann, wenn die Arbeitszeit nicht der Entwickelung der Technik entsprechend verkürzt wird. Wir haben in Amerika nur wenige Gewerke, welche die achtstündige Arbeitszeit voll und ganz aufzuweisen haben. In den Vereinigten Staaten haben wir wohl die gesetzliche Arbeitszeit von 8 Stunden für Regierungsarbeiter, auch einige Staaten und Gemeinden sind mitzuzählen. Der Staat Utah hat den Achtstunden-Tag sogar in seine Verfassung aufgenommen. Australien hat fast allgemein den Achtstundentag aufzuweisen.

Allen voran kann wohl England marschieren; denn durch das Vorgehen der Regierung in Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit in den Staats-Werkstätten sollen bereits 40,000 Arbeiter des Achtstundentages theilhaftig sein. Auch die Stadt London hat durch ihre legislativen Körper (London County Councils) im Jahre 1891 eine Verordnung angenommen, laut welcher Privat-Unternehmer, welche der Stadt contraktlich oder auf andere Weise Lieferungen besorgen, gehalten sind, eine von Trades-Unions entsprechende Arbeitszeit einzuhalten, welche Verordnung von 36 anderen städtischen Gemeinden ebenfalls angenommen wurde.

John Burns schätzt, daß in den letzten Jahren 200,000 in Privatdienst stehende Arbeiter den Achtstundentag erlangten, sowie weitere 40,000 Regierungsarbeiter.

Auch andere Länder, Belgien in den Vorderreihen, setzte die „Kammer für Industrie und Handel" in Lüttich die Arbeitszeit der Bergarbeiter auf 7½ Stunden fest. Dann Holland, Frankreich, Schweiz, Deutschland, auch Oesterreich haben Erfolge in dieser Hinsicht aufzuweisen.

Ein Gesetz Deutschlands von 1891 reduzirte für 219,871 jugendliche Arbeiter die tägliche Arbeitszeit auf 10 Stunden und für 616,620 erwachsene Arbeiterinnen auf 11 Stunden. Auch die tägliche Arbeitszeit für Kinder unter 14 Jahren wurde auf 6 Stunden täglich und die Sonntagsarbeit in allen Zweigen des Handelsgewerbes anf 5 Stunden beschränkt. Auch Frankreich und die Schweiz haben ähnliche Erfolge aufzuweisen, welche hauptsächlich in erster Linie den weiblichen Arbeitern zu gute kommen, was auch in vielen Fällen jugendlichen Arbeitern aus betriebstechnischen Gründen, sowie erwachsenen männlichen Arbeitern zu gute kommt.

Die Beschränkung der Arbeitszeit auf gesetzlichem Wege hat auch oft die Reduktion der Arbeitszeit in privaten Betrieben mit sich gebracht, wie zum Beispiel in Amsterdam, wo nach Einführung des Maximal-Arbeitstages von 11 Stunden für städtische Arbeiter auch solche anderer Arbeitsbranchen durch Strikes erlangten. Dieses zeigt, daß das wirthschaftliche Leben und innere Politik von dem Zug, diese Idee zu realisiren, wie von den industriellen Arbeitern manifestirt, beeinflußt wird.

Es ist diese Idee vom Standpunkt des Ideals in das Anfangs-Studium der Verwirklichung getreten, trotzdem heute noch eine Masse von gewinnsüchtigen Unternehmern sich gegen die Einführung eines Achtstunden-Maximal Arbeitstages stemmen. Es ist jedoch keineswegs anzunehmen, daß durch die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 8 Stunden die soziale Frage gelöst wird, aber doch auf die Zahl der Arbeitslosen einen günstigen Eindruck hervorrufen muß, weil Tausenden dadurch Beschäftigung erwächst, was bei einer, in manchen Industriezweigen fast überlangen Arbeitszeit in den letzten zwei Jahren nicht zu verzeichnen war.

Die Entwickelung auf technischen Gebiet drängt diese Frage immer wieder in den Vordergrund, trotzdem es uns scheint, als wenn die Zeit schon längst darüber hinweggeschritten wäre. Denn wie sich die Erkenntniß ihres Wesens, sittlichen Inhalts und ihrer Comformität mit den Gesetzen der sozialen Entwickelung Bahn brach, bestand sie auch die Probe der Durchführbarkeit in der Praxis, im Reiche der industriellen Realität, und ist es die Aufgabe des arbeitenden Volkes, durch unerschütterliches solidarisches Handeln auf allen Stufen des industriellen Lebens, den Achtstundentag zur Wirklichkeit zu machen.—„Allgemeines Holzarbeiter Journal."

— Der Boycott auf die „Crawford Schuhe" ist von der Boot & Schoemakers International Union aufgehoben worden, indem diese Firma den Forderungen der Organisation nachkam. Alle organisirten Arbeiter sind dieserhalb aufgefordert, der Firma wiederum ihre Patronage zuzuwenden.

— Arm und elend treibt sich der Arbeitsmann auf den Straßen umher, matt und mit hungrigem Magen geht er von Werkstatt zu Werkstatt, um Beschäftigung zu erhalten. Aber alle Bemühungen sind resultatlos. Er versinkt wieder in seinen Stumpfsinn und denkt: Verrückte Einrichtung!

— In großer Anzahl sind die Lohnarbeiter bei der jetzigen Sommerhitze zusammengepfercht. Unbeschreibliche Qualen haben die Fabrikarbeiter jetzt auszuhalten, während auf der anderen Seite die besitzende Klasse auf Kosten der Arbeiter in ihren Sommer-Residenzen, am Strande der wogenden See oder im fernen Auslande ein luxuriöses Leben führt. Welcher Kontrast!

— Der letzte monatliche Report der "Amalgated Carpenters" weist nach, daß die Organisation 674 Lokal-Unionen und 43,854 Mitglieder hat, 39 Unions mit je 1472 Mitglieder sind in den Vereinigten Staaten und 8 Unionen mit je 191 Mitglieder in Canada. Die vier Lokal-Unionen in Chicago haben 206 Mitglieder, New York 422 und Philadelphia 166. Der Hauptsitz dieser Organisation ist in England.

— Einen großen Zuwachs erhielt die American Federation of Labor durch den neulichen Zutritt des Int. Verbandes der Maschinisten, die über 300 Lokal-Unions und an 30,000 Mitglieder zählen. Der Verband giebt eine sehr radikal gehaltene Monatsschrift heraus. Das Hauptquartier, das sich lange Jahre in Richmond befand, ist nun in Chicago. Der Aufnahme dieser Organisation in der Federation stand früher eine Clausel ihrer Constitution entgegen, die die Farbigen ausschloß. In ihrer neulichen Jahres-Convention wurde diese reaktionäre Provision endlich gestrichen, womit sie in der Federation of Labor aufnahmefähig wurden und sich dann auch sofort anschlossen. Eines weiteren starken Zuwachses erfreut sich die Federation durch den Uebertritt der K. of L. Braßworkers (Messingarbeiter), die bisher als National-Gewerks-Distrikt des Ordens der K. of L. organisirt waren.

— Aus der „Holzarbeiter Zeitung", Organ des „Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes", entnehmen wir, daß die Solidarität der Holzarbeiter, überhaupt aller Arbeiter Deutschlands, mehr Platz gegriffen hat als im Lande der Dollars, dem glorreichen Amerika. Wir sahen in dem Jahresbericht von 1894, daß dieser Verband 410 Zahlstellen mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 26,144, wovon wiederum 23,479 vollzahlend sind, aufzuweisen hat. Der Rechnungsbericht läßt einer Einnahme von 194,770.80 Mark gegenüber eine Ausgabe von 181,461.16 ersehen. Ist also ein Ueberschuß von 13,309.64 Mk. vorhanden. Der Verband giebt Reise-, Gemaßregelten- und Nothfallunterstützung; hat jedoch die verschwindend kleine Summe von 1,708.96 für Agitation ausgegeben. Ein Beweis, daß sich unsere Berufsgenossen in Deutschland nicht auf die faule Haut legen, sondern für ihre Ideen nach Kräften agitiren mit der Ueberzeugung, der modernen Arbeiter-Bewegung Rechnung getragen zu haben zum Besten ihres Verbandes und den Lehren des Sozialismus.

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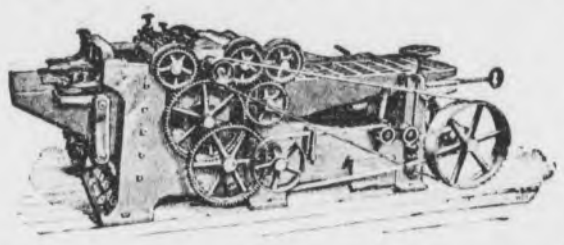

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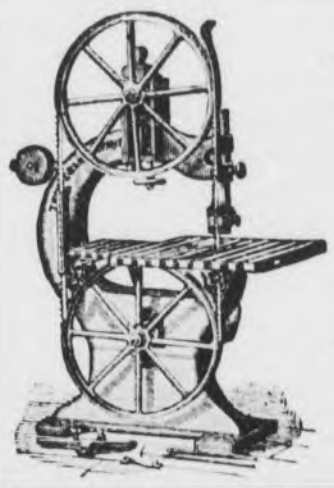

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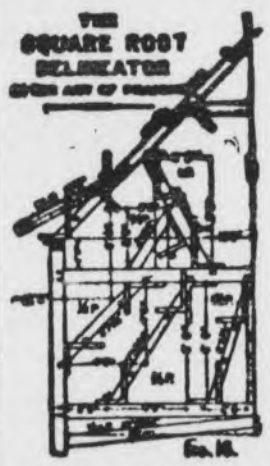

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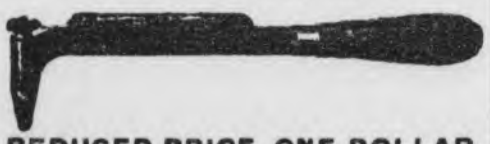

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GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, P. J. McGUIRE, returned from Europe September 28, on the Steamer "New York," American Line. Since his return he has been busy clearing up the accumulated work of his office. Hence the delay in this month's CARPENTER.

The Non-Union Man.

UNION men as a rule, upon hearing the above appellation to a laboring man or merchanic for the first time, usually jumps to the conclusion that it is applied because of a lack of union principles, or from a tendency to be "scabby." In this rule we do not agree. Acting on the above presumption, union men can do more injury to organized labor than can be rectified by the efforts of the many. Often we find when a new man comes to work in a shop he is given the cold shoulder simply because he has not got a card. We believe if the rule was reversed our ranks would swell much faster and the principles of unionism would spread throughout the country. Our platform should be broad enough for all to stand upon. The term *Brotherhood* should be made to symbolize more than a meaningless word. We should inculcate in our doctrine the greatest of all principles "the true brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God." To do this means to practice what we preach. Every man should stand ready to help the distressed or unfortunate man who is unable to cope with the battles of life. Frequently the non-union man holds aloof from the union of his trade because of the example set by its followers. This can be changed simply by examples. Often they stay out of the Brotherhood because no interest is shown in their welfare. They are too frequently neglected, and being human, as we all are, having the same feeling, the same impulses, the same sense of right and wrong, is it not only natural that they should feel the slight and resent it by refusing to connect themselves with the union of their trade?

Another mistake is made many times in the way we approach a non-union man. The human family is one grand brotherhood, but made up of vastly different characters, each differing one from the other. Thus much depends upon how impressionable a man may be, as to whether he can be educated up to principles of unionism. Experience proves that every man has a certain social character which is a fixed state, and when he meets a man whose social character responds with equal strength they are drawn together and a certain affinity springs up between them, and their influence over each other is only measured by the stronger character. This leads to a plan of education on this line that may be utilized in many instances, among non-union men. If a man is stubborn about coming into the brotherhood, it is because he has, or fancies, a good reason for it. Sensible men always do things for a reason, and if so may be induced to change their minds or actions because of other reasons. Cause and effect is said to be the foundation of all philosophy.

The point here made is that if one man cannot convince the non-union man that it is to his best interest, and the highest duty he owes to his country, his trade and himself or family, to join the union of his trade, it is because the convincing power of the one is not strong enough to overcome the fancied reason or prejudice of the other, and in a case of this kind the proper thing to do is not to give up and condemn the man as no good, but change the tactics, and others try the work of education, for that is what it is, a work of education of the unorganized, and keep up this change of tactics until the man joins the union. A lodge may be built up by a wave of unionism spreading over a community or by the energetic efforts of an organizer, but no permanent success can be hoped for until the rank and file of the membership of each lodge takes up the practice of unionism and fraternity among its members.—*Boiler Maker Journal.*

Why is it?

SOME men will join a union, attend a few meetings, and then drop out, because forsooth they did not receive immediate benefits. Others when asked to join say they cannot see how it will benefit them, and either refuse to join or keep putting off from one time to another. These two classes seem to expect that the men who join an organization from principle, believing that it is only through organization that they can get just recognition, protect their own interests and advance the interests of the entire laboring class, should advance wages, shorten the hours of work, and bear the entire burden, and then be thankful to them if after all this has been achieved they condescend to join the organization. In any branch of business, if a man should devote his time and energies and achieve success, he enjoys the benefit himself, but in a labor organization, the hard working trades unionist cannot benefit himself without benefitting all of his craft, and as a result, the men who have either opposed him or stood aloof receive the same benefit that the hard worker does. If our economic and social conditions were such that the trade unionists only would derive benefit from their organization, it would not be necessary to ask this class to join, for they would only be too anxious to do so. It is a sad commentary on human nature that a great many men respect an organization only when it can force them to belong; but at this point force is not necessary, for they will join and shout with the others, while during all the time the organization was fighting to arrive at this stage they remained indifferent on the outside.

It cannot be denied that trade unions have kept up wages in this country. As a proof of this, we need only look at the successful organizations and note the wages the members are receiving, and then compare it with the wages received by men who are unorganized or only poorly organized. In St. Louis, the hod carriers receive $3 per day for eight hours work. Electric linemen receive $2.50 for ten hours' work. Will any one say in the natural order of things that the hod carrier should receive higher wages than the lineman, who not only must be a skilled workman, but is also in danger of his life every moment of the day? Why is it then that the hod carrier receives fifty per cent. higher wages than the electrical worker? Simply because they are better organized?—*The Electrical Worker.*

Can There be Industrial Peace?

INDUSTRIAL Peace! How can we best promote it? Can it be promoted between capitalists and sellers of labor? Under present social arrangements, there is irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker who is compelled to sell his labor. The rigorous demands of the competitive system, and the desire for survival in the industrial struggle, goad employers to seek labor in the cheapest fields, and to get products at the lowest price to underbid all other business rivals. All tender considerations of justice, honor and humanity are frequently lost sight of in the effort "to secure trade." Brutal, savage, mercenary instincts too largely rule the business world.

To have industrial peace there must be a practical recognition of identity of interests between employers and employees on both sides. One must not assume an air of authority, the other a spirit of revolt. One must not be "boss," the other "wage-slave." These conditions exist under our present social system. The conflict of interest now prevailing must give way to better conditions and more harmonious relations between man and man, regardless of whether one is the employer and the other the employee.

To promote industrial peace, employers should pay the largest possible wages, and treat their employees humanely and honorably and not be governed entirely by mercenary desire for profit, nor by the impulse to get the highest maximum amount of labor at the lowest minimum of cost. The trite threadbare fallacy of supply and demand should have no place in the economics of human beings. Until the capitalist and the worker recognize an identity of interests and establish a practical partnership in their relations, we will have strikes and lockouts, trade disputes and social contention. There should be something more than a mere sentimental identity of interests or a mock partnership. The workers should have voice and active interest in all the affairs of their daily toil. Employers ultimately will recognize the propriety of adopting some system of profit sharing, or of mutuality of relations in dealing with employees. In return employees will then do an honest fair day's work, take a lofty pride in their labor and be honorable in their dealings with employers.

Employers should establish favorable conditions of employment, and provide safeguards and precautions for protection of life, limb and health of the workers, with reasonable hours of labor without excessive drudgery.

Employers should recognize trade unions and deal with them in a business-like manner. They can no longer hold aloof from recognition of these industrial integers, or the costly arbitrament of the strike will inevitably result. Many strikes and trade disputes can well be spared if employers and workmen will only reason together. In a spirit of conciliation through negotiation and conference, with feelings of mutual interdependence, the rival interests of capitalists and workmen can best be brought into more harmonious accord and peaceful relations.

Only as a last resort should arbitration be invoked. It should be voluntary on both sides and should not be compulsory by law. The edicts of intervention of a compulsory tribunal of arbitration will have little force and are not desirable. This is evident in the experiences of the State Board of Arbitration in New York during the Switchmen's strike at Buffalo, and in numerous cases where the State Board interfered. It is likewise also true wherever compulsory arbitration has been attempted. The voluntary system of arbitration advocated by Mundella, in England, and as practiced by the Counseils D'Prudhomme, in France, will prove the most efficacious. Much of the class legislation and special laws in the interest of corporate and organized wealth enacted in state and nation the past thirty years should be repealed. Labor, enterprise and legitimate capital should be relieved of all irksome burdens, either of excessive taxation by the government direct, or of taxtion indirect through chartered monopolies with watered stock, special privileges and vested rights.

With equality of right before the law, equality of opportunity in industry and mutual recognition of interest between employer and employee, widespread organization of labor and its public recognition, we can pave the road to industrial peace.

Prophecy for Unionism.

BY M. R. GRADY.

In the good times coming soon
When the toilers all are free,
There will then be surely room,
To employ both you and me,
But to shove the time along,
Let us organize and shout,
For union, only union, can bring this thing about.

In the good times coming soon,
We'll devote our time to study,
So's to bring the priceless boon,
Of glad tidings to somebody;
We'll show that we are able
To practice what we shout,
That union, only union, can bring this all about.

In the good times coming soon,
We will take our loved "Old Glory,"
And around it will festoon
The stars, that tell its story;
And every bar of white it shows,
With blue and red is hedged about,
And it's union, only union, has brought it all about.

So let us take this symbol,
As all true patriots should,
And assert our rights as freemen,
And as lawful men, and good.
But remember, while we do so,
We can no longer doubt,
That union, only union, will bring all this about.

— *Eight-Hour Herald.*

Open Forum.

(*This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.*

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Some Thoughts on the Money Question.

Editor, THE CARPENTER:—

The difficulty with bi-metalism is that it requires a less valuable metal to be maintained at par with a more valuable one. This unnatural condition cannot be indefinitely maintained except at constant expense. The objection to the bill some time ago for coining the silver seigniorage was not that it would add fifty-five millions to our coined money, but that it necessitated the additional burden of maintaining fifty five millions more of silver at par with gold. Issuing gold bonds to meet this expense does not cure the difficulty—it only postpones it, together with adding to our indebtedness. Along these lines there is nothing but difficulty and disaster.

A circulating medium for the exchange of commodities should consist, not of a substance naturally scarce, which cannot be made to increase with the increase of population and the growth of business, but, on the contrary, it should be capable of adjustment to these conditions.

Our country is comparatively a new one, with population increasing rapidly, by immigration as well as by natural increase; and rapidly increasing wealth by the development of vast natural resources. Shall our vast interests be crippled by a meagre medium of exchange? The natural basis for a medium of exchange is population and wealth, and not diamonds, rubies, gold or silver. Population, with wealth in its various forms, is the source of need of a medium of exchange, and should be the basis of supply. Considering the vast material wealth of this country, many think that fifty dollars per capita is the amount required for the best results. The evils of insufficient (and improperly distributed) circulating medium have been seen during the past two years in the shape of idle hands and silent industries.

Gold has arbitrarily been chosen as a money metal on account of its scarcity and the difficulty of getting it. It has very little intrinsic value above other metals; its use as money is the chief thing that gives it value; take that away and it will decrease in value, as much if not more, than silver has, by limiting its use as money. The supply of gold does not increase with the growth of population and the increase of other forms of wealth; therefore, it is not a rational medium or basis of exchange of wealth between man and man. Population is the natural basis of a medium of exchange, the amount issued per capita bearing a reasonable relation to the total wealth of the community or nation.

One of our greatest needs as a remedy for the present depression, and as a basis for future prosperity, is a paper money issued directly by the Government, not based upon any metal, and not a promise upon the part of the Government to pay, but, instead, a promise to receive, as taxes, revenue, customs and all other obligations to the Government, and a legal tender for all obligations, public and private. Of course, sufficient guards as to quantity would be necessary. That could be a limited amount per capita, the total amount increasing according to the showing of the census every ten years. Also a certain amount extra each year, to make up for reasonable contraction caused by accidental destruction, as by fire, etc., the entire amount to be kept in constant circulation by being immediately re-issued as soon as received by the Government. Let the present coin circulation remain just as it is, to take care of itself according to natural laws. The fact is, the metals would find their natural places in the arts.

Perhaps the first objection would be that horrible word "inflation." Well, we have had so much contraction that relief from it, called by whatever name, would be welcome But the "inflation" need not be sudden. It could be extended over a period of years.

For example let us see what an issue of five millions of dollars per month of the above-mentioned currency would produce. This would make sixty millions per year—less than one dollar per capita; requiring more than fifty years to reach the fifty dollars per capita on the present population; and by that time the population would have so increased that the amount per capita would be much less; and also the accidental destruction, as by fire, etc., would be very great in fifty years. So while five millions per month would be very inadequate, still it would be a beginning, and allow plenty of time to test the system. Twenty-five millions per month would be much better; and this would require between twelve and fifteen years to reach fifty dollars per capita.

The contest between gold and silver can only be settled by dropping both, and recognizing the wealth and integrity of the nation as a basis for our circulating medium, the quantity being governed by population.

We are sometimes told that we are a "debtor nation," and cannot do as we could if we were not. We are not helping matters by issuing more interest-bearing bonds.

If the phrase "the wealth and integrity of the nation as a basis" seems indefinite and intangible to anyone, just think of the wealth in the form of real estate, buildings, public lands, ships, valuable franchises, etc., etc., etc., now owned by the Government. But these will never be required to redeem the currency above described, for the people will always need it, and this currency itself will become a source of wealth to the nation and an aid to the creation of wealth by the people. Just think of the waste every day at the present time by hundreds of thousands of idle hands. They are anxious to work and create wealth, but those needing them have not the means with which to effect their exchanges.

The Bank of Venice was the longest continuous financial system known in history, and the most successful. It did business by a system of credits, not redeemable in coin. With this system contraction was impossible. It existed and flourished for about six centuries (until the downfall of the Republic), and never knew a panic. Not so with the "cash office," a branch which was opened for a part of this time, and whose credits were redeemable in coin. On two occasions it was compelled to suspend payments, and its credit fell below par. It was "tided over" by the aid and influence of the main bank, whose credits (remember, not redeemable in coin—in fact, never redeemed at all, except the constant redemption of current business) for the last four centuries of its existence were 20 per cent. above current coin value. Contrast this with the numerous and disastrous panics in this and other countries still persisting in a metal basis.

It has failed in all countries; it never has been a satisfactory success.

History gives many examples of the successful use of paper money without a metal basis. When put out by a strong Government, in quantities reasonably proportionate to the wealth of the Government or its people, and made a full legal tender without any exceptional clause, it has never failed to perform the functions of money better than gold, silver, or any other material.

To show how simple the matter is, look at this instance: A market house was built on the island of Guernsey without capital in this way; rent checks were issued in payment for material and labor. When the rent of the stalls became due the Board received these checks as cash until they were all taken in.

In the case of a nation, it is desirable that the paper money should always be kept in circulation. This can be done by receiving it for taxes and paying it out for salaries, supplies, public buildings and all kinds of public improvements.

Give us a Government paper currency, not based upon metals, which fluctuate and go abroad, but based on the integrity of the Government, which is always at or above par, and always stays at home.

We are tired of the continually failing experiment of a metal basis for our circulating medium. We should have a broader basis—the resources and integrity of the nation. Give us a paper money based upon that, the quantity based upon the population, and to increase with the population. Let it be a promise on the part of the government to receive, for any and all obligations, and a legal tender for all obligations, both public and private. Every dollar so put out to be immediately reissued as soon as received by the Government, so we will have no contraction of the currency, and consequently no more panics nor hard times.

C. F. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Editor of *The Medical World.*
Philadelphia, Pa.

Labadie's Answer to Scratch-Awl.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

I am very glad that "Scratch-Awl" will have more to say on the subject of socialism. His article in the August number, however, is not at all convincing.

As an evidence of the fact that there *is* a reaction in the labor organizations from State socialism I refer to the change in the opinions of the oldest and most active workers in the movement, who years ago were either ardent State socialists or looked with a good deal of favor upon Govermental ownership and control of business and industry. Among the best known let me mention P. J. McGuire, Frank K. Foster, Aug. McCraith, Henry Cohen, Geo. A. Schilling, John McLaughlin, John Lennon, Henry Weissman, Geo. L. Horn, Judson Grenell, J. W. Sullivan and others, whose names do not just at this moment come to my mind. It will be noticed that these men are close and careful students of economics, and not among those who are mere parrots, and repeat without thought what they hear others say. I, myself, was as ardent a State socialist as any one could be; was a member of the National Executive Commmittee, and the author of socialistic tracts and the editor of socialistic papers. But I have, by study and personal observation, learned I was in error.

"Scratch-Awl" is unfortunate in his reference to the populist and socialist vote. The socialist vote in Chicago and in Detroit was more ten years ago or over than it ever has been since, and I dare say this is true in almost every city where the State socialists have had tickets in the field. The only way to refute this statement is to give us the figures.

It is begging the question to say that the State is not responsible for "the present deplorable condition of the workingmen," and to lay the blame on corrupt politicians. The one is inseparable from the other. If this is not true, why have not thousands of years of government developed wise and incorruptible politicians?

If "those laws which take from the individual worker the result of his own toil" were removed, there would be no need of the politicians, corrupt or uncorrupt, and the State as we now know it would be removed.

My critic says truly that "the product of labor is absorbed by those who do not labor, through rent, interest and profit." Now, I want to ask him in all seriousness and candor, do not all politicians, honest and corrupt alike, uphold those laws which give the power to those who do not labor the products of labor by interest, profit and rent? Could the State exist without the politicians? As a matter of fact, *the politicians are the State.* The great body of politicians are against labor; therefore the State is labor's enemy.

If reformers would use the ballot for the express purpose of abolishing the State, or, at least, in reducing its powers and functions, there would be some hope in political action; but if our activities be directed toward enlarging the sphere of the State we simply sink ourselves further into the quicksands of industrial iniquities.

"Wealth which the individual creates belongs to the individual, wealth which the community creates belongs to the community," says "Scratch Awl." Will he please tell us what he means by this? The school to which he belongs, as well as all other schools of industrial reformers, says truly that wealth is the result of labor. How in the name of common sense can the "community" create wealth without the labor of the individual; and if each individual gets all that he creates, what is there left for the "community?" Suppose a "community" be composed of 100 individuals. Of this number 80 work and produce 10,000 bushels of wheat. If each one of the 80 do equal work, how much of the total product goes to each individual and how much to the "community?" I do not confine the answer to this question to

"Scratch Awl," but leave it open for any state socialist to answer. I have heard so much about community-created wealth that I am almost out of patience with it, because it is so meaningless. It is impossible to divorce the production of wealth from the individual. A number of individuals may associate for the purpose of increasing their productive power through the division of labor, but this does not give the association something which does not belong to each individual member of the association The greater number cannot deprive any individual member of his full share without doing injustice, and injustice is the direct opposite of that which the labor movement is intended to establish. As I said in the article in THE CARPENTER, *common wealth belongs to e idler as well as to the worker.* This is why I am opposed to the increase of "common" wealth. I want the wealth to be owned by those who produce it, *and to no one else.* This is not what state socialism teaches, "Scratch Awl" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yes, I have great faith in the pure and simple trade union. But I am not foolish enough to expect the trade union to revolutionize our industrial system. I expect it to do an especial work, which is to make the best bargains possible with employers under any and every system which exists now or may exist in the future. It never was the purpose, it is not now the purpose, and hope it never will be the purpose of the trades unions to do anything else. The trade union movement is only a portion of the labor movement, and by no kind of manipulation can it embrace the whole movement, no more than an individual can be a community, because a community is a collection of individuals.

If there are 2,500,000 people in the United States out of employment, and I believe there are, the competitive system is *not* responsible for it. It is the absence of competition—monopoly granted by the state—which is the cause. The state through its land laws has made it possible for the few to monopolize the land. The state through its patent laws has made it possible for the few to monopolize the machinery. The state through its financial laws has made it possible for the few to monopolize the money. The monopoly of these things is the parent of interest, profit and rent.

In conclusion let me say: *Do* be afraid of state socialism; the more you investigate it the more there is to be afraid of.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.

Detroit, Mich.

Historical, by A. Strasser.

THE Anglo-Saxons are entitled to the distinction of having originated the modern labor movement. Traces can be found so far back as 1780, in a book binders' strike in the city of London, England, for a reduction of hours of labor of one per day. The strike was quickly ended by sending the leaders to Newgate jail, where one of them died. According to Chambers' Encyclopedia, the sailors struck in 1801, in the city of New York, which was ended in English fashion—by sending the leaders to jail. The right to organize was unlawful in the early part of this century, both in England and the United States.

With the introduction of machinery in England the condition of the working classes got from bad to worse. In 1811-12 stocking and lace frames were introduced in Nottingham. With no means of defense—the right to organize being prohibited by law—the working people rushed into the houses and shops and broke the frames. Parliament quickly passed an act fixing the punishment of death for breaking a frame. Shortly after this eleven men were condemned to die on the gallows for breaking frames. Under such conditions it was not surprising that England was honeycombed with secret societies, and political dissatisfaction was coupled with social discontent. The country was on the eve of a revolution. Parliament passed an act in 1824 repealing the combination laws which allowed the workingmen to organize in trades unions. For many years subsequently the judiciary refused to recognize the act and punished workingmen under the common law.

With the introduction of improved machinery another serious evil manifested itself. The employment of children and young persons increased from year to year, which had a tendency to reduce wages to a starvation point. The British government appointed a commission in 1830 to inquire into the condition of the factory children. The report said:

"From the whole of the evidence laid before us we find, first, that the children employed in all the principal branches of manufacture throughout the kingdom work during the same time as adults. In some instances children begin to work at the age of five years. It is not uncommon to find them at six years; many are under seven; still more under eight, but the greater majority are under nine."

The trades unions of England, though few in number at that time, started an agitation against the employment of children in factories, and demanded a ten hour day for young persons and women. A law to this effect was passed by the British Parliament in 1847.

A similar agitation was carried on in the United States. In 1832 there was a trades union demonstration composed of 2000 men, on Independence Day, in the city of Boston, Mass., demanding a ten-hour day for factory operatives and all classes of mechanics. The agitation for a ten-hour day spread over the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania. In 1840, President Van Buren issued a proclamation making ten hours a day's work in the navy yards and all government shops. But the law to restrict the employment of women and children did not pass till 1874 in the state of Massachusetts. It took an agitation of thirty-nine years to place this act on the statute books. Other States followed subsequently.

It is an interesting fact that, until 1845, the entire labor movement of the civilized world did not exceed in number, 200,000. At present the membership comes up close to 3,500,000. It is most numerous in Great Britain; next in line is the United States; then comes France, Germany, etc.

The most powerful unions are those whose members pay the highest dues and receive strike, out-of-work, traveling, sick and death benefits. Up till 1887, nineteen unions in Great Britain, composed of 225,000 members, paid in benefits over $41,000,000. This is the reason why the trades union movement is much more successful in England than in the United States.

With the revival of the labor movement, which is now in progress, it should be the duty of every union man to do his utmost to build up the union of his craft upon a solid foundation, strong enough to resist the encroachments of the employers, and to prepare for the next financial and industrial panic, which is bound to reach us between 1901 and 1903.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns whose carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Alliston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.

Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.

Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill
Calgary, Can.

Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.

Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.

Cerona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columous, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S C.
Collinsville. Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.

Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River. Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno. Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne. Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.

Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N, Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park. Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex
Houston Heights, Tex.

Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville. W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W.V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack N. Y.
Newark. N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa,
Ontario,
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.

Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside. Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.

Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.

Santa Cruz Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour Ind.
Summit, N. J.

dingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
thaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson. Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette. Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.

Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.

Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Anaconda, Mon.
Atlanta, Ga.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek Mich.
Belt, Mon.
College Point N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Haughville, Ind.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Kalispell. Mon.
LaSalle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.

Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown. N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto Ont.,
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Millburn N J.
Model City. N.Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Pekin, Ill.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville. Conn.
Southampton, N. Y.
Taylor, Pa.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.

Total, 419 cities.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.
Ashland, Wis.
Austin, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carondelet, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Denver, Col.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Englewood, Ill.
Evanston, Ill.
Fremont, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kensington, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Manor Station, Pa.
Maywood, Ill.
Milwaukee Wis.
Lynn, Mass.
Moreland. Ill.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Galveston. Tex.
Kansas City, Mo.

Murphysboro, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Pasadena. Cal.
Pueblo, Colo.
Rogers Park, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sacramento, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Sheboygan, Wis.
South Chicago, Ill,
South Denver, Col.
South Evanston, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Verona, Pa.
Venice, Ill.
Washington, D. C.
Whatcom, Wash.
West Troy, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon Ind.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
St Joseph, Mo.

Total, 57 cities.

Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Shields, Washington St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 358 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 406 Bergen Street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.
CHICAGO, ILL.—O. E. Woodbury, 167 E. Washington Street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Jas. Frazier, 2244 Eastern Ave.
CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 188 Superior Street.
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Heimrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley Street.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.
LYNN, MASS.—J. D. Cooper, 324 Union Street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.
NEW YORK.—G. D. Gaillard, 475 2d Avenue; G. Ernest, 55 East 4th Street.
NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.—
SHARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1895.

Justice and Love.

ONE of the many funny traits of most men has always been that of hair splitting, trying to make distinctions that are eventually impossible. All fundamental conceptions rest on a uniform sense or meaning from which we cannot get out unless we want to fall into trouble. All such conceptions must then be expressed in forms of language to which we all should attach a definite meaning, even if we use more than one word to grasp the same idea. The utmost difference that can exist in two or more words by which we desire to express the same thought, is that one of them may be more comprehensive than the others, to most minds anyhow, because of incorrect interpretations imparted to the other words. In such cases we need a precise definition of the two or more words tending to confusions in thought.

If we were asked for a definition of love we would resort to the following words of Fenelon:

"I love my family better than myself, my nation better than my family, humanity better than my nation."

That definition would cover, it seems to us, all correct perceptions of justice, provided we have overcome that narrow meaning that has often been applied to the word justice, and tending to carry out the idea of punishment, retribution or the like. All human calamities can be traced to wrong interpretations of the two words which are at the very foundations of human life, and form the title of our present essay.

The plain, unsophisticated meaning of justice, is to be just to myself, and so just to every body else, to stand by my natural rights, and so by the natural rights of all. That means that we have to teach to all men how to assert their own natural rights, how to obtain them, how to preserve them, and so how to make righteous laws. Can love go any farther than that? Has love ever gone quite as far as that?

With few exceptions here and there, in individual cases, love has never stood for the rights of all men. Not a single human enactment or law has ever been made to stand by, or proclaim and specifiy the processes through which natural rights could be enjoyed by all, as children of the same Father. Therefore love in its grand ensemble of collective efforts expressed through human laws, has always repudiated the only possible or best perception of justice. Hence the failure of love in not having yet built up a single righteous social compact. We have divorced love from justice, and thus vitiated and poisoned the two. We have used love to extend and perpetuate injustice.

In the great majority of cases we have spread the sway of our christian dispensation through the sword and the gun, through deceit and selfish means, for purposes of gain, and conquest, and power, vanity and self conceit. And so have we extended all our intensified monopolistic devices and contrivances among the heathens, permeating their whole life with the low materialistic conceptions of wealth accumulation regardless of all high ethical ideals. We could hardly expect to do among heathens any better than among ourselves. And what have we done in our midst, with all our love preachings for long consecutive centuries? We have created the greatest wealth inequalities possible. And the maximum inequality has been produced in our republic, in less than fifty years, principally in about thirty years. No heathen empire has ever done anything like it in any twenty or thirty consecutive centuries. No heathen civilization ever made it impossible for men to have the opportunity of doing some kind of work with which to live, even if very poorly, as it is often the case with us, in times of peace and plenty every where. Or, if you like it best, no heathen nation ever brutalized men in large numbers to the extent of preferring to starve and roam, aimless by the month, rather than to do something and eat something. And that is what many lovely people will tell you, in their absence of all sympathy for the 500,000, or 1,000,000 men we often have through the nation looking for work in vain. That conception of many of our lovely people shows the poverty of the love we have taught in schools and colleges, in churches and cathedrals, in most of our books and daily papers. It is so easy to kick the man who is down, when we are up and forget that we ourselves or those we love may be down before the grave covers them up!

The criminality of the developments just mentioned increases when we remember that, in opposition to large numbers of men out of work, or stupid enough to prefer starvation to labor, as some of our friends assert, we have other men with more millions of dollars than any heathen potentate ever had. And we don't blame them for that. Other men would have done it in their place, if they had overlooked their opportunities. What we blame is the system which invites the criminal abnormalities in question.

Is that system the result of natural laws, or is it the result of human laws interfering with the order of nature, with laws divine? Did you ever come across any natural or divine law stating that Mr. So and So shall have, not only the land and buildings where he lives, but the land and houses of 50, 100, or 500 men, where they have to live, and die, and work, and suffer, while paying tribute by the week or month to this or that Mr So and So? Or do you find any law, divine or natural, anywhere, by which quantities of land, good bad or indifferent, around cities or mines, along roads, and bays, and rivers, shall be left idle by those who want to hold it until their value has increased because of increase in population? All such atrocities and many others are the result of human laws. There is nothing natural or divine about them either, even if they are strongly supported by the so-called best christian people in all nations. There is not an atom of love, not an atom of justice in any such laws

It looks as if we were justified in asserting that our education has not given men any correct conception of the words love and justice. Worse than that. We have so deeply poisoned the minds of many of our best educated men and women, that they cannot even conceive, or refuse to conceive, the logical sequence of improving humanity by the suppression of our laws of robbery, to be replaced by laws of righteousness. They insist upon thinking that at least many of our plain workers are by God made too wicked or stupid to be improved by any improvement in our human laws. That philosophy is very convenient. It relieves us from all trouble in social reconstruction, as long as our laws of robbery allow us to get wealth enough for our own selves.

Each one of us seem to be satisfied with love and justice on a small scale, when necessary to keep respectable in human eyes, or our credit in business life, or the attachment of our friends makes it handy, convenient and satisfactory. Also, when we can play God the Almighty in forms of charity, or helping here and there to raise this or that man.

All the above is good enough in itself; but not good enough if we stop there. The love and justice that Christ preached rises considerably higher than that. It rises up to the point expressed by Fenelon as we have mentioned.

Yes, each one of us must love the nation better than self, his family and friends, and humanity better than the nation. And that is the kind of love which shall make our labor movement successful. As an ultimatum, it is the only process by which we can really protect our own selves and those we love from the calamities that in turn come to each one of us as the result of a civilization which is rotten through from the bottom, so rotten that we imagine there shall be no fun in life if we are not richer and better fellows than other men.

"*That they may be perfection in One*," was the last prayer of Christ, in connection with men, when He was about to leave them. The divine plan is then that each one of us should rise in proportion as we work for the upheaval of humanity, and so for righteous laws equally inviting all men to make the best of themselves. Any self development which is limited to the *Ego* and some friends around, or is satisfied with charity processes while repudiating the idea of universal righteousness for joy and manhood universal any such development rests on a mean, narrow, selfish, pharisaical plane. When carried on through our own individual fault and not from surroundings beyond our control, then we necessarily lose the best joys that God meant we should have on earth, and no doubt the best He meant we should have in heaven. The grave can hardly break the chain of causality between the finite and the infinite, unless we fancy that God is built up after the manner of men, and after the poorest of the lot on top!

JOSÉ GROS.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce to allow first-class men to offer their labor at second-class prices. We hold that the plan of establishing a minimum price for a day's work is to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

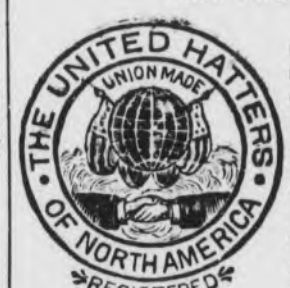
CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

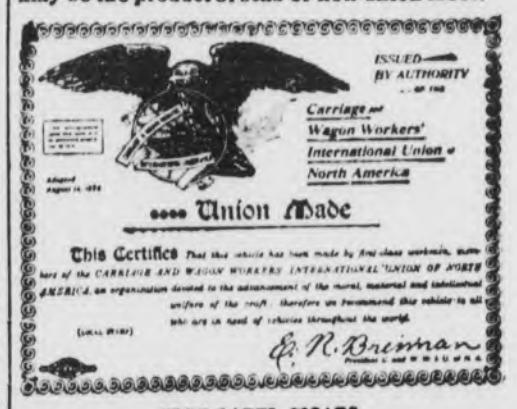
UNION MADE STOVES.

The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

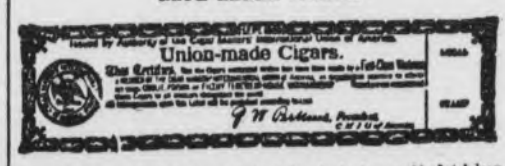
UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1895

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$176 60	146	87 00	316	$28 00	500	82 40
2	48 20	149	4 40	317	10 10	503	8 80
3	7 60	151	22 40	319	4 55	506	4 00
4	60 00	153	3 00	323	2 00	507	5 80
5	22 30	154	7 80	324	2 20	509	23 20
6	2 45	155	10 40	325	7 60	515	19 00
7	2 40	157	4 40	326	11 40	518	20 20
8	17 20	158	4 00	327	8 80	519	5 20
9	9 80	160	9 80	329	3 40	520	5 00
10	188 80	163	5 20	330	5 80	521	12 60
11	62 40	166	8 20	331	2 80	522	4 40
12	16 40	167	16 00	332	23 80	526	49 20
14	2 00	168	10 00	334	5 00	533	14 00
15	19 00	169	15 10	335	8 20	534	2 80
16	67 10	170	2 60	339	4 60	536	3 45
18	3 80	171	9 40	340	75 50	540	3 00
21	11 20	173	4 00	342	18 60	543	4 20
21	21 40	175	17 80	343	9 60	545	3 50
22	85 80	176	21 80	344	4 80	554	17 10
24	8 60	177	4 80	346	6 20	557	3 60
25	13 60	179	35 20	349	15 20	563	48 20
26	5 10	181	106 00	352	3 20	564	4 60
27	8 00	186	6 00	355	12 40	567	19 20
31	2 60	188	1 80	356	1 80	568	4 00
33	60 20	89	18 80	359	11 80	569	5 00
35	5 40	190	5 00	360	20 80	570	10 00
36	15 50	191	9 30	361	2 20	575	4 40
37	2 80	193	4 60	369	4 20	578	7 80
38	5 20	194	2 40	370	10 60	580	4 60
39	17 20	195	7 40	371	2 40	585	2 80
40	8 80	196	3 40	374	14 60	588	3 20
42	14 30	198	14 40	375	155 30	591	4 40
43	95 80	199	11 60	378	4 20	592	2 40
44	9 80	201	1 95	380	1 40	593	4 40
45	1 40	203	19 60	381	21 40	602	1 40
46	3 60	207	10 40	382	53 80	603	14 20
48	2 40	208	4 20	384	3 00	604	15 20
50	3 40	209	17 80	385	10 00	606	7 40
51	2 75	211	15 00	390	5 00	611	11 40
52	9 60	214	3 20	391	8 80	612	5 20
54	10 00	215	21 60	393	4 90	628	5 00
55	9 60	218	4 60	394	2 60	629	7 30
56	4 60	221	9 50	400	6 40	637	10 80
61	24 80	222	6 50	402	2 00	638	11 00
62	42 00	224	20 80	403	1 40	639	9 20
63	22 40	225	6 80	406	6 55	640	4 20
64	8 0	226	3 20	407	73 00	641	1 60
67	5 40	228	9 80	409	3 40	645	4 00
69	2 40	229	3 80	416	21 00	647	7 20
70	8 20	230	4 80	419	6 40	650	2 00
72	81 20	232	2 00	420	4 20	651	4 00
74	9 20	233	1 80	421	8 80	654	6 80
76	8 20	236	3 20	422	1 40	659	9 80
78	4 40	238	10 60	423	6 65	664	2 80
80	7 80	239	18 85	424	6 00	667	8 20
82	5 40	240	14 60	427	4 60	671	50
83	15 70	242	6 00	428	9 40	675	7 20
84	3 20	243	7 00	431	2 20	678	18 60
87	10 80	244	2 60	433	4 20	679	10 00
88	38 00	245	5 45	434	5 40	681	10 00
89	5 00	246	4 20	437	2 20	683	6 40
90	17 90	247	50	440	12 00	685	9 40
92	7 00	249	5 00	442	2 80	687	6 30
93	2 00	250	4 60	444	23 40	689	17 00
94	14 10	251	6 80	445	3 20	692	8 00
95	20 80	253	6 00	446	18 60	696	5 00
97	8 20	254	4 00	447	7 60	698	7 20
99	8 00	257	43 60	449	11 80	699	12 80
101	6 60	258	15 30	450	2 40	701	2 00
102	9 00	260	6 60	451	17 00	703	5 10
103	2 00	263	8 80	453	25 20	704	6 40
104	11 20	265	1 60	454	9 00	705	8 20
108	60 80	266	7 20	457	19 00	707	6 80
109	54 80	267	4 80	460	10 60	714	12 80
111	10 80	268	7 20	464	11 00	715	22 60
112	31 60	269	28 80	465	6 80	716	14 80
113	4 25	273	12.40	468	21 10	717	3 00
114	18 00	274	7 60	469	3 10	723	4 80
115	5 80	277	7 20	470	3 40	725	2 80
118	6 00	280	2 50	471	37 30	26	15 80
119	16 80	281	21 20	473	19 20	728	1 60
121	12 10	284	6 30	474	5 20	730	21 00
122	18 60	286	16 20	476	32 60	736	1 80
124	4 80	288	8 00	478	10 40	738	2 65
126	31 80	290	13 60	479	3 80	739	4 60
131	3 00	291	6 00	481	9 30	740	1 40
132	3 60	294	5 00	482	8 00	745	8 60
134	4 00	295	4 20	483	76 50	750	9 40
136	5 80	300	8 10	484	9 20	756	2 80
137	6 40	301	17 30	486	9 70	757	4 40
138	7 60	304	14 20	487	2 70	766	3 80
140	4 40	305	7 60	490	9 30	783	6 60
141	11 20	306	14 00	493	83 60	788	6 15
142	15 95	308	2 60	496	8 10	745	5 85
143	5 60	309	175 40	497	34 60	799	8 20
144	8 20	315	8 20	499	7 00	805	4 00

Total received, ... $6,117 46

We Have the Power, Why Not the Will?

IT was during the agitation of the ten hour movement from 1835 to 1851, after the President of the United States and several governors had issued proclamations in behalf of a ten hour work day that a printer, Michael Walsh, in 1845, was cast into prison in New York State, and after he had left the cell there was found on the wall a sketch of a "poor, dejected looking creature," representing a laborer in search of employment, and beside it was this eloquent appeal to workingmen:

Arise, degraded sons of toil,
Too long we've basely bowed the knee
To impious drones who claim the soil
Which God for all created free.
If brave and to ourselves be true,
I ask of you, what can we not do?

The wealth which ingrate tyrants wield
To crush and starve us we create;
The blood we shed on flood and field
Gives greatness to the misnamed great;
But short would reign this favored few
Were we but to each other true.

"A bitter destiny, alas,
Has ours been through length of time;
A poor, despised, degraded class,
In every age, in every clime—
Of demagogues and wealthy knaves,
We're still the passive dupes and slaves.

"We have the power, why not the will,
To grasp the power so long denied?
Why basely, tamely stand ye still
While wrongs on wrongs are multiplied—
While grasping wealth and selfish might
Your children starve, your manhood blight?

"One firm resolve one fearless stroke,
One stern assault against the wrong,
Will free us from the galling yoke
We've born too patiently and long.
Then strike, as men should strike, and be
The saviors of posterity!"

The Duties of Capital.

THE REV. WILLIAM Barry, D.D., of Chicago, not long since delivered a masterly sermon, some points of which are worthy of the widest circulation in labor circles. He said: "The disastrous consequences of capitalism without check or limit do not follow upon any one form of government. When we allow the utmost to any one man as a worker, manufacturer, superintendent, or all three together, it should still be clear to us that the social element in what he produces can never be done away. He enters into the labors of his fellow-men and they have accordingly their claims upon him, which both justice and charity forbid him to pass over without recompense. If, then, capital, by which I mean private property yielding revenue, is to exist in a Christian Commonwealth, it must fulfil its duties to the public. For it is a trust, given to the individual upon condition of his exercising the social function which corresponds to it as a Christian ought. And where custom has failed to enforce this view of things, law has every right to interfere. The ministering class of capitalists, supposing they minister, deserve for themselves fair wages. But those wages are most unfair which cannot be paid except at the cost of a permanent nucleus of misery and demoralization, such as the capitals of Europe have long contained within them, and some of the American cities may now see growing up in their midst."

Continuing, the speaker said that even a State is capable of robbing its citizens collectively, as when it surrenders without a proper equivalent rights of way or public lands or the common right of market, and in general, when it creates or suffers to grow up unchecked monopolies, which take an undue share of the products of labor and which violate the economic freedom of others. He added:

"To make thieves restore their ill-gotten goods; to put down 'rings and corners;' to regulate or even abolish so-called 'trusts;' to keep intact the right of 'eminent domain;' to make democracy a real thing, is all one with limiting, defining and Christianizing the powers of those who wield at present according to their good pleasure the material resources gathered by the thought, labor and perseverance of millions upon millions. Individual ownership when divorced from its social functions is the parent of all barbarians who have now become a menace to civilization from within. No spasmodic attempts at private benevolence, no driblets of 'ransom' doled out from superfluous millions, no universities called after reigning monopolies, will do the work which society had neglected.

"Democracy and unlimited capitalism are simply irreconcilable; they will ever be enemies one of the other. When the American continent is fully peopled the handful who are enormously rich will of necessity create and perpetuate a multitude of proletarians sunk into degrading and shameful poverty—serfs with manhood suffrage—with an acknowledged right to vote and a more than doubtful right to eat. If capitalists do not become servants of the Commonwealth they will be its masters.

"What then should the people do in this day of their political supremacy? Two things, I answer. They should insist by custom and legislation on making the contract between capitalist and workman a just, humane bargain. And they should defend, by every fair means at their disposal, the rights of public property—which is, in fact, their property, not permitting them to be sold or squandered or stolen away."

Filing Saws.

Here below are some sketches which appeared in *Carpentry and Building*, and which will aid some "chips" of the craft. The sketches show a file handle which will aid the user in obtaining a

FIG. 1.

uniform bevel and hook to the points of his saw.

Fig. 1 shows the shape of the handle, cut from an inch board. The recess in it is intended to receive that portion of the file which is not cut. Fig. 2 clearly shows the application of the handle. Let the upper beveled side of the handle strike the blade, thus giving a uniform bevel. Before inserting the file in the handle the operator should see to it that

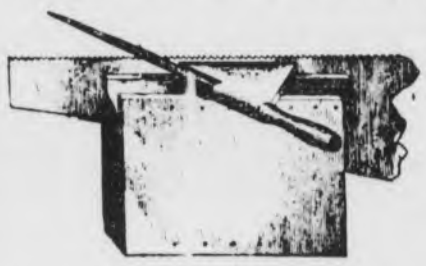


FIG. 2.

it is twisted in such a way that when the flat side of the handle is held parallel to the cutting edge of the saw, it will give the desired hook. The clamp shown in Fig. 2 can be made with 8 inch sides, about 10 inches high. The jaws are let in a downward slant, securely glued and screwed to uprights. The separator at the bottom is nailed to the sides. This clamp can be used in a bench vise or may be screwed to a piece of plank across a window and tightened with a screw clamp for holding the saw.

IN 1630, in New England, carpenters, sawyers, joiners and bricklayers were forbidden by law to take over twelve pence and afterwards two shillings per day. The penalty was ten shillings on giver and taker.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—AUGUST, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc.,	$5,117 46
" Advertisers	11 50
" Subscribers and clearances	5 60
" Rent	10 00
" Chart and express rebate	3 72
Total	$5,148 28

DIVISION OF AUGUST RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58)

General Fund, seven-tenths	$3,603 80
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,029 66
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	514 82
Total	$5 148 28

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

August percentage	$3,603 80
Organizing fund	514 82
Cash balance, Aug 1, 1895	2,759 31
Total	$6.877 93

EXPENSES—AUGUST, 1895

For Printing	$ 328 00
" Office, etc.	430 43
" Organizing	61 26
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Emblematic pins	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3276 to 3299	3,948 35
Cash on hand Sept 1, 1895	2,009 89
Total	$6,877 93

DETAILED EXPENSES—AUGUST, 1895.

Printing 500 postals	$ 1 50
" 16 501 copies Sep't. CARPENTER	326 50
Express age on Journal	1 50
Postage on Journal	18 08
Special writers for Journal	25 00
Engravings for Journal	16 48
Postage on supplies, etc.	25 04
500 postals	5 00
250 emblematic pins	50 00
1 telegram	75
Expressage on supplies	9 10
Office rent for August	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	288 33
Tax to A. F of L. (July)	50 00
A. R. Wyatt, Newark, N. J., for organizing	19 31
E. L. Malsbary, organizing in Cal.	2 00
E P Sandt organizing in Bethlehem, Pa.	3 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	36 95
Rubber seals	4 00
A. W. Woods, 1 chart	1 50
S. J Kent, postage and stationery	2 50
1 dozen carbon papers	40
Ice	1 50
Janitor, cleaning office	6 25
Benefits Nos. 3276 to 3299	3,9 8 35
Total	$1 868 04

Report of Protective Fund.

FOR AUGUST, 1895.

Cash on hand, Aug. 1. 1895	$9,995 67
Receipts for August	1,029 66
Total	$11,025 33
Loaned to General Fund	5,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$16,025 33

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

How to Join Mouldings; or, The Arts of Mitring and Coping. By Owen B. Maginnis. 12mo, cl., 73 pp., 40 il., 1894. $1.00. A standard work on Mitring. Address.

359 W. 124th St., New York City.

Moral Forces in Dealing with the Labor Question.

NO writer or speaker has a happier facility of giving vent to sound, mature thought than our co-worker Mr. W. M. Salter, of the Ethical Society of Philadelphia. In a lecture some months ago he sketched the necessity for the application of ethical principles to the treatment of the labor question. And at this time some excerpts from that lecture will prove instructive:

"In dealing with others we must be just, and justice consists in giving them their full dues, in respecting them on their own account, in remembering that they have the same nature and the same ends of existence as ourselves. Hence, whenever two men are dealing with one another, the law of justice—the law of mutual respect and regard—applies; it applies just as much in a business dealing, in buying and selling, in fixing wages, as in any transaction between friends or between members of the same household It is impossible, then, to set off the industrial world as a field by itself, and say that the transactions that are going on there are beyond the scope of true moral principles. Practically speaking, moral sentiments may have little enough influence there; but it will not do to say that they are inapplicable.

"And what really are the economic laws against which these sentiments are supposed to be powerless? The laws now in question are of course those bearing on the remuneration of laborers. So far as I can make out, these laws (or law) amount about to this: That one in selling anything he has in his possession endeavors to get all he can for it, and that one in buying anything endeavors to pay as little as possible for it; or, to make an application to the matter in hand, those who hire labor want to get it as cheaply as possible, and those who sell it want to sell it as dear as possible. As the motive of self-interest urges persons to act in this way, and as self-interest is so deep and tolerably constant a motive in men, this way of acting may, if we will, be called a law of action. But can we say that moral impulses are powerless against it?

"The law, it must be remembered, is not something outside man, but a law of man, a law of his will; to say, then, that this law cannot be interfered with is to say that there is but one motive that can possibly influence man (that of self interest); which is to say, in turn, that a man cannot act for others as well as for himself, that human nature is somehow such that thoughts and impulses of justice and love cannot get a place or exert an influence within it. Now human experience belies any such notion. I cannot stop to prove this. But every one knows it. Individuals now and then act unselfishly, and sometimes whole communities are animated by an unselfish enthusiasm. In the family, any one would be thought unnatural who always considered simply his own interests and never acted for the benefit of wife or child, of husband or parent. Professional men and women sometimes give their services away; persons in business sometimes do what they would never do if their concern was for themselves alone.

"The law of buying as cheaply as one can, or of selling as dear as one can, is not a necessary law any more than any other law born of self-interest; thoughts of equity may interfere with it, thoughts of the situation and needs of others, thoughts of what one would like were he in the place of others, thoughts of what is due to those with whom we are dealing as our fellow-men and our brothers. I do not say that the economic law now under discussion is thus commonly interfered with; but I do say that it might be interfered with and it is simply absurd, simply indicates confusion of mind, to speak of it as absolute and unchangeable in any such way as the law of gravitation is. The law is born of the human will and the will can change. What moral forces are *going* to accomplish, I do not undertake to say. I am now concerned only to maintain that there is room for them, possible play for them; that they are not barred out in the nature of the case, as some would think.

And now—briefly, and yet as clearly as possible—what do we mean by the labor question? It may, of course, mean many things; but what I have in mind now is the problem how the laborer can share more fully than he ordinarily does in the wealth he helps to produce. The problem has many branches and covers many details; but this, as I now use the phrase, is the gist and the upshot of it. How can the laborer as he is,—and not by becoming a different being from what he is,—how can the laborer as he is, and performing the useful function in society that he does, get more of the wealth he helps to create, and what part can moral forces play in contributing to this result? This is the subject to which I address myself.

Now, the notion of any right in this matter, the notion of what the laborer is entitled to, is very vague in the public mind. Some think he is entitled simply to what he can get,—*i. e.*, that there is no rule in the matter. Others think he is entitled to what he agreed to work for, whatever the circumstances in which he made the agreement. Some among laborers themselves seem to think they are entitled to all that is produced. Between these extremes the sober view that every one who contributes to the wealth of society is entitled to enough to enable him to live a properly human life, is yet to find any extensive following. The basis, thus, for any deep sense of a labor problem hardly exists. With the workingmen, personal or class interest is apt to urge them on. But the outside world can hardly see why workingmen should have more wages than why employers should have more profits.

Many there are who hold that every one should accept the lot in life which seems assigned to him by Providence; that one should bear poverty as one does the other ills of life. Others would like to make out that poverty is a blessing rather than an evil. There is no clear general perception that the end of life is the development of the total humanity that is in us, and that these possibilities are precious in all men. For if this is true, there is no (so-called "Providential") lot of men with which they should be content, short of one in which they are progressively realizing the possibilities of their natures. If this is true, wealth comes to have a meaning and purpose beyond itself, for it is a means for setting men free and enabling them to live for something beyond the satisfaction of their animal necessities; and it is just as important that one person should have it (or be able to acquire it) as that another should.

A fundamental clarification of moral ideas is therefore necessary. "Good" people are as deficient in this respect as others. Most good Christian people saw no wrong in slavery until comparatively recent times, and when they *were* moved, it was more, I suspect, by hearing tales of suffering than by the thought of wrong. Meagre wages and long hours of labor are wrong not merely because the laborer does not like them; he may be so demoralized by them that he loses the spirit to strive for anything else. They are wrong because they prevent his living, save in exceptional cases, more than an animal life (and not even that for as long a period as others, the mortality among the poor being exceptionally great). Meagre wages means not merely that it is impossible to provide properly for the material basis of existence, but that to develop and nourish the mind, to feed one's sense of beauty, and to give one's self the surroundings that a human being ought to have, are equally out of the question. Long hours of toil mean that one is fit for little but toil, that one's higher capacities are deadened or never brought into play. One with a clarified conscience is driven to ask *why* large classes of his fellow-men are compelled to live under these conditions; he explores the causes, he searches out remedies,—in other words, the labor problem is already upon him; his ideal convictions have brought him face to face with it, whether he wishes to face it or no.

The labor of the working-class is for others' benefit rather than their own; the employer gains by it, the landowner gains by it, the capitalist gains by it; but the laborer frequently gets from it only the pittance which enables him to refresh his vital forces and go on working. He allows himself to be thus taken advantage of because he cannot help it,—because, whether wisely or foolishly, he would rather live on whatever terms than not live at all. By no means do I say or imply that the employer does not do a service, or that the landlord—so long as the private ownership of land is permitted—does not do a service, or that the capitalist does not do a service. I do not see that in principle either profits or rent or interest are wrong. I hold that those among workingmen who say that all that is produced is rightfully theirs, are extravagant and deluded,—though over-estimation of one's self has sometimes more of the promise and potency of life and progress in it than a submissive underestimation. I simply say that the laborer renders a service along with the rest, a service equally necessary to the social organism and equally honorable with that which others render, and hence, that he should be rewarded in something like the same way, on something like the same scale, with the rest. In other words, there should be a substantial equality of conditions, and the cause of inequality (I do not mean absolutely, but to the extent it exists and has generally existed in the world) is not nature or God, but, to put it quite tersely, greed.

But if the labor problem is at bottom a moral problem, the only radical solution of it must be a moral solution. This does not mean that external changes may not have their place,—changes in law and custom, changes in the machinery of the social system. But the moral solution must come first and be their precursor. By a moral solution of the labor problem I mean a change in the thoughts and dispositions of men: I mean new ideas and ideals, new ambitions, new motives and rules of action in the private heart. I confess that so long as men in general have the grasping spirit, so long as they want all they can get hold of, I do not see how it can matter much what the forms or machinery of society are; in effect, we shall have about what we have now. Until men are democratized at heart, the forms of democracy count for little, as we are coming to learn in our own country. We have "triumphant democracy" talked of here by those who might more intelligently speak of the unparalleled opportunities for greed in democracy.

In the nature of the case, law or any species of compulsion can only be effective against a minority. The majority of men (yes, the large majority) must be revolutionized in their sentiments, "transformed by the renewing of their minds," before any greatly beneficient social revolution or transformation can take place. I must speak frankly; to have labor, unmoralized, on top would not be a great improvement on the present *régime*, in which capital is on top. The way of service, of concession, is the only way to peace. Society does not want new bosses, but the abolition of the spirit of bossism, and an order of men and women who will make the service of the community their daily duty,—their religion, or part of it. The consuming thought must be that of brotherhood, of an equal realization by all of the great ends of existence.

Already there are signs that may encourage us. The church is waking; society is waking; great voices are making themselves heard for justice and for brotherhood; the world of labor is itself getting a new consciousness, is disciplining itself, is learning within its own ranks the lessons of solidarity and mutual help. May the new spirit spread everywhere and bring some worthy consummation at last.

The Value of Theoretical Knowledge and Instinct to Mechanics.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE recent fall of the "Ireland" building, at Third Street and West Broadway, New York City, has prompted me to note a few peculiar incidents which I have known to happen during my 20 years building experience.

During a conversation lately a gentleman asked me if I had ever met a serious or peculiar accident while building. Of course, I myself had never met with one, but his question awoke my memory to some very unusual circumstances which I had encountered and proved how valuable to the possessor were a theoretical knowledge of construction and an animal instinct. The former is, of course, the most reliable, because it judges from things visible and the latter is simply the atmospheric nervous sensibility induced by some fact or facts, existent, yet not within the range of vision.

Both are valuable and in daily and active use, with the difference that, the one being positive is regarded and acted upon, but the other being uncertain is doubted, and often, sometimes unfortunately too often, neglected. Let us give examples of both agents and see the result. * * * * *

In the year 1884, the writer was employed as a journeyman carpenter, on Long Island, in the construction of a skating rink, and though he was in high favor with the builder, yet did not feel entirely at ease, having noticed the niggardliness of the time and material spent in constructing the scaffold and appliances necessary for the work. To explain this fully to readers of THE CARPENTER, I would state, that the men were not permitted to drive the nails home to the head; in order that they might be drawn out and used again. The writer noting this down-right parsimony and feeling that it would sooner or later result in an accident, at first thought of giving up the job, but on second consideration, thought it best not to show any timidity, but to make things as secure as he possi

bly could. Though he felt that something would happen he resolved to brave it out All went smoothly for about two weeks, until the side walls were set up and covered and it was time to raise the trusses for the roof, which had already been framed and bolted together on the floor. One morning on going on the job the builder gave the writer and his partner to nail together, three 6 x 6 timbers each 16 feet long, using 2 x 6 battons 6 feet long, nailed on 4 sides to hold them together, so as to form a gin pole, to the top of which he intended to attach 4 guys and block and tackle. When the pieces were completed the writer commenced to quietly pack away his tools, which, of course attracted the attention of the contractor, who immedietely inquired what was the matter; the reply was, that as an accident was likely to take place it would not be wise to stay any longer inside the area of the building, and as the writer had only one life, he preferred to rest rather than risk it. Then he sarcastically inquired what accident was likely to happen; he was informed that the gird-pole being in three pieces, it was not strong enough to stand the lateral strain and would probably buckle or bend when the truss had been raised two thirds of its height. The truss would fall, and the writer thought it best not to be close to it when it did fall. At 11 o'clock on the same day, exactly what the writer predicted did happen—the truss sheared sideways, carried out one wall, broke a man's leg, and caused all the men to immediately give up the job.

My partner, being daring, was eventually killed on another, by the falling of a carelessly constructed scaffold.

Regarding the value of instinct the writer has very good reason to acknowledge it.

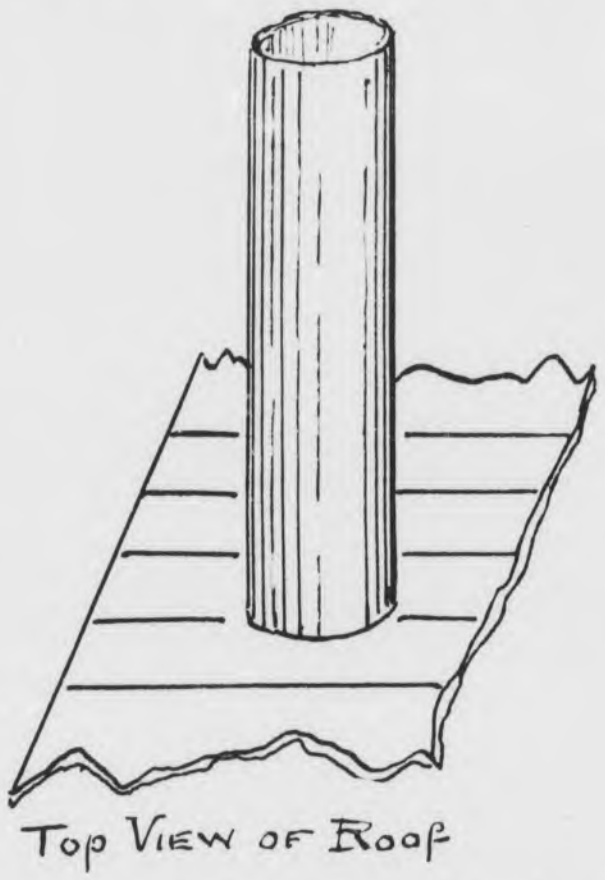
In the year 1886, while an underforeman of a prominent builder in Brooklyn, the writer, having mounted a scaffold, which was constructed of hemlock timbers, for the purpose of examining the ceiling, when one man who led on the job, (there were three working together) informed him that he had an idea something was going to happen and he wanted to stop work. Having noted that this mechanic was remarkably bright and diligent, as most Germans are, the statement seemed odd, especially as he had no valid reason to make it, however, having a sort of instinctive feeling that he was right, it was thought best to try and find out if there could be any cause for it. This happened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. It had rained all Saturday night and Sunday and the roof not being tinned, the hemlock timbers became saturated, therefore reducing their strength one-half. In addition to the weight of the scaffolding plank, which was inconsiderable, the hemlock bearer sustained the weight of the ceiling to be put up. The writer noticed that dry, the hemlock timbers should carry all the weight placed upon them easily, but if they were weighted in the centre they were over-loaded and would break. In view of this all hands were ordered to distribute their stuff over the scaffold from end to end, so as to spread the strain over the entire lengths of the timbers. Unfortunately this order was disregarded by two mechanics who probably did not understand it, being Swedes, with the result that one was killed outright and the other died that evening. Since that event the writer has been a firm believer in carpenters' instinct, and the recollection of the former event makes him impress upon carpenters the necessity of the possession of at least a little theoretical knowledge. The only pleasant feature of the disastrous "Ireland" building is that the only man who escaped was an Irish laborer who got on a spree and was sound asleep when it collapsed.

Hints to Carpenters.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HOW TO STACK LUMBER.

All timber, especially that which is to be used in the conetruction of a frame house, should be properly piled or stacked up adjacent to the building until the building is ready for its use. When the stuff is dumped from the wagon it should immediately be put into piles according to the different sizes of the timbers; for example, all 2″x4″, 2″x6″, 2″x8″, 2″x10″, and so on should be kept in separate piles according to their lengths, as ordered in the lumber bill, in a manner to allow the air to circulate around each stick and permitting water to fall through, without remaining on the timbers. Piles should in every case have blocks set under them so as to prevent those next the ground absorbing the dampness therefrom. If the pile be very large, as in the case of sheathing boards, it should be pitched slightly from end to end to permit the water to run off. Should flooring be brought to the building before the roof is on, it should be very carefully stacked in layers with strips intervening between each layer, and the top of the pile should be carefully covered with rough boards over-lapping and breaking joint in such a way as to prevent any rain from wetting the stuff. This is absolutely necessary if the flooring be of white pine and kiln dried; as, on account of the extreme sensibility of the wood to dampness, it will expand if wetted and contract again when laid and subject to the heat of a room. It is always best not to have flooring, wainscoting and trim come to the building until after the roof is entirely completed. The same care must be used in stacking corner boards, clap boards and other outside finish as applied to flooring. The best method, however, is to have all the outside finish primed before sending to the job.



NAILS FOR FLOORING AND ROOFING.

The following table will give carpenters the proper size of nails to order for any job The table is for ordinary widths from 3-inch to 7-inch boards:

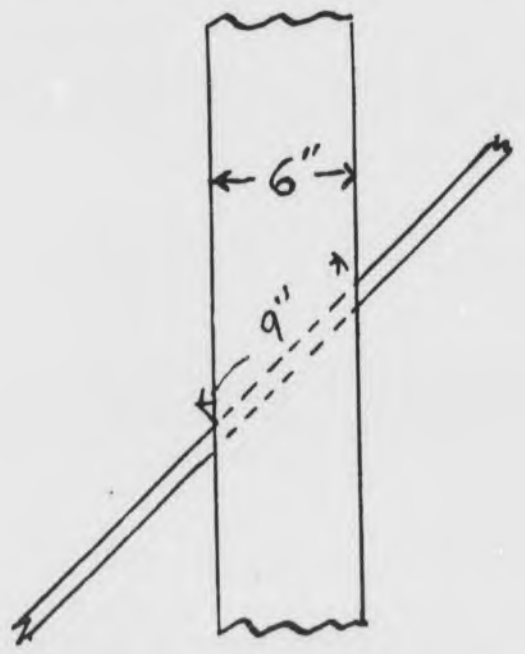
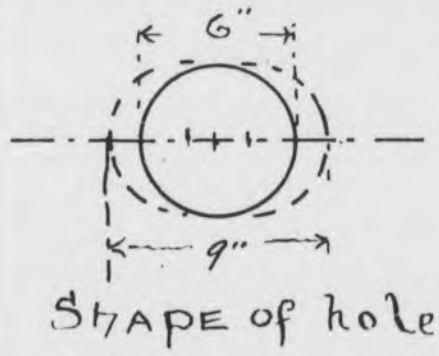


TABLE.

Thickness of floor.	Size.	Length.	No. to pound.
7/8 inch	8-penny	2½ inches	92
1 1/8 inches	10 penny	3 inches	60
1 3/8 inches	12 penny	3½ inches	44
1 3/4 inches	16-penny	3½ inches	32
2 inches	16-penny	3½ inches	32
2¼ inches	20-penny	4 inches	24
2¼ inches	20-penny	4 inches	24
2¾ inches	20-penny	4 inches	21
* *	*	* *	*

TO LAY OUT A ROOF-HOLE FOR A CIRCULAR SMOKE PIPE.

Referring to the first sketch it will be seen that the pipe passes up through the roof, which is half pitch, or 12″ and 12″ on the steel square. The diameter of the pipe (outside) is 6″, so that if the roof were flat all that would be needed would be to locate position or centre of hole, strike it with the compasses, and cut it out; but the roof being pitched it lengthens on the pitch, so that the hole will be elliptical instead of circular.



The second sketch explains this.

Assuming the pipe to be 6″, and the length of the pitch 9″, then the hole can be struck out with the compasses in the way seen in the third sketch, where the three centres are shown. This method will be found applicable enough in practice, but the hole must have its edges cut vertically, as shown in the second illustration.

An Appalling Shame.

Truly, this is a nation of workers, of wealth creators, and yet, in the face of this strong and convincing governmental evidence of the workers' power and usefulness in adding to the country's wealth and influence, we are confronted by the appalling and shameful fact that of our country's great wealth, amounting by careful estimate, to more than sixty billions of dollars, 70 per cent. is owned by the rich, who represent only ¼ per cent. of the families within the United States, while the poor and middle class of our people, representing 98 6 per cent. of our families, only own 30 per cent. of the wealth produced by their skill and brawn.

The founders of this government, with a heroism unparalled in history, struggled to break the bonds of tyranny and oppression and to establish "equal and exact justice among men," and they believed they had succeeded, but what would be their surprise and sorrow could they but for a moment note how their successors have ignored both precept and practice of their predecessors and established a system of distributive justice (?) that has allowed 182,000 families in the United States to accumulate $43,367,000,000, while the balance of our people, representing 12,820,000 families, have only secured $18,715,000,000.

The 22,735 661 persons who were engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 should carefully study these figures, and, through the joint effort of organization and the ballot, secure to the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" a greater share of the wealth which their labor creates.—*American Federationist.*

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1828.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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AT

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Taking the Places of Strikers.

PROF. GEORGE Gunton, of New York, in a lecture recently to one of his classes on political economy, made a very convincing talk against the low-principled class of working people who are ever ready to jump into the places of those workers who may happen to go out on a strike:—

"In the first place, why do laborers always make such a struggle to prevent others from taking their places; and why is it that the community always comes to the front with professions of sympathy for the so-called 'scabs?' In every one of the five morning papers which I took up this morning, there were strong editorials on this particular point, lauding the military and the police and upbraiding the strikers for their violence and 'uncalled for' interference with the rights of others. The argument is that these 'scabs' are out of work, and that it is every man's privilege to look for and accept a position. That is true; there is no doubt about it. Then the argument continues, if they are prevented from working they are in a position of *enforced idleness*. True, but were they not in idleness before? Any person who comes in to take the place of a striker is the worse off because of that strike. He was out of work before, and he would not have had this opportunity but for the effort of the others to improve their position. Then, I say, that job does not exist for him. If he gets it another man walks the street, and what is more, the one who now walks the street is the better of the two. He is always the best citizen who is willing to risk something to improve the place he occupies. Then if there is but one place, but one man can have it. Now if the other man steps in and takes the job, he immediately puts an end to all chance of improving it. Between the claims of these two, all the interests of the community are in favor of the man who is willing to sacrifice something to improve his situation.

"It is argued by the press that when laborers go on strike they have thrown up their job and have relinquished all rights to their positions as much as if they had left individually to go and work elsewhere. Now, this is a subterfuge. It is a technical pretension which is practically and actually untrue. Both the press and employers who employ this subterfuge know that it does not represent the case. They know that in case of a strike the men have not left their places in the same sense as if they had resigned to take another position elsewhere. They know that the men have no such idea of permanently leaving, and they know that employers do not expect them to so leave in the case of a strike. On the contrary, the employers expect the men to come back but they hope to force them to come back on the old conditions. If this were an honest contention and the employers really thought the men so regarded it, and really expected that they would permanently move away, in nine cases out of ten they would yield to the strikers' demands before the laborers threw down their tools, but it is well known that they do not expect any such thing and consequently it is dishonest to pretend that they do.

"This is demonstrated by the kind of tactics employers adopt in getting new men. They hardly ever expect to get or even take the pains to get competent men to fill the place of strikers, but usually send out their agents to pick up shiftless ne'er-do-wells who can be hired temporarily for the purpose of frightening the strikers into coming back under the pretense that their places are being filled. As a rule the employers pay these buffers much more than they are willing to pay their own laborers and they do so because they do not expect to keep them permanently. They pay them a premium simply to act as tools with which to defeat the strikers whom they expect to take back with the privilege, of course, of punishing the ringleaders.

"Instead of strikers injuring the opportunities of other laborers they are really martyrs to their whole class. They assume all the hardships and risks in trying to improve their position. If they succeed others share the benefit. If they fail, they bear all the loss. It is the outsiders who take the strikers' places that inflict the real injury. They simply assist in preventing the strikers from improving their position, and so far as they succeed they injure the whole class without even benefiting themselves. Such persons should be looked upon with suspicion. We can never honor a traitor to society; we always respect and raise monuments to those who have done something to benefit their kind. Those who for momentary benefits will injure their class cannot be regarded as honorable men. A man who thinks anything of the respect of his fellows would rather tramp the streets till his heels were off than descend to such an act."

Increase of Wealth and its Concentration.

IN September, 1889, Thomas Sherman, a Brooklyn lawyer, published an article in the *Forum*, in which he declared upon the basis of comparisons of British statistics that 25,000 persons owned more than half the national wealth, *i. e.*, less than 4-100 of 1 per cent.; or, that 1-2600 of the people own more than half the wealth. Mr. Sherman again published an article in which he went more into detail. He stated the admitted fact that 1-30 of the English people own 2-3 of the wealth. He makes out that in America some 235,000 families, or 1-60 of the whole, own 2-3 of the wealth; *i. e.*, the case is just twice as bad as in England. 50,000 families, or 1-240 of the whole own 1-2 the wealth. Moreover, he makes out that the middle class is comparatively small, the rich and the middle together constituting only 1-9 of the whole population. Thus out of 13,000,000 of families, 11,500,000 are of the poor class whose wealth amounts to less than $200 a person, and the 11,500,000 own less than 1-5 of the wealth. The census of 1890, had been taken. It did not count the rich as Sherman had done, but the poor. It found that while the wealth of the country is about $60,000,000,000, 52 per cent. of the families are worth less than 1-20 of it. Ninety-one per cent. of the families own only 29 per cent. of it, while the other 9 per cent. own 71 per cent. of the wealth. It also appears that this tendency is increasing instead of diminishing. We find that three different lines of evidence in the past 5 years have proved that there is an immense concentration of wealth in this country. We must recognize that the nations vast wealth does not bring culture, comfort and independence to the rank and file of the people. If the nation's wealth is to mean the nation's well-being the rank and file of the people must reverse the policies which the rich and tools of the rich have thrust upon them. The nation's wealth to-day is 4 times what it was 30 years ago. If this increased wealth is to bring with it the independence and comfort and educated manhood the conscience and heart of the nation must take hold of this problem.

Henry Fawcett's Plea for Reduced Hours of Toil.

THIS is not the language of a cheap agitator, it is not the language of a sentimentalist, but it is the language of Henry Fawcett, who for many years has occupied the chair of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, England. A man who has for many years been a member of the English Parliament, a man who has been a member of the English Cabinet, having been for some time Postmaster General of the British Empire, a man who is regarded as one of the most intelligent and accurate writers upon social and industrial conditions now living. Note his words:

"There is nothing, perhaps, more to be regretted than the fact that extraordinary commercial prosperity and an unprecedented accumulation of wealth have hitherto done so little to shorten the workman's hours of labor. It is unreasonable to expect that the moral qualities in man's nature can be duly developed if life is passed in one unvarying round of monotonous work. We are constantly being reminded of the ennobling and elevating influence produced by contemplating the beauties of nature, by reflecting upon the marvels which science unfolds, and by studying the triumphs of art and literature. Yet no inconsiderable portion of the toiling masses are reared in such ignorance and surrounded from early childhood to old age by so much squalor and misery that life could be to them scarcely more dreary or depressing if there were no literature, no science, and no art and if nature had no beauties to unfold. The undue length of time which men have been accustomed to work represents, so far as many branches of industry are concerned, a thoroughly mistaken policy. In many instances it is undeniable that men would not only get through more work, but would do it more efficiently, if they had more opportunity for mental cultivation and for healthful recreation. No small part of the intemperance which is laid to the charge of laborers is directly to be traced to excessive toil. When strength becomes exhausted and the body is over fatigued there often arises an almost uncontrollable desire to resort to stimulants."

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RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen, therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon resuming full membership.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

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J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

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A Strong Indictment of Present Conditions.

AN address with the ring of the right metal of trade unionism was issued some time ago by the Central Labor Union of Boston. It is not too late now to give it meritorious place in our columns. Its patriotic fervor and stinging arraignment of modern political and industrial abuses make it a rare and sparkling gem in the world of labor literature. The address is also manly and aggressive, dignified in tone and well worth study. Here is the substance of it :

The organized labor forces of Boston and vicinity look with alarm upon the continued encroachments on their rights and privileges as citizens of Massachusetts and of the United States.

From the day of the founding of the colony to this year of grace the plain people have been the source of the true greatness of the republic.

The power resting in them as sovereign citizens has been used to sustain and promote free institutions by their intelligent energy ; they have increased material wealth beyond compare ; they have fostered education and the arts; they have caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose; they have populated the territories and founded new States.

Under their hands the fields have yielded their fruits and the mines have given up their treasure to the use of man ; in war they have proven their prowess ; in peace they have established their capacity for self-government.

The financial panics that have swept thousands from comfort into penury were not the result of their cornering the money of the realm or their legislative foolishness.

The periods of industrial stagnation and paralysis which have driven workers from homes to hovels, or tenements, pauperizing sovereignty and robbing childhood of the comforts and opportunities that foster true manhood and womanhood were not caused by their indolence or extravagance.

Their sin has been the sin of too much indifference to their own interests. Too much dependence upon the patriotism and wisdom of those of larger opportunities.

They have not corrupted the courts of justice nor bought legislators like cattle in the open market.

They have not cornered the food supply of the people.

Slowly the truth has dawned upon them that they are a class, the slaves of an unjust, unwise and un American system of industry, of vicious land laws and of financial jugglery.

Their heritage of political liberty has been bartered away by political bosses.

Their heritage of an empire of homesteads and farms has been given over to those great monstrosities of the nineteenth century, the baron of the railroad and the mine and the prince of industrial aggregation.

In the place of the plantation has grown up the slum, the slave driver of the field is replaced by the boss of the shop.

Aroused to the dangers that threaten the republic, the working people have organized their forces to withhold the hand of the destroying power of a vain and unpatriotic plutocracy.

The working people demand industrial liberty and justice in distribution of the wealth they create as well as justice in the courts of law.

To withstand this movement of the people the minions of plutocratic power have appealed from arguments and arbitration to the bayonet and gatling gun.

Processes of law long established in the interests of an equitable adjustment of civil cases have been wrested from their established intent and purpose to rob the citizen of his right to a trial by a jury of his peers.

Armed men under private control, the Hessians of capitalism, have invaded communities and murdered men, women and children. Free and independent States, capable and willing to protect life and property, have been invaded by United States troops, even against the protest of mayors and governors.

The material property of the plutocracy is held to be superior to the property of the citizen in the products of his labor and in his right to withhold his labor from the market.

The Congress of the United States and the administration, hopelessly divided on all else, are united in the defense of those who have continuously violated law with impunity and robbed the treasury of millions of the people's money.

The appropriations for the army and navy, for forts and battleships have been lavish, while nothing has been appropriated to protect the people from the demoralization of unemployment.

The nation, once the training school of the people in military tactics, is fast becoming a standing army of a class Armories, reproductions of the terrific castles of feudal times, arise on every hand, and a recommendation has been made by high officials of this State to turn our police stations into citadels that the police force may be put upon a military basis.

Such display and threats of military power bespeak the infernal weakness and presage the failure of the republican government.

The Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity utters its warning and reminds the citizens that there is no danger when justice and equity prevail and no safety where poverty and oppression are the common lot of those who labor with their hands.

We appeal to you as citizens, with one common interest and one common destiny, not to be divided on race or creed issues, not to be diverted from the central thought of that spirit of true Americanism that seeks the advancement of the many rather than the aggrandizement of the privileged few, and which will ultimately make of all the people of the earth one common brotherhood.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new memoer.

Sep 7—.A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputised by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of $2 00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than $1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C, and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B, must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G.S-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Lolus Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging $2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Equality.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when that earth
Fades from their dying eyes.

'Tis man alone who difference sees
And speaks of high and low.
And worships those, and tramples these,
While the same path they go.

On, let men hasten to restore,
To all their rights of love;
In power and wealth exult no more,
In wisdom lowly move.

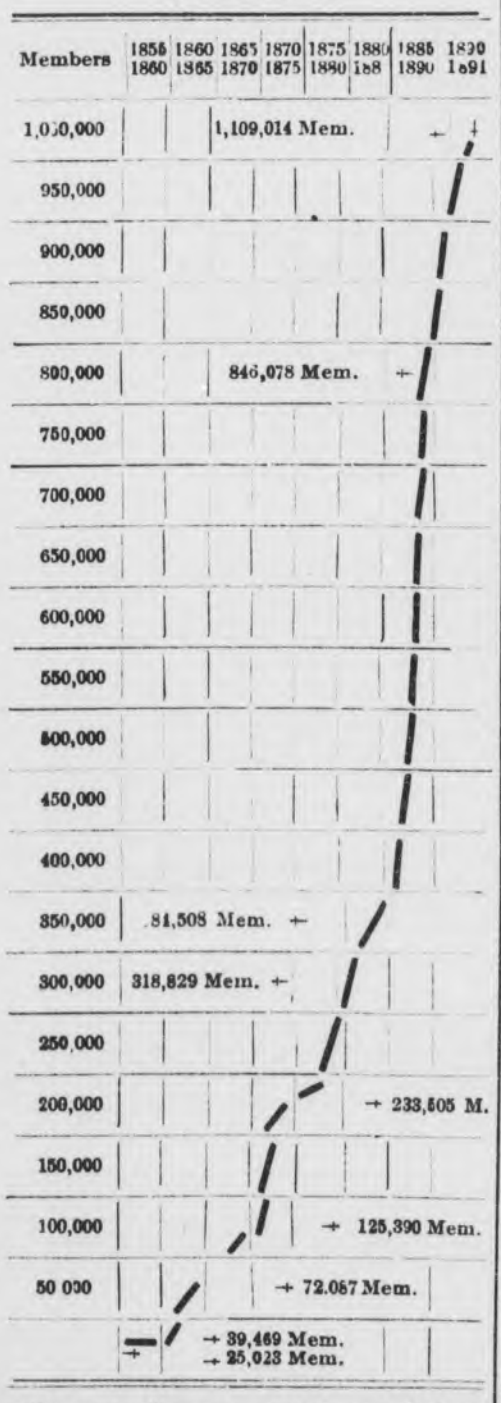
A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

PAUPERIZED BY THE STATE—ENFRANCHISED BY THE UNION.

BY HUGH McGREGOR.

GENERAL Rate of Growth—The process by which the so-called "amalgamated" or general unions were formed having been described, we will now endeavor to present in a clear forcible manner, by means of the following diagram, the rate of growth of trade union membership as a whole. This diagram is compiled from figures obtained from unquestionably reliable sources and shows the number of members at the end of each five years by the diagonal line crossing the upright lines; each division from left to right representing a period of five years, and each division from the bottom upward representing a growth of 50,000 members.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RATE OF GROWTH OF TRADE UNION AS A WHOLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1855 TO 1891, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE.



The marvellous numerical growth here presented is another proof that the realities of practical life may surpass the wildest dreams of the most revolutionary social theorists. Here we see revealed that where there was one (1) trade unionist in 1855, there are now more than forty-four (44) practical men banded together to realize the best aspirations of the laboring masses. During the period in question, 1855 91, the trade union has doubled its membership five (5) successive times. Disturbing influences, such as commercial panics, have retarded for a time its normal rate of growth, but with the re-establishment of ordinary business conditions the growth has been correspondingly accelerated. By the figures here presented, we see that on an average the trade union has doubled its membership every seven (7) years; while the population of the United Kingdom which increases faster than that of any other country, except North America, only doubles itself in seventy (70) years. The trade union, then, increasing ten (10) times faster than population is within measurable distance of the time when it will include in its ranks all the desirable adult manual workers. We are justified in assuming that that time will arrive about the year 1917; for, if the rate of growth that has been maintained during the thirty-six (36) years ending 1891 is maintained for a further period of twenty-six (26) years, then the one million one hundred and nine thousand (1 109,000) trade unionists and the ten million two hundred thousand (10,200,000) adult manual workers of 1891 will have increased in 1917 to fifteen millions (15,000,000) respectively.

Revival of Trade Union Benefits—The functions exercised by the trade union in all ages and all countries have been practically the same. Each and all of these functions have unquestionably been more freely and fully performed in some ages and localities than in others, but from a sufficiently extensive point of view they may be defined as follows:—(1) the mutual protection of the unions against oppression from without; (2) the protection by each union of the special interest of its craft or calling; and (3) the care of each union for its members in case of misfortune. In modern times the first of these functions is no longer exercised by the combined craftsmen in arms on battlement walls or on the battlefield, but by local councils and general conventions of delegates chosen for that special purpose, who more or less explicitly appeal in the name of labor to the supreme tribunal of public opinion. The second of these functions, also called "protective," is that which is concerned with the regulation of wages and other conditions of labor, and is directly exercised by each union for its own craft exclusively. The third function is that generally known as "benevolent;" and which, having been first revised or systematized by the more special crafts, is gradually extending to the unions of general laborers as their existence by combination becomes more regular and secure.

The feature of primary concern in every union is necessarily that which relates to the maintenance of sufficient wages and decent conditions of labor. But this protection feature has found the best guarantee for its efficiency in the existence of the benevolent feature. That is to say, that those unions that have adopted the most liberal scale of "benefits" are precisely those that have maintained the best filled ranks, the best filled treasuries, the best rate of wages, and the best working conditions, alike in good and in bad times.

Judging from the well known traits of human nature there probably never was a time when the unions did not extend the open hand to their members in distress. But at the commencement of the revival of the trade union such assistance depended on voluntary contributions collected for each individual case. Indeed, the funds needed for protective purposes were gathered in the same way; as they are to this day in every country except those where the English language prevails. The coalition law, 40 George III. (1800) specially prohibited such collections or the passing around of the hat. And it was not until the repeal of the most shameful features of the coalition laws, in 1824 that regular dues and permanent benefit funds were practicable. The first instance on record of the establishment of fixed benefits, in addition to that of strike pay, is that of the Iron Founders Friendly Society. That union established an "out-of-work benefit" and a "sick benefit" in 1831, and a "retiring benefit," called "superannuation," in 1836. This example was followed by the Associated Moulders of Scotland with an out of-work benefit in 1841 and a retiring benefit in 1843. The combined "out-of work and traveling benefit" of the London Compositors dates from 1848, but the retiring benefit of that isolated local union only dates from 1877.

New Year's Day, 1851, marks a grand epoch in the history of the trade union, for on that day the consolidation of the several unions of machinists, etc., constituting the Amalgamated Society of Engineers came into effect. The rules of the Engineers provided that each member should pay regular fixed dues of twenty five cents (25c) per week; and should be entitled to certain fixed sums every week when out of work, sick, or in old age; also to assistance when traveling in search of work, to certain gross sums in the event of accident, loss of tools, death of the member's wife, and finally a member's heirs were entitled to a fixed sum on the member's death. The benefit paid to each member in case of a strike or lockout was to be paid from the fund created by the regular weekly dues of 25c, but such expenditures were to be replaced by a series of moderate assessments on each member when the difficulty was over. Moreover, there was to be an equalization of the funds held by each branch every year in proportion to the number of members in each branch, the branches having more than the average sum per head having to transmit the surplus to some specified branch having less than the average. It was this unity and mobility of the funds; this power of borrowing from the benevolent fund and the power of taxation to restore the deficiency at convenience, that made a model system that was destined to be generally imitated when the great lockout in 1852, by which the employers tried to crush the union, had thoroughly tested that system.

General Increase of Benefits.—The opponents of the trade union who may be classed in three different if not distinct categories as (1) the State, (2) the employers, and (3) the socialists, have not failed to perceive where lies the centre of the union position, and have successively endeavored by attacks on that position to crush, cripple, or capture the union.

The final effort of the State in that direction was probably made in 1867, when the Court of Queen's Bench confirmed the decision of the magistrates in the case of Hornby *vs.* Close; a case in which the Boiler Makers' Union prosecuted a defaulting officer. The decision then sustained was to the effect:—"That all combinations which were in 'restraint of trade' were criminal; and that societies having rules enabling them so to act could hold no property, not even for benevolent and charitable purposes." The feeling of indignation that this decision aroused led, however, in 1871, to the amendment of the criminal laws affecting trade unions; and in 1876 all legal discrimination against trade union property was finally removed. Thus, for the first time in nearly five hundred years, the trade union was relieved from State oppression.

As to the employers. When in 1851 the consolidation of the funds so greatly increased the resisting power of the union the employers sought to exhaust those funds by general lockouts. The lockout of the engineers in 1852 was followed in 1856 by a lockout of the building trades that lasted eight months. At length, the employers, seeing that the unions instead of weakening ever grew stronger and stronger after every successive assault, resolved to change their tactics. Open assaults had failed and the employers now sought to undermine the stability of the union treasuries by creating distrust in the minds of the laborers themselves concerning the management of the union funds. With this intent, the employers engaged two of the best life insurance actuaries in England to demonstrate by figures, before the Royal Commission of 1867, the inability of the several unions to pay the promised benefits, and that the unions were practically in a bankrupt condition. In reply to this charge the union witnesses put in evidence the Rules of their unions proving they were governed by other laws than were commercial concerns; that the unity of the funds and the power of assessment was a safeguard against such anticipated bankruptcy; and that the union was in no more danger of such a disaster than the State, since both institutions rested on the same basis:—the ability and willingness of the people to submit to taxation for certain purposes believed to be necessary. Upon this statement of the union's power to levy extraordinary assessments, the actuaries withdrew the professional opinion they had previously rendered. Thereupon, Mr. Frederic Harrison, a member of the Royal Commission and an honorary member of the Amalgamated Carpenters, advised that the projected law to compel the unions to separate their funds for protective and benevolent purposes be abandoned. And thus the employers were baffled and their disreputable attempt to bring the unions into disrepute proved an ignominious failure.

The third most dangerous, because more insidious, assault on the trade union is that now being waged by the socialists. The nature and extent of this assault demands special notice at our hands; but it must suffice for the present to state that the socialists are now pursuing practically the same tactics as those previously pursued by the employers; Thus far the socialists have succeeded in imposing upon the public, and even on many honest union men, the belief that there are two kinds of trade unionism; an old trade unionism and a "New Trade Unionism." Proceeding from this false assumption the socialists assert their intention to re-organize the "old" unions, especially those with large benefit funds, on the alleged "new" basis and convert them into one huge fighting machine. The socialists make no secret of their intention when they gain control of these funds to use them for the support of the proposed universal war. In the event of the success of this war, which they are fanatical enough to believe certain, they propose to substitute for the union benefits a scheme of compulsory State insurance, such as exists in the most despotic countries of Europe. Such in brief is the wildcat scheme of the socialists who are masquerading under the apparently harmless title of "New Trade Unionist." The socialists claim that the organization of the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union, the General Railway Workers' Union, the Dock and General Laborers'

Union, and some two hundred other unions, since 1888 is the triumph of the new movement. We propose, however, to prove the falsity of this claim by figures showing the uninterrupted increase of the benevolent features which have ever characterized the one and only trade unionism. We propose to show this and to incidentally state our conviction that as the trade union has survived all the assaults of the State, and all the assaults of the employers, so it will survive all the assaults of the socialists, and continue to flourish like a green bay-tree when the methods of the socialists if not the very name of "socialist" will be a stench in the nostrils of every honorable workingman.

Evolution of the Labor Cause.

BEFORE considering the practical difficulties immediately in the way of a more general introduction of an eight-hour system, it is important that we should understand the history and the nature of the development of labor. It is important to know whether the conditions of labor can be suddenly and arbitrarily made, or whether they are a matter of growth, a matter of development requiring time. If we will but glance back for a moment we very soon see that the labor problem, like all other problems and conditions of existence, is governed by the law of evolution, has grown up from a condition of wild disorder to, at least, comparative order.

Scientists tell us that in the physical world, even after the earth had assumed its present form it required long ages of change before there was such a thing possible as a peaceful valley or a green meadow. In religion it took thousands of years of development from a period of demons and supernatural monstrosities, from bloody sacrifices and horrible torture, to the pure and simple doctrines of Christ proclaiming peace upon earth and good will toward men.

In politics mankind struggled along through various forms and conditions of brute force to near the beginning of the nineteenth century before there could be proclaimed to the world that all men were created equal, and even this had to be done in the woods of America, an out of the way place, a new continent outside of the limits of what was then called civilization.

In the industrial world we first perceive the struggle for liberty and for justice by what are called the captains of industry, the employers, for, mark you, they are only a little ahead of the wage workers in their struggle for justice.

In ancient times, particularly in the Roman and Medieval world, a manufacturer or a merchant, though his ships might cover the inland seas, though thousands of men might be doing his bidding, yet he had no voice in the government, was not considered fit for a gentleman or a patrician to associate with, had a voice in making the laws that should govern him nor in determining what taxes he should pay; he was plundered indirectly by means of taxation, and when this did not suit the purposes of dissipated and rapacious officialism he was plundered directly. To be born a patrician, to be a member of the priesthood or a successful military chieftain entitled a man to rule. The man who supplied the world with necessaries had no social or political standing, and this continued to be so throughout the middle ages—continued to be so in most all Europe till toward the end of the last century, and is to a great extent still the case in Russia, and in the Turkish provinces of Europe. It is true that in a few Italian cities the conditions were different—a few rays of the coming dawn having struck them first—but as compared with the rest of the world they were so small as to be unworthy of notice. In England the employer acquired his rights earlier, and for some time had a voice in the government. Although even in England the much praised Magna Charta was not for the benefit of either employer or workman but simply of the nobility—the idle who by the accident of birth were enabled to appropriate the labor of others.

But upon the whole the employer in his struggles for justice is not a century in advance of the class we to-day call the wage workers, and they, the laborers, were in ancient and later times practically all slaves. To be sure, we catch here and there in ancient literature a phrase about the laborer being worthy of his hire, but when we examine into the actual condition of the toiling masses we are forced to treat the utterances as the emanations of fancy, for not only was the labor of the masses at the absolute disposal of the master, but practically, and in every day experience, their lives were also. True there was in most countries a law providing that the master should not kill his slave, but if the master did so he went unwhipped of justice. This continued to be the condition practically, and with slight exceptions, throughout all Europe, down to near the beginning of this century. For unnumbered centuries they were absolute slaves belonging, as it were, to the soil, and were known as serfs, and in time in England they may be said to have belonged to the county or shire In Russia the serfs were not freed until the middle of this century, and in the United States of America the slaves were not freed until after the middle of this century. It is true there were in some European cities organizations of skilled workmen who enjoyed not only their freedom, but some advantages that may be said to have been ahead of their time, but, as compared with the great mass of the common people, they were so insignificant in number and their situation was so exceptional that we need not consider them further than to call attention to the fact that they developed the technical skill of their members, and enforced sobriety and honorable conduct—while by means of their meetings and discussion they became in a measure educated, and thereby reached a much higher plane than was otherwise possible, and they thus wielded a powerful influence for good.

I know that Thorold Rogers in his great book on wages would have us believe that three or four centuries ago the condition of some workmen in England was better than it is to-day, and no doubt he found isolated cases which indicated that this might be so, but we should get a very superficial knowledge of the condition of the common people of England if we were to take this as being in any sense indicative of their status.

In 1360, during the reign of Edward III., it was provided by law that if a laborer refused to work for the wages fixed by law, or by the justices of the county, or if he went outside of the county, he was to be brought back by the sheriff, was to be imprisoned and was to have the letter "F" branded with a hot iron upon his forehead in token of his falsity. If he sought by any manner to increase the rate of wages he was to be imprisoned. Nay, at one time if he accepted more he was to be imprisoned, and if an employer agreed to pay more than the fixed rate he was to forfeit three times the amount. From that time on the legislation of England is of one uniform kind, prohibiting by imprisonment all meetings of workmen and providing that the justices should fix the rate of wages to be paid in their county; that if any laborer refused to work for the wages fixed by the justices he was to be put in the stocks; if any laborer was found idle and did not apply himself to work he was to have the letter "V" branded with a hot iron upon his cheek and was to be sold into slavery for two years, his children likewise were to be sold, and if either he or they ran away they were to have the letter "S" branded on the cheek with a hot iron, and were to be sold into slavery for life, and were to be fed on bread and water, and it was provided by law that they were to be made to work by beating, by chaining, etc., and if they ran away again they were to suffer death. Children that had worked at husbandry until they were twelve years old were forbidden to ever attempt to do anything else, other children were required to follow the occupation of their parents or be imprisoned. It would be hard to conceive of a condition of the laboring classes that could be much worse than that of the English during these centuries.

In 1562, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the following statute was enacted: "All artificers and laborers being hired for wages by the day or week, shall betwixt the months of March and September be and continue at their work at or before five of the clock in the morning and continue at work and not depart until betwixt seven and eight o'clock at night, except it be in the time of breakfast, dinner or drinking, and all such artificers and laborers between the midst of September and the midst of March shall be and continue at their work from the spring of the day in the morning until the night of the same day, except in the time of breakfast and dinner."

I will simply add that under the laws of England during all these centuries, if an employer violated an agreement with an employee he could simply be held in damages, but if an employee violated his agreement with an employer he could be fined and imprisoned, and it was not until 1875 that the law was changed in this regard so as to hold the employee only liable in damages for a breach of his contract the same as an employer, and Mr. Disraeli, who was then prime minister, remarked, "That for the first time in the history of the country the employer and employee sat under equal laws."

From this rapid glance at the history of the cause of labor we perceive that it is a plant that grows and that cannot be arbitrarily made, and its growth is dependent upon the support of public sentiment, and agitation has helped it along by educating and creating a public sentiment in its favor.

GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

General Executive Board Proceedings.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.—October 7, 1895.

G. E. B. convened at General Office 8 A. M All members present. Audit of books of G. S-T. consumed entire morning.

G. S-T. presented correspondence between himself and Secretaries of the D. C. and Union 4, St. Louis. It appears from said correspondence Union 4 has in part complied with decision of G. E. B. rendered at the July meeting. Therein the G. E. B. recommended, among other things, that Union 4 should expel three of its members under Section 170 of Constitution. Two of said members have obtained a writ of injunction restraining the Officers of Union 4 from carrying out decision of G. E B. After long discussion, the matter was laid over pending action of the Court.

Brother Shields, of G. E. B. made report, declaring his inability to procure property of the late C. D. C., of Boston, now held by S. J. Chadwick and others. Said parties refuse to recognize authority of G. E B. in delegating Brother Shields as Agent of Board to take possession of said property. Report received, and Brother Shields authorized to speedily take legal proceedings for recovery of said property.

Communications Unions 33 and 218, and James Calhoun, all of Boston, relating to foregoing subject, given careful consideration. G. S. T. instructed to send in reply the above decision.

Communication S. J. Chadwick, Union 549, alleges he is chairman of a committee said to have been appointed by late C. D. C. of Boston to settle its financial affairs. Brother Chadwick submits appeal to next General Convention against decision of G. E. B., rendered April 3, 1895, and re-affirmed July 18, 1895. G. E. B refuses to entertain said appeal until S. J. Chadwick complies with said decision.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—October 8.

Appeal Union 4, St. Louis, through F. Swaine, counsel, against decision of G. E. B. rendered July 19, 1895, in cases of expulsion of N. G. Eaton, Jas. Hynes and Geo. Mearer, return of $70 as ordered by G. E. B., and case of Fred. Streif. Union 4 asks re-opening of these cases and reversal of findings of the G. E. B. The Board, after due consideration, see no reason why they should reverse their decisions before mentioned. They decided to send two of their members, Brothers Cattermull and Gernet, to St. Louis to enforce the decisions of the Board.

Communication Union 623, Chicago. Referred to Brother Cattermull to investigate and report back to Board.

Communication Union 1, Chicago, asking more explicit report of decision of G. E. B. of July 16, 1895, in appeal of Union 1 vs. Chicago D. C., in case of Vaughn against Brown. In this case G. E. B. sustained only part of decision of D. C., and did not affirm entire decision. The part sustained is, that Brother Brown did not violate Section 164, and should not have been tried under that law. In this position the D. C. is right. But G. E. B. does not sustain that part of ruling of D. C. that Union 1 had no jurisdiction to try Brown, for it is evident he has violated his obligation, and his conduct toward Brother Vaughn was unworthy a member of the U. B. Charges to latter effect should be preferred against Brown.

Protest Union 699, St. Louis, against action of Union 4, same city, in charging six months back dues to two members over twelve months in arrears initiated in Union 699. Union 4 claims the payment of six months back dues was a stipulation made and by which it consented that Union 699 should initiate these members. G. E. B. decide that such a stipulation can not be valid, as no two Unions have the power to set aside the law of the U. B. Therefore Union 4 is hereby ordered to refund the six months back dues to Messrs. Glasgow and First.

G. S-T. placed before the G. E. B. all correspondence of past three months in the A. R. Wyatt claim. It shows A. R. Wyatt, Union 306, Newark, had accepted the amount due him as decided by G. E. B. in full settlement of all claims, but has since then placed his case in the hands of an attorney. G. E. B. hereby censures Brother Wyatt for resorting to the civil courts before exhausting his right of appeal in the U. B., as required by Constitution, Section 36.

Appeal of Union 1, Chicago, against decision of Chicago D. C. in case of Vaughn vs. Union 1, Evidence examined, and decision of D. C. sustained.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION—October 9.

Appeal John Whyte, Union 64, New York, against New York D. C. G. E. B. considers the evidence before them is insufficient to enable them to pass intelligently on the case. Laid over for further evidence.

Appeal Union 181, Chicago, against decision of Chicago D. C., repayment of salary and sick benefit to Brother Larsen, of Union 181. Evidence before the Board being deemed insufficient, they decide to place the case in the hands of Brother Cattermull as referee, with power to make thorough investigation and report back to the Board.

In matter of controversy between New York D. C and D. C. of Essex Co, N. J., over members from Orange, N. J., but working in New York, and admitted to a New York Local. Case laid over for further evidence.

G. S-T. laid before G. E. B. bill of costs $62 45 in the Ellen Fields law suit, Union 169, E. St. Louis, also copy of opinion of Appellate Court of Illinois in said case. G. E. B instruct Bros. Cattermull and Gernet to visit E St. Louis while in St Louis, and ascertain certain facts desired by G. E. B.

In the law suit of Mrs. L. Lyons vs. President Owens of U. B. re-disapproved death claim of Lawrence Lyons, G. E. B. gave consideration to all the correspondence and facts. G. S-T. instructed to proceed to New York, to attend to this case, and if necessary employ legal assistance in behalf of U. B.

Appeal of Union 10, Chicago, from decision of G. S-T. as to membership of Morris O'Keefe. Decision of G. S-T. reversed.

Continuation of audit of books and accounts of the G. S-T.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, October 10.

G. E. B. resumed audit of books, accounts and vouchers of General Office.

Communication from Chicago D. C. inquiring if they can try violations of trade rules, and if so by what means. G. E. B. decides where a D. C. exists, it has authority to try violations of trade rules. See Section 176. It is plain that under said Section it is illegal to try violations of trade rules in a L. U. where a D. C. exists. D. C 's have original jurisdiction in all violations of trade rules. It is held by G. E. B. that a D. C. has the right to adopt the necessary rules for conducting trials in line with the rules laid down in Constitution of U. B.

Communication J. H. Stevenson, attorney for John Bellas, Union 165, Pittsburg, applicant for disability benefit. Letter considered and placed on file.

D. C. of New York submits to G E. B. Sec. 57 of their By-Laws. Said Section provides for reinstatement of a suspended member on payment of six months back dues, with such fines for arrearage as may stand against the member. G. E. B. decide Sec. 90 of Indianapolis Constitution provides a member must be twelve months in arrears before being suspended, and once suspended can only be admitted again as a new member, on payment of the regular initiation fee. No back dues, or fine for arrearage can be collected from a member once suspended. Under present Constitution there is no "reinstatement." Therefore G. E. B. decide Sec. 57 of the New York By-laws is contrary to provisions of Constitution, and should be amended.

Attention of G. E. B., called to the fact Union 549, Boston, had failed to comply with decision of Board rendered July 16, and had so far ignored every communication sent them from this office. G. S-T. instructed to notify Union 549 that unless they comply with decision of G. E. B. within thirty days, G. E. B. will recommend the G. P. suspend said union.

Communication Milwaukee D. C, asking G. E. B. to reconsider its decision made July 19, 1895, and allow in full claim of $44, for Grottkau meetings. G. E. B after careful consideration do not feel justified in reversing their decision.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—October 11.

Case of controversy between New York D. C., and D. C. of Essex Co., submitted by G. S-T. After careful consideration, G. E. B. are of opinion Sec. 73 requires that a candidate join a union in the city where he resides. Still, in all fairness, the Orange, N. J., union should give permission to Union 473 to retain these parties in question. It would seem rank injustice after New York had done all the work in getting in these members, to compel her to surrender them. As to charges preferred by Essex Co. D. C. against three members of Union 473, G. E. B. decide such charges are not in proper shape to pass upon. There is nothing to show such charges have been acted on by any authority before coming to this Board. But the Board takes occasion to say that no member initiated into the U. B. can be tried for an offense committed previous to his initiation, even though that offense should have been committed in the interim between his proposal for membership and his initiation.

G. E. B. continued and completed the audit of the books and accounts of the G. S-T., from which the following summaries are drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1895	$42 46
Receipts, July, August and September	12,687 95
Received from Special Assessment	39 80
Total	$2,770 21
Expenses for same period	10,528 76
Balance on hand, October 1, 1895	$2,241 45

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1895	$9 461 64
Receipts, July, August and September	3 321 98
Total	$12,783 62
Expended on strikes during the same period	530 00
Balance on hand, October 1, 1895	$12,253 62

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION.—October 12, 1895.

G. E. B. entered on a general discussion on matters pertaining to the good of the order.

Appeal, Westchester County, (N. Y.) D. C. for funds for organizing, and place a Walking Delegate in the field. G. E. B. decide they do not deem it proper, or within their province to use the general funds to support local business agents. At present our financial condition will not permit us to send out organizers.

G. S-T. called attention of G. E. B. to excessive bill presented by Union 391, Hoboken, N. J., for funeral expenses of Hans Henning. Position taken by G. S-T. endorsed.

Appeal, John Whyte against New York, D C. again taken up, and new evidence considered. Laid over, and G. S-T. instructed to write New York D. C. for copy of minutes of Trial Committee in this case. Meanwhile Union 64 is instructed to receive the dues of Brother Whyte.

Appeal, Union 382 against decision of New York D. in J. Hartnett case. Evidence reviewed. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again at the General Office on Monday, January 6, 1896.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $57' 000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

WANTED—AN IDEA. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Practical Plans and Estimates.

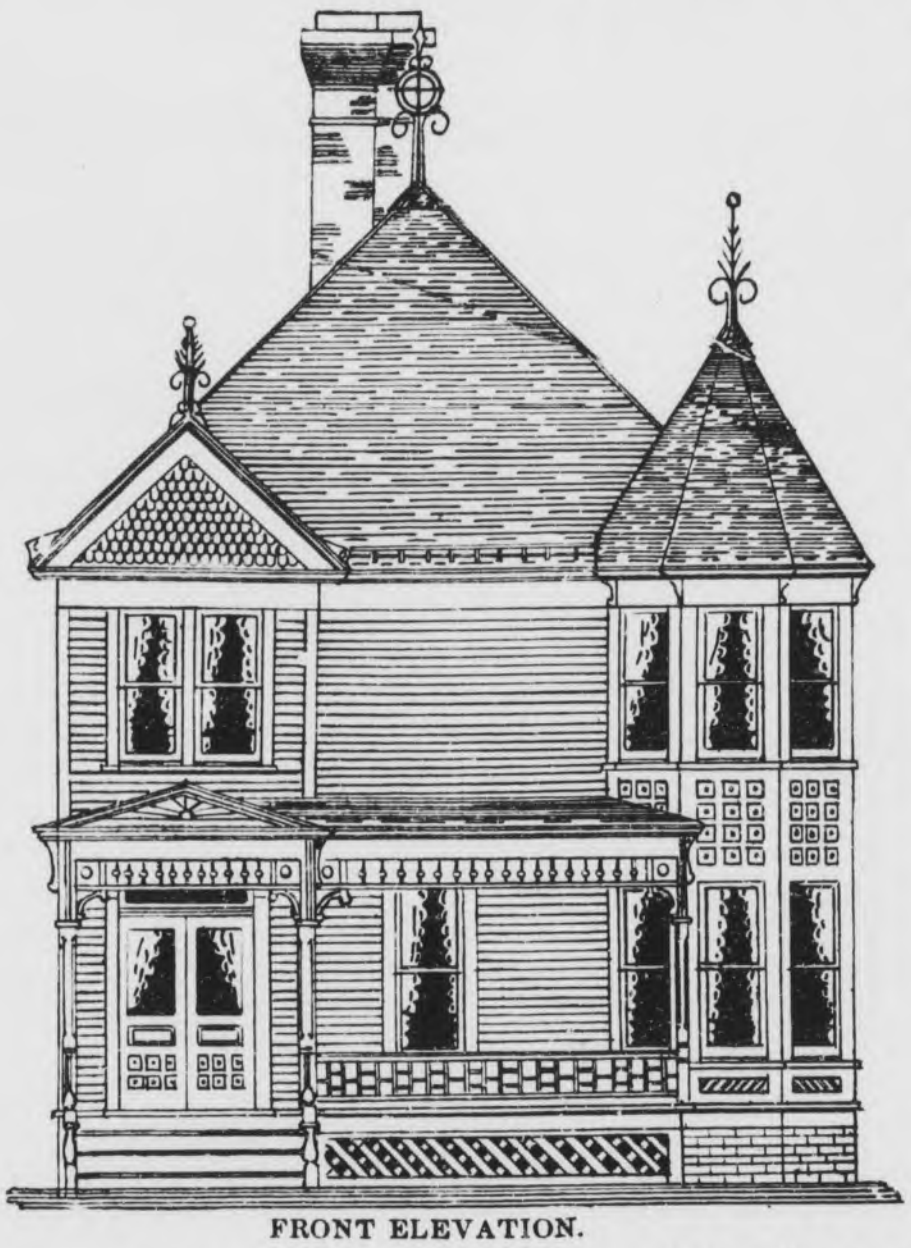
BY I. P. HICKS.

We now present plans for an artistic home, an eight-room residence with large halls, bays, closets, pantry, bath, porches, etc. The size of the plan is 28 feet, 6 inches, by 49 feet, not including the front porch. Height of first story is 10 feet; second story, 9 feet.

Cellar under whole of back part from square across on front side of sitting room and 7 feet in the clear; walls to be 12 inch brick.

EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

150 yards excavating, 30c	$ 45 00
22,300 brick laid in wall, $8 50	198 05
32 lineal feet of chimney, breast for fire places	64 00
12 lineal feet common chimney 80c	60 40
	$367 45



FRONT ELEVATION.

LUMBER BILL.

		Feet
3 6x8	26 feet sills	312
4 6x8	20 " "	320
2 6x8	18 " "	144
66 2x10	14 " joists	1,518
4 2x10	16 " "	108
20 2x10	26 " "	860
14 2x10	24 " "	560
34 2x8	26 " ceiling joists	1,190
468 2x4	10 " side studding, partitions and tower rafters	3,042
60 2x4	18 " partition studding	720
100 2x4	16 " plates	1,100
24 2x4	12 " porches	112
28 2x6	20 " rafters	560
4 2x6	24 " hip rafters	96
48 2x6	18 " common rafters	864
		11,506

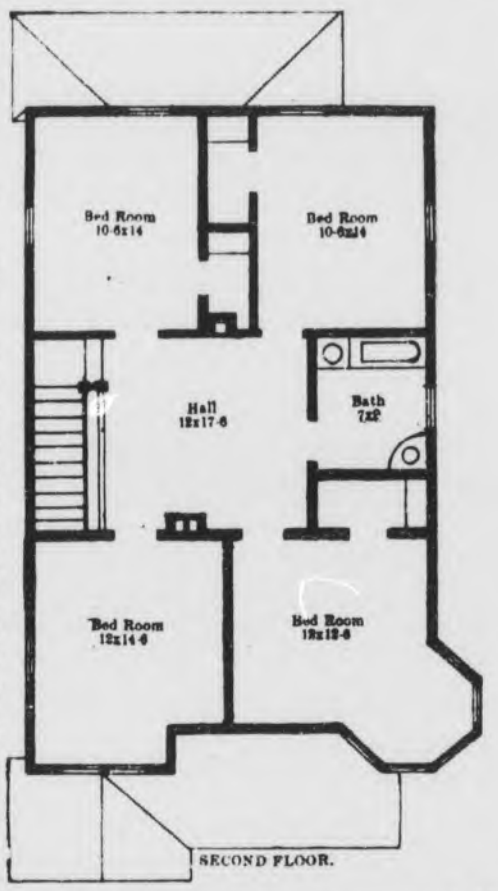
11,506 ft. in frame, $16 per m.	$184 09
3,700 " sheeting, for outside walls $18 per m.	66 60
1,600 " sheeting main roof $18	28 80
300 " " porch r'fs $18	5 40
16,000 shingles, $2.50 per m.	40 00
750 round butt shingles	2 50
3,500 ft. 5 inch beveled siding, $20 per m	70 00
500 lbs. building paper	15 00
3,200 ft. 4-inch flooring, $20 p. m.	64 00
650 " ⅝ in. beaded ceiling, $25 per m.	13 25
1,600 " ⅞-in. pine finish $35 p. m.	56 00
600 " 1¼-in. pine finish $35 p. m.	21 00
200 " ⅞-in. oak finish $50 p. m.	10 00
80 " 1¼-in oak finish $50 p. m.	4 00
320 " 10-inch base $2.50 per h.	8 00
800 " 5 inch casing $1.50 p. h.	12 00
44 plinth blocks 8c.	3 52
80 corner blocks 5c.	4 00
180 ft. 5-in. oak casing 4c	7 20
180 " 10-in. oak base 8c	10 40
18 oak plinth blocks 15c	2 70
36 oak corner blocks 10c	3 60
13 windows 24x36 2-light $2.25	29 25
1 window 18x24, 2-light	1 50
13 windows 24x30, 2 lights, $2.00	26 00
1 transom 1 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 8 in.	2 00
5 transoms 1 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft 8 in. 90c	4 50
4 transoms 1 ft. 4 in. x 2 ft cellar sash 80c	3 20
2 front doors 2-8x7 1¾ $9.00	18 00
2 doors 2-6x8 1¾ sliding doors oak $11.00	22 00
4 " 2-8x7 1¾ $10	40 00
2 " 2-8x7 1⅜ pine $4 00	8 00
3 " 2-6x7 1⅜ pine $3.00	9 00
5 " 2-8x6-8 1⅜ pine $2.50	12 50
3 " 2x6-8 1⅜ pine $2.00	6 00
180 ft. 4-inch crown mold $2.00 per h.	3 60
80 " 3½-inch crown mold $1.75 per h.	1 40
280 " 2-inch bed mold $1 50	4 20
600 " ⅞-inch quarter round pine 60c per h.	3 60
200 " ⅞-in. quarter round oak $1 00 per h.	2 00
120 " ¾-in. cove pine 50c p. h.	60
430 " parting stops 50c per h.	2 15
280 " window stops 60c p h.	1 68
150 " oak window stops $1.00 per h.	1 50
220 " pine door stops $1.25 per h.	2 75
130 " oak door stops $2.00 per h.	2 60
80 " wainscoting cap $1.50 per h.	1 20
64 " 3-in. watertable $1.50 per h.	96
60 " 5 inch oak thresholds $4 00 per h.	2 40
4 corner beads 25c	1 00
2 corner beads oak 40c	80
Mill work on porches	20 00
	$866 45

CARPENTER WORK.

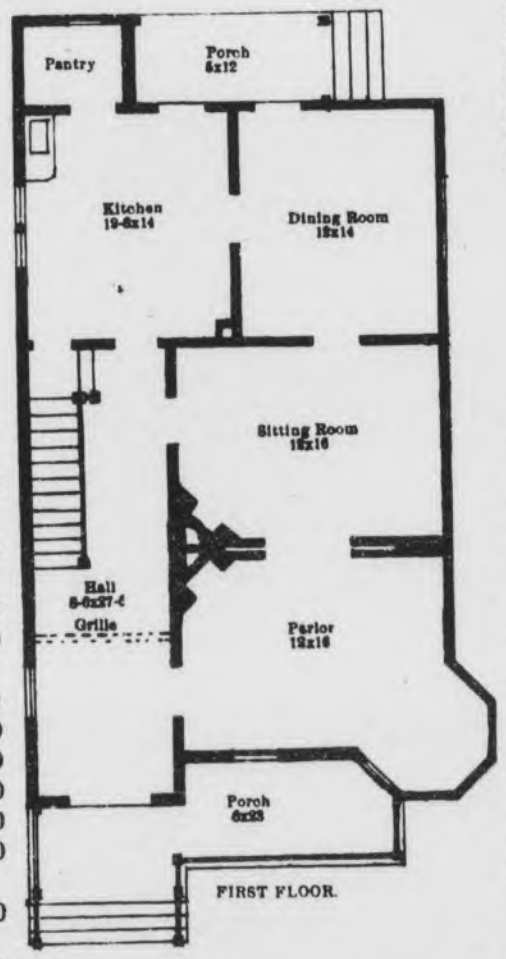
32 squares framing and laying floors, $1.30	$41 60
35 squares framing, sheeting and siding, $2 50	87 50
12 squares framing ceilings, 50c.	6 00
16 squares framing sheeting and shingling roofs, $2.50	40 00
164 lineal ft. main cornice, 15c.	24 60
120 lineal feet of gutter, 5c	6 00
320 lineal feet of base 3c	9 60
180 lineal feet oak base 5c	9 00
18 window frames complete, $2.75	49 50
9 " " " oak $4.	36 00
12 door frames complete, $2.70	32 40
4 " " " oak $4 00	16 00
1 sliding door complete, oak fin.	20 00
2 front doors complete	10 00
4 cellar frames complete	4 00
Finishing kitchen	5 50
Finishing bath room	8 00
Finishing closets	4 50
Work on front stairs	65 00
Cellar stairs	3 00
Work on front porch	25 00
Work on back porch	10 00
Outside base, 118 lineal ft., 4c	4 72
Outside corner casings	6 00
	$523 92

HARDWARE.

100 lbs. 20d nails	$3 00
20 " 12d "	60
200 " 10d "	7 00
350 " 8d "	12 75
100 " 6d "	4 00
100 " 3d "	4 50
100 " 10d finish	4 00
100 " 8d "	4 50
25 " 6d "	1 25
5 " 3d "	30
8 skeins sash cord, 60c	4 80
108 sash pulleys, 4c	4 32
500 lbs. sash weights, 1½c	7 50
27 sash locks, 15c	4 05
27 sash lifts, 5c	1 35
1 front door lock and trimmings	2 00
17 mortice locks and trimmings	17 00
1 set flush bolts	1 50
1 double set parlor door hangers lock and trimmings	5 00
6 doz. wardrobe hooks, 15c	90
16 door stops, 2½c	40
120 lineal feet gutter, 10c	12 00



12 lineal feet of valley, 10c	1 20
80 feet conductor, 10c.	8 00
Flashing, and tin forwindows	5 00
	$116 92



RECAPITULATION.

Excavating and masonry	$367 45
Lumber bill	866 45
Carpenter work	523 92
Hardware	116 92
Mantles	80 00
Painting	96 00
Plastering 960 yards, 25c	240 00
Gas fitting	28 00
Plumbing	80 00
	$2,398 74

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—C. Hutchinson, 1022 Government st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—A. B. Sears, 805 Garland ave.
536. MAMMOTH SPRING—J. A. Rhodes.
533. TEXARKANA—T. A. Lawler.

CALIFORNIA

832. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36 OAKLAND—Jas. Chalmers, Box 182.
645 PASADENA—Geo. W. Reed, Box 205.
235 RIVERSIDE—J. McGrath, Box 1170.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304 (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
816. SAN JOSE—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello

CANADA

544. BROCKVILLE—Wm. P. Driscoll.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 3d Flat, Logan st.,
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPGS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce 631 N. Commercial
584. VICTOR.—C. M. Pollard.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Chestnut & Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 24 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. ROCKVILLE—Geo. Diedering, Box 524.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. P. Crawford, 1004 W. 3d

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. Madison and Monroe sts.
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
696. TAMPA—N. C. Baker, 102 Frances aveuue.
254. WEST PALM BEACH—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—S. H. Livingston, 19 Fowler st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
671. SAVANNAH—L. W. Williams, 233 Lincoln st.
688. " (Col.) Geo. G. Green, 653 Florence st.

ILLINOIS

433. BELLEVILLE—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. BRIGHTON PK—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. CANTON—C. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 49 La Salle st.
1. W. G. Schardt 120 W. Lake st.
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
181. (Scand.) E. Eugborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.
416 Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
623. (Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1118 Homan ave.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 318 62d st.
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GRD CROSSING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FORREST—R. W. Dean, Box 68.
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.
568. LINCOLN—E. E. Ritter, 636 3d st.
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1303 Vine st.
603. ROCKFORD.—H. L. Wynkoop.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 429 7th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—G. Thompson, 134 W. Grand.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.
352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 W. Butler st.
90. EVANSVILLE—J. F. Wurth, 1415 E. Oregon st.
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau 1601 Fulton.
153, FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South
157. HAUGHVILLE—I. H. White.
460. INDIANAPOLIS—(Ger.) H. Brandt, 100 S. Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 167 S. Alabama st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
758. RICHMOND—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. SOUTH BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.
658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st.

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
641. DAYTON—Jos. Benz, 34 Rhensford st., Bellevue.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
626. LEXINGTON—G. W. Stover, 118 W. Main st.
7. LOUISVILLE—Thos. Reagan, 334 E. Market
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
405. LUDLOW—
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. C. Doering, 736 Julia st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. John Salser, 2322 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. ROCKLAND—J. W. Lothrop, 153 Pleasant st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 18 Percival ct.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary Jas. Calhoun, 113 Howard ave., Roxbury.
33. BOSTON—H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st. Roxbury.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) S. J. Chadwick, 10 Champney pl., Roxbury.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 24 Huron ave.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts 417 Western ave., Brighton.
403. FALL RIVER—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
380. GLOUCESTER—J. McCallum, 8 Clifford Ct.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—M. E. Douglas, Box 804.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, Box 71.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boisner, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.
414. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
567. ROXBURY—H. M. Taylor, 9 Chadwick st.
220. So. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
654. " E. Cummings, 116 King st.
222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 65 Dewey Court.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. " H. A. Meeker, 1002 18th st.
760. GRAND RAPIDS—G. Rowley, 575 North ave.
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st.
502. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodget. 808 Maple st
100. MUSKEGON—F. E. Ridout, care Brakeman, 102 Houston ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. 3d st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1503 S. Warren ave., E. S.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—C. E. Nicholson, 7000 Hancock ave, St. Louis.
160. KANSAS CITY—J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
118. James Shine, 3315a McRee ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 2518 a Palm st.
357. T. Moyser, 221 S. Jefferson ave.
270. John Duncan, 2506 Clara av.
422 (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
699. W. W. Houser, 2624a N. Taylor ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
256. BELT—A. P. Barnaby, Box 43.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapier, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
289. HELENA—Chas. Cain, 819 5th ave.
330. KALISPELL—J. W. Wolf.

NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2115 Grant st.
651. " (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. " (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 418.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
482. JERSEY CITY—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.
564 (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237,
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O. Box 24.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Bearder, Box 188 Orange Valley.
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st
306. A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 698 S. 14th st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
349. ORANGE—D. Fryer, 30 Wallace st.
173. PATERSON—Al. Meenen, 35 N. Main st.
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.
543. TOWN OF UNION—W. Vaile, 200 Lewis st.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council Nich. Colling, 15 Osborne st.
274. Thos. McNeil, 15 Partition st, E. Albany.
659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Campbell, 253 Clifton pl.
109. M. A. Maher 81 Irving Pl.
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C. Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Donald Glass, 939 Virginia st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 23 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT.—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. CORTLAND—E. W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I.—John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—L. Gregory, 5 John st.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.
301. NEWBURGH—D. C. Healy, 11 Dubois st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—John Hiller, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 337 E. 36th st
61. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 57th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E. 120th st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) L. Becker, 1107 Park ave.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) C. Kranig, 329 E. 89th st.
464. (Ger.) R. Gorch, 442 Robbins ave.
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.
478. F. Duffel, 1992 Burnside ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 343 E. 58th st. care Jacobi.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
73. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place
479. SENECA FALLS—S. W. Viele, 74 Ovid st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) F. J. Terry, 103 Park st.
314. TARRYTOWN—Asa Avery, Box 68, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave
580. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooke, 8½ Curtis st.
233. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, 249 River st., Sayre, Pa.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock 110 N. Terrace ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. M. Hamilton, Biltmore.
546. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
386. CHILLICOTHE—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st, Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines 392 Delta ave. Station C.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st. Sta. D.
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st, Clifton Heights.
681. Wm. Reinke, 1610 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 204 Neave st.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhn, 21 Cloud st.
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 528 E. Huffman ave.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
726. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. MT. WASHINGTON—W. H. Nicholson.
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.
706. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—J. F. Waniess, Box 326.
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—M. A. Clark, 513 Exchange st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 048.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.
728. CARBONDALE—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval
462 GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 547.
258. JEANNETTE—W. C. Guinea, Box 381.
599 KANE—Herbert Spencer, Box 356
338. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.
177. McKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.
431 MANSFIELD—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 105.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shafer, Box 168.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. C. E. Hardican, 1815 Moore st.
227. (Kensington) H. Zimmerman, 2833 Jasper st.
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oven, 420 Bainbridge st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council T. G. Phillips, 5th ave. and Congress st., care H. Erismen.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Ratz, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Wilson, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger 1118 Greenwich st.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
653. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
767. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case.
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 359 N. Wash st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—(Fr.) A. Bonvouloir, 19 Adam ave.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st, Providence.
242. PAWTUCKET—Ed. Lavallie, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 32 Grand View st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1522 East Taylor st.
452. GREENVILLE—G. W. Dawson, 311 Pinckney st.
601. " (Col.) T. T. Moore.

TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—T. C. McMillan, Adair st.
594. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 351 Front st.
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
571. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
223. FT. WORTH—W. H. Baldock, Avenue Hotel.
277. " A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council, E. A. Wolf, 2603 Winne st.
526. Syd. Ory, 1514 N. ½ st.
611 (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 ave Q.
570. GREENVILLE—Alfred Moore.
114 HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 2010 Decatur st.
367. SAN ANTONIO—P. Magadieu, jr., 137 S. Flores st.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—J. H. Haselton.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

UTAH

263. Salt Lake City—A. Tracey, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT

239. Burlington—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.
59. Rutland—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

594. Norfolk.—J. Z. Loop, 781 Main st.
183. Richmond—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. Charleston—J. L. Jones. Box 599.
296. Clarksburg—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
619. Elkins—D. R. Martin. Box 209.
428. Fairmont—C. L. Martin.
8. Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

588. Green Bay—W. Wagner, 528 N Madison st.
535. La Crosse—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
180. Madison—N. Bauer, 425 N. Patterson st.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 749 18th st.
228. (Ger.) Jonn Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
522. Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.

(For Our German Members.)

Geistiges Proletariat.

(Aus der Buffaloer Arb.-Ztg.)

Die Zahl Derjenigen, die sich, ohne der Noth ausgesetzt zu sein, durch das Leben schlagen, wird von Jahr zu Jahr kleiner. Wie mit magnetischer Kraft ziehen die großen Vermögen die kleinen an sich, die bisherigen kleinen Eigenthümer expropriirend.

Die Nachkommen dieser letzteren sind schon nicht mehr im Stande, von dem Erbe ihrer Väter zu leben, sie müssen, wie der besitzlose Proletarier auch in den Dienst der reichen Klassen eintreten. Sie fangen an zu studiren und werden, wenn sie damit zu Ende sind, Techniker, Doktoren, Rechtsanwälte, Journalisten u. s. w.

Es wäre nun falsch, anzunehmen, daß sie damit eine gesicherte Existenz errungen hätten. Ihr äußerlich zur Schau getragener Glanz ist oft nur ein mühsam aufrecht erhaltenes Reklamemittel, hinter dem sich in vielen Fällen harte Entbehrung, Noth und verstecktes Elend verbergen.

Denn auch auf dem Gebiete der geistigen Thätigkeit übersteigt das Angebot der Arbeitskräfte bei Weitem die Nachfrage nach denselben. Wie der körperlich thätige Arbeiter schwer einigermaßen günstige Arbeitsgelegenheit findet, ebenso geht es auch dem geistig Thätigen: auch ihre Berufe sind überfüllt, wie die Statistik beweist. Aus diesem Grunde sinkt auch ihre Lebenshaltung immer tiefer herab, und es ist nur noch eine Frage der Zeit, daß sie auf derselben Stufe stehen werden, wo heute der Handarbeiter bereits steht.

Die Zahl der Aerzte ist heute z. B. schon so groß, daß viele unter ihnen kaum noch das allernothwendigste verdienen können.

Infolge dieser mißlichen Situation sehen wir den Medizinschwindel fortwährend an Ausdehnung zunehmen, daß Unverständniß und der Aberglaube der großen Menge müssen die Grundlage abgeben, auf der findige Charlatane ihre Existenz bauen.

Aus allen diesen Ursachen zeugt es von keiner klaren Einsicht in den Zusammenhang der Dinge, wenn die Kopfarbeiter sich vornehm gegen das Proletariat der Handarbeit abschließen, wenn sie sich aus den besseren Ständen zugehörig betrachten und sich wohl auch wie das besonders bei vielen Journalisten der Fall ist, zu öffentlichen Vertheidigern der Privilegirten aufwerfen, in den meisten Fällen nicht aus Ueberzeugung, sondern aus Gründen des persönlichen Vortheils.

Die Produkte der Geistesarbeit werden heutzutage aufgekauft, wie jede andere Waare auch; je mehr sie geeignet sind, die bestehende politische und soziale Schandwirthschaft als gerechtfertigt erscheinen zu lassen, desto höher stehen sie im Preise.

Daher auch das ekelhafte Wettkriechen der Gebildeten um die Gunst stupider Geldprozen, das sich platt auf den Bauch werfen vor dem goldenen Kalbe und das hämische Begeifern Derjenigen, welche ihre Kraft in eine bessere Zukunft des Menschengeschlechts einsetzen.

Glücklicherweise sind es gerade die originelleren und schärferen Denker unter den Kopfarbeitern, welche diese schmachvolle Konkurrenz nicht mitmachen, welche es ablehnen, sich im Interesse einer tyrannischen Klasse zu prostituiren. Aus ihren Reihen sind dem arbeitenden Volke auch schon tüchtige Mitkämpfer erstanden.

Ueber Beiträge

zur Unionkasse ist schon oft und viel geschrieben und diskutirt worden. Der eine glaubt an hohe, der andere an niedrige Beiträge, jeder fühlt jedoch in Zeiten der Noth, wenn die Union im Kampfe steht, wenn Agitation oder Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung Noth thäte, das Bedürfniß nach Geld, nach einer wohlgefüllten Kasse.

Es gab eine Zeit, wo auch wir mehr Gewicht auf die Heranbildung der Mitgliedschaft und deren Kampfgeist legten als auf hohe Beiträge. Die Erfahrung der letzten Jahre jedoch und eine tiefere Kenntniß der Bedürfnisse und Grundelemente der Gewerkschafts-Bewegung, die sich ebenfalls nur durch praktische Erfahrung innerhalb der Bewegung aneignen läßt, überzeugt uns längst von den in dieser Hinsicht gemachten Irrthümern.

Geldmangel und chronische Ebbe in der Kasse einer Organisation wurde bis dato deshalb nicht von der Prinzipienstärke und dem Kampfesmuth der Mitgliedschaft aufgewogen, weil eine materiell schwache, an Geldmangel leidende Union den von den Folgen eines Kampfes oder widriger Verhältnisse in ihrer Existenz gefährdeten Mitgliedern keinerlei Entschädigungs-Garantien leisten kann. Die gesinnungstüchtigen und prinzipiellen Genossen sind stets in einer fast verschwindenden Minderheit, wohingegen die große Mehrheit der Organisation hauptsächlich der zu erzielenden Augenblicks-Vortheile halber angehört und diese Leute, d. h. die große Masse kann nur herangezogen oder in Reih und Glied erhalten werden, wenn die Organisation sich die Mittel verschafft, um jeder Zeit kampf- und existenzfähig zu bleiben. Und hierzu bedarf es in erster Linie des Geldes, das sich nur durch Beiträge und Steuern auftreiben läßt.

Eine gutgefüllte Gewerkschaftskasse garantirt nicht nur die Lebensfähigkeit einer Union, sondern bewirkt auch, daß die Mitglieder Vertrauen in die Leistungsfähigkeit ihrer Union setzen. Es giebt Gewerkschaften, die bis zu einem Dollar pro Monat Beiträge zahlen; diese sind aber auch im Stande, die Löhne ihrer Mitglieder hoch und die Arbeitsstunden reduzirt zu halten. Bilde man sich ja nicht ein, daß eine gutgefüllte Unionkasse eine Ermuthigung zu Strikes verursache. Strikes haben nicht nur ganz andere Ursachen, sondern wir finden im Gegentheil, daß die meisten Strikes von Organisationen mit schwachen Kassen unternommen worden sind. Eher noch ist es wahrscheinlich, daß gutgefüllte Kassen Strikes verhüten. Wenn die Arbeitgeber wissen, daß eine Organisation in Folge günstiger Finanzverhältnisse im Stande ist, einen Kampf auszuhalten, besinnen sie sich zweimal, ehe sie es auf einen Kampf ankommen lassen.

Man sieht also, daß die bekannte Redensart, was billig ist, ist theuer, nicht so ganz unbegründet ist. Jeder begreift, daß wenn er ein gutes Kleidungsstück kauft oder eine komfortable Wohnung miethet, er einen höheren Preis dafür bezahlen muß, als wenn er geringe Kleider kaufen oder eine einfachere Wohnung beziehen will; hingegen ist es denselben Leuten oft ganz unbegreiflich, daß eine gute und wirksame Organisation höhere Beiträge fordern muß, als eine solche, die mehr dem Namen als dem Wesen und dem Zwecke entspricht. Dieselben Leute, die in einer Organisation gegen hohe Beiträge eifern und oft mit glühenden und beredten Worten darauf hinweisen, daß man von einem Manne, der Familie habe, unmöglich mehr als 25 Cents pro Monat Beiträge erheben dürfte, lassen oft in der nächsten halben Stunde an der „Bar" einen halben Dollar springen, indem sie die ganze Umgebung zu einem landesüblichen „Treat" (ein wahres Landesübel in der That!) einladen, ohne sich im Geringsten etwas dabei zu denken. Mehr noch, dieselben Herren, die oft haarscharf ausrechnen, daß ein Monats-Beitrag — sagen wir von 40 Cents — dem Preis von 64 Glas Bier im Halbjahr gleichkommt, denken sich oft sehr wenig dabei, wenn ihnen ihr Herr Boß, wenn's zum Winter kommt, gleich zwei Dollars pro Woche vom Lohn abzieht, oder von ihnen verlangt, daß einer die Arbeit von zwei Arbeitern verrichten soll.

Einer Loge oder einem Kranken-Vereine anzugehören und zu demselben beizusteuern, was erforderlich, um einen solchen leistungsfähig zu machen, das erachtet wohl Jeder als unbedingt nothwendig, aber genügend zu einer Gewerkschafts-Organisation beizusteuern und diese in den Stand zu setzen, seine Lage zu verbessern und solche Löhne zu erzielen, die ihm ermöglichen, seine Beiträge im Kranken-Unterstützungs-Verein auch entrichten zu können, daran denken nur Wenige.

Es ist keineswegs gleichgültig, wie Viele sich einbilden, ob die Beiträge hoch oder gering sind, wenn nur die Mitglieder zusammenhalten, sondern das Zusammenhalten hängt zum großen Theil von der Leistungsfähigkeit der Union ab; folglich sind schwache Kassen, welche die Leistungsfähigkeit einer Union erheblich beeinträchtigen, das denkbar verkehrteste Mittel, um ein dauerndes Zusammenhalten der Mitglieder zu erzielen. Wir haben ganz im Gegentheil gefunden, daß bei Gewerkschafts-Organisationen, in denen hohe Beiträge zu leisten sind, das Zusammenhalten ein viel besseres ist. Die Beiträge werden prompter bezahlt, weil etwaige Rückstände bald zu hohen Beiträgen anwachsen und weil in Bälde eine gute Kasse geschaffen wird, an der jedes Mitglied einen Anspruch hat, den es sich durch promptes Bezahlen seiner monatlichen Verbindlichkeiten sichert.—„Bäcker Ztg."

— Die „Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenter und Bauschreiner" erklärte sich in einer vorgenommenen Urabstimmung mit einer großen Majorität für Einführung des Achtstundentages an einem noch näher zu bestimmenden Tag in allen Städten, wo Zweige ihres Verbandes bestehen. Jedoch ist man getheilter Meinung, wenn die Forderung gestellt werden soll, mit der allgemeinen Ansicht, dies zu thun, wenn die Aussichten auf Erfolg günstiger sind.

— Die in Convention in Milwaukee versammelten Longshoremen beschlossen, sich in einem International-Verband zu organisiren. Ein Fond wurde geschaffen, um die Collegen der Pacific- und der Golfküste zu organisiren.

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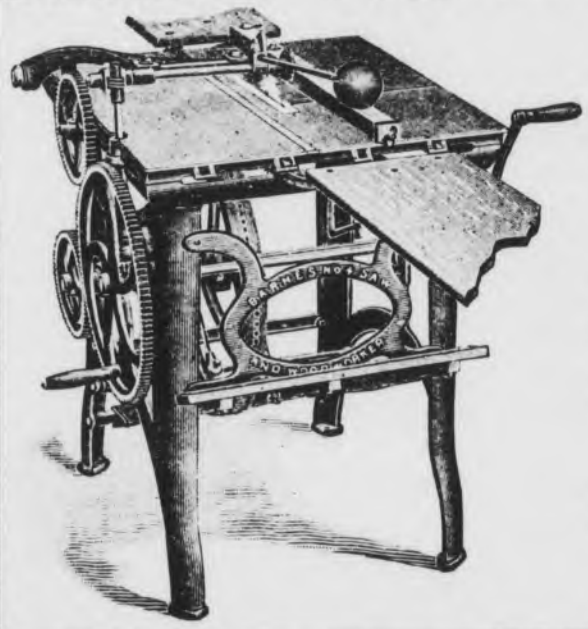
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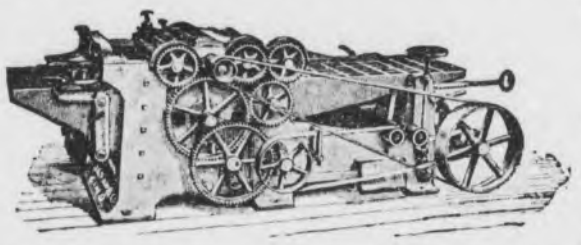

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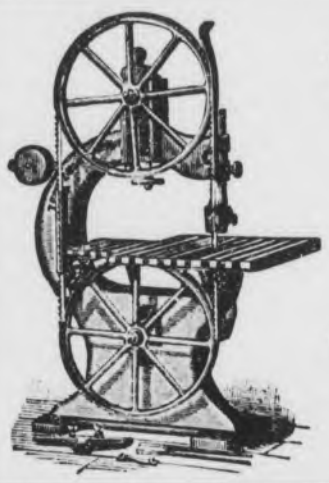

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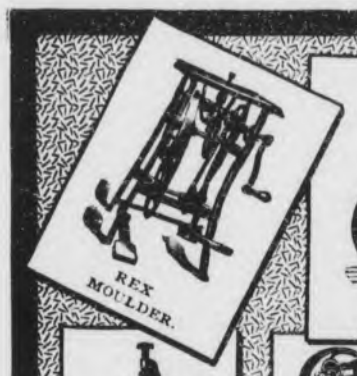

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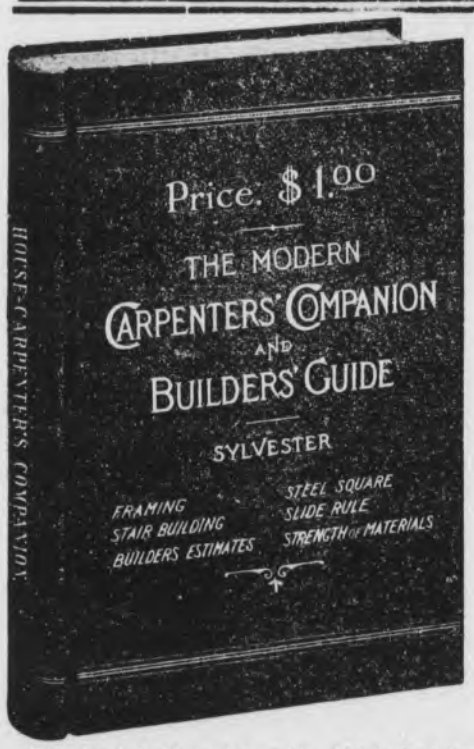

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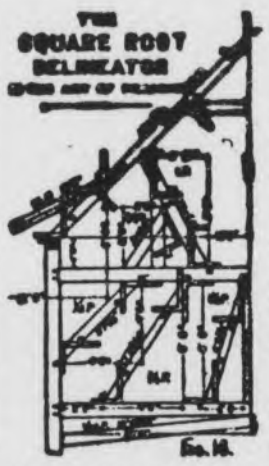

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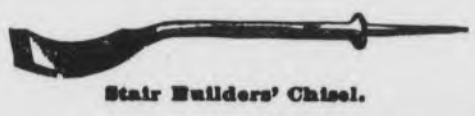
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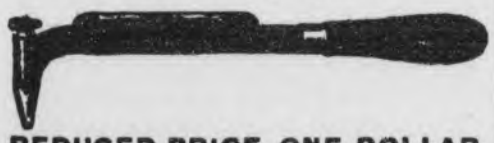

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Here is a Chance for a Prize.

WE want designs and mechanical drawings for this journal. They must deal with house building and carpentry. We want wrinkles and pointers of a practical nature for the men of the trade.

We want technical articles on carpenter work, on how to lay out and frame work and put it up neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

We want mechanical suggestions, handy tips, and trade items of value for our readers.

You certainly can give us something in this line or you know of some one who can. Try and send us something or get some one do so. This is your paper and for your interests as workmen. You should help make it a success.

To arouse a live interest we will pay a fair remuneration for any and all accepted articles of the above mentioned character. This is open to all,—members and outsiders alike.

Be sure and write on one side of the paper; drawings and sketches must be in ink.

In addition we offer a prize of $10 for the best article sent us with drawings on any of the foregoing subjects. This prize is open to all until February 15, 1896.

Take hold now and see what you can do.

The American Federation of Labor.

The next convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and will open on Monday, Dec. 9, 1895. The U. B. will be represented by four delegates. There will be a very large attendance of delegates from all sections, representing all the various crafts and industrial callinge. E. Cowey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne of the Coal Miners, and J. Mawdsley, of Manchester, of the Spinners, will be present as delegates from the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain. A great many important questions will come before the coming convention, chief of which will be, to arrange details and prepare plans to carry through the Eight Hour work day generally on May 1, 1896.

CHICAGO—Our locals are prospering steadily and the meetings of the D. C. are extremely interesting. We have won, the past few months, quite a number of contests with employers who endeavored to break the Union scale of wages, and have solidly unionized numbers of jobs. Trade, however, is not over brisk. We are overstocked with man.

Secretary-Treasurer McGuire's Trip to Europe.

In our next issue we will publish the official report of the Delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress held in Cardiff, Wales, last September. The report will first be presented to the coming A. F. of L. Convention in New York City, December 9. It has been prepared jointly by Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the A. F. of L, and our General Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire.

These two gentlemen were jointly elected by the Denver Convention last year, and their expenses for time and travel were paid by the A. F. of L., the body which elected them.

Bro. McGuire's expenses were not paid by the U. B.—In fact, he did not draw a cent from the U. B. for the time he was away; since his return he has had to make up for lost time.

The report will be extremely interesting, and will be a truthful summary of the scope and work, the depth and strength of the labor movement in several European countries.

OFFICIAL

ARE your F. S and Treasurer under bonds? See that they are. Our laws require it.

DOES your Union have its books audited the last meeting night of each month, as per Sec. 159? If not, then see that it is done or report to this office.

WITHDRAWAL Cards are not used in the U. B. We have had none since the law governing them was repealed, February 17, 1891. When a member wishes to withdraw he must resign as per Section 118.

ALL the newspaper talk about the appointment in New York City of a Receiver for the U. B. is the work of a fledgling lawyer in that city. The U. B. is financially able to pay all its honest d[illegible].

IN the past few months we sent out hundreds of circulars to start up new Unions in unorganized places. The work is bearing fruit as can be seen by the number of new Unions we report this issue. Still more our circulars have brought us a good many inquiring letters and encouragement.

MANY of our Unions, unfortunately, are afflicted with a mania for big, voluminous By-Laws—some larger than the entire 32 page constitution of the U. B. At most six or eight small pages of By-Laws are sufficient. A number of our largest and best managed Unions have only a few pages of By-Laws.

Odds and Ends of Many Kinds.

MAINSTEE, Mich.—We can't keep up a Union here as long as nine out of ten carpenters want to be Bosses and work at any price offered. Our Bosses—a number—have got so far by keen cutting, they can't hire men and so they work themselves for less than one dollar a day ten hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Union 359, (mill men) had over twenty propositions for membership at one meeting this month, and quite a number more are expected. Union No. 8, the parent and veteran Union of this city will have a smoker on the 25th inst. There is quite an awakening here among carpenters.

THE victory won by the International Typographical Union in the case of the Werner Print. Co, Akron, O., is another exemplary instance of what a powerful trade body can accomplish. For many, many moons, the printers made a solid, practical fight to unionize that immense establishment; now they have succeeded and thank Organized Labor for help.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Central Labor Union is out in a circular asking the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor to adopt one general uniform Union label applicable to all Union made goods, and do away with the multiplicity and variety of Union labels now in use. A good idea this is and should be adopted.

BOSTON, Mass.—We are having great talk about millions of dollars to be spent in this city in the near future on the erection of immense mercantile structures. But the fact is these buildings will be very largely of iron, stone and other materials, with very little wood work in them for carpenters. Hence carpenters should not be deluded into coming here with hopes of plenty of work. Union 33 is now part and parcel of the Building Trades Council. The latter body has made amends to Union 33 for a public mis-statement.

A Bad State of Affairs in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Canada.—To form a Carpenter's Union in this city will be very difficult. Take any French Canadian in this section from the rural districts and he is an adept with an axe, and no stranger to the use of edge tools. Our planing mills are run by very cheap labor and turn out pannelled work, doors, sash, blinds, frames, etc., in huge quantities. Unskilled or partly skilled labor in the carpenter line cuts down skilled labor. So bad was it last winter that good experienced carpenters got only 80 cents per day, while laborers digging in the trench got 90 cents to one dollar per day. In best of times a few good carpenters get $1.80 to $2 a day, but the bulk of hands get only $1.40 for ten hours a day.

PERSONALS

BRO. S. J. KENT, Secretary of the G. E. B. is now located in Decatur, Ill., and has been there several months, owing to scarcity of work in his old home, Lincoln, Neb.

EDWARD MOORE, the active and old, time Secretary of the Hatter's Union, has opened a hat store at 2225 N. Front St., Philadelphia, where the best of Union hats can be bought at fair prices.

OUR Ex-General Treasurer James Troy, of Philadelphia, suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his only son, David Troy, after a very sudden illness. The deceased was a very promising young man.

RICHARD ROWE, one of the old-timers in the U. B. in Chicago, was run down by a locomotive on the Northwestern Railroad and almost instantly killed last month. "Dick" was a staunch, faithful member, a good adviser and worker for our cause.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—State Senator Geo. Huff's house has been lately built here by carpenters working ten hours a day at 18 cents per hour. A contractor named Beatty from Allegheny is paying 17½ cents per hour for ten hours a day. Beazer, architect and contractor, Altoona, Pa., has the work on Senator Huff's house.

BRO. W. R. BOWES, Secretary of the District Council of Chicago received a "Diploma of Honorable Mention" from the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Expositon, for mechanical ability as shown on Percy A. Sanquinitti's exhibit of a patent combination folding bed, which received an award at the World's Fair.

EUGENE V. DEBS will be highly honored by the Trade Unions of Chicago—and properly so for his imprisonment—on his release from Woodstock Jail on 22d inst. They have prepared for him an immense reception at Battery D. It will be a popular aversion to judicial despotism, in the unjust and arbitrary imprisonment of Debs and his colleagues. 'Gene at heart is a grand and lovely nature, full of sympathy with his fellow man and of heroic mould, though we differ with some of his methods.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Why it is Labor Becomes Poorer the More it Produces.

KNOWLEDGE of the process by which wealth is distributed is absolutely necessary to an understanding of the labor question, and if a reformer cannot describe this process he can be set down as a quack.

What are the features of the present system?

A market nearly always glutted with goods, in which it is easy to buy, but hard to sell.

A large portion of the workers in enforced idleness.

Periodical panics, bringing bankruptcy to the employer and pauperism to the employee.

Why is not the demand for labor and products steady, and why are there more laborers than places?

Is the surplus of labor in the market due to artificial conditions, or are there really too many laborers?

It is the present system of production, or, to speak more clearly, the restrictions on the present system that cause the evils just mentioned. The laborer receives in wages only a fraction of his product. The smallness of wages as a quantity keeps the laborer poor. This is self evident. But the poverty and enforced idleness of the whole working class are because their wages are small as a proportion to the whole product created.

This is not so clearly seen.

Suppose a journeyman baker makes 100 loaves of bread and the wages he receives therefor will buy only 70 loaves, 30 loaves are left. A few of these the employer takes for his own use, and the remaining ones wait for buyers. The journeyman can buy no more because his wages are all gone, and the baker boss tells him he cannot re-employ him until the rest of the loaves are sold.

This is an illustration of what is going on in every trade and at all times.

Under-consumption and not over-production is the proper term for this condition. Not having the means to buy the products that are glutting the market is what causes the depression and helps us to understand the saying, "Three seasons of abundance will ruin a farmer" The extra products find no market.

The working class are poor because they have created too much wealth, and just as poor as though they were in a country where very little is produced.

Neither Rabelais nor Cervantes ever dreamed of such an absurdity.

The commercial world wants new markets, hoping in this way to find an outlet for surplus goods, but it is not absolute surplus. It is a relative surplus. We would have a perpetual market for all we can possibly produce if it were only equitably distributed. We need not look abroad for new markets when we have a large, half fed and half clothed population who are anxious to consume more and who would gladly give an equivalent for all they get.

What proportion must the workers receive before they can buy from the general stock as much as they have put into it? The question almost anticipates the answer—they must receive a wage that will buy the full product, and thus restore the equilibrium between the demand for and the supply of products. Given this condition an overplus of goods and idle workers will be impossible. The solution of the question necessitates such changes in the methods as will give to labor the full product. Not only because ethics require that it be done, but also because economic necessity demands it, and in the most imperative manner. As long as a social system continues and the tendency is for it to be thrown more and more out of balance, until the very existence of society is threatened, all our energies should be put forth to show where the evil lies and how the equilibrium can be restored.

HENRY COHEN.

Denver, Colo.

A Winnepeg Carpenter.

TALKS TO THE MEN OF THE CRAFT.

NOW, to those who have decided to throw in their lot with us by joining the Union, I would like to impress upon them the pledge and obligation they have taken, and ask them to consider seriously the step. It is not enough that you simply assent to the principles of our Brotherhood, but it now becomes your duty from this hour to use every effort in your power to advance our cause and influence your fellow workmen to become members. It is an organization you ought to be proud of, and you should diligently use every honorable means to get men into the union. If moral suasion wont do, you will be justified in using other fair means to drive them in, if you can't convince them of that which is for their good in any other way.

You will sometimes meet men who will excuse themselves thus: "My boss does not believe in the Union, and if I were to join, he would discharge me." Try and show this man what a cowardly, cringing and helpless creature he is. What right has any employer to say, "I will give you so much wages, and you will work so many hours." What could any contractor do without the men to do the work? Think of your value and your manhood. You alone have the right to say what price you will sell your labor at.

Another one will say the Union men want to work shorter hours and that he can't afford to work shorter hours. The answer to this is: Do you think there is work for all the carpenters? He must admit there is not. Well, he may say he can get all the work he wants at ten hours a day, and as good wages as any Union man. Granted he does, still this does not relieve him of the serious crime he is guilty of—stealing from his less favored brother, who, on this account, has to walk the streets.

Just take for example. If we were able to establish an eight-hour day at present, I firmly believe that the most of us would be at work. We will suppose there are 200 carpenters now working ten hours a day; this would be equal to 2,000 hours. Now, if they were to work only eight hours—1,600—this leaves 400 hours extra, which means work for 50 more men and this rule has also the effect of resisting the law of supply and demand. Does it never strike non-union men that there is a remedy for the position they are in; it seems not. Our only salvation is organization.

Here we have contractors taking jobs who have almost nothing for the labor at all, and who only calculate to pay fifteen cents an hour to carpenters. Now, boys, beware of these men, as they must beat someone out of his money, and depend upon it, you are the victim in the end.

To those who join us, I would say be UNION-MEN at heart; work hard to get all the men into the Union; do not get discouraged by the difficulties you may encounter; stay with it through the busy season; and especially through the coming winter; pay your dues promptly; attend the meetings; make it your ambition to see the Union prosper, as it is the only society that you have to depend on for your daily bread, and for the support of your families. You cannot be a good member of any fraternal society if your trade union is a failure. Stand by one another and remember your obligation. Do not be afraid to say that you are a Union man but rather be proud of the fact, and if we all work as we ought to do, (although it is very disheartening to be begging of men to come and join the Union, and making oneself notorious), we will have an organization second to none in every city. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty as a man.

Winnepeg, Manitoba. UNION.

Some of the Drains on the Working Classes of the World.

MANY of us have an indefinite idea of the immense sums of money we are compelled by law to pay to those who render no service to the public, and are as able-bodied as any one to earn their own support. We must feel surprised when we examine the civil pension list, to find there are so many persons drawing their sustenance, and their means of pleasure and extravagance, from productive labor, only because they are of the nobility, and have no capital invested in any enterprise. They are sure to become leaders in vice and immorality in being exempt from work, and kept as leaders of fashion. Their customs and manners are demoralizing in the extreme, for if we do not exactly associate with them they are sought to imitate in depravity and corruption. Yes, Kings are sometimes called "God's Vicegerents" It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.

Let us look at the cost of the British royal family. The people, or her subjects, pay the Queen an annuity for her support of $1,925,000. She also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to $250,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are provided for them. The Prince of Wales is allowed $200,000 and his children have an additional liberal allowance. Beatrice, her youngest daughter who has recently married, was granted $150,000 by Parliament, and besides all the other children are granted annuities by Parliaments, aggregating $2,895,000 annually. We would ask, where is the necessity for allowing these sums, only that it may be squandered in licentious living? They are of royal ancestry, and must have married well, and if not, why should they be granted an annuity?

Then turn to the civil list of other European sovereigns, we find that the Emperor of Austria receives $3,875,000; King of Bavaria, $1,400,000; King of Belgium, $660,000; King of Denmark, $227,000; and the Crown Prince, $33,330; King of Greece, $280,000; King of the Netherlands, $250,000, also large domains, and $62,500 for royal family, courts and palaces; King of Italy, $2,858,000; King of Norway and Sweden, $575,000; King of Portugal, $634,440; King of Prussia, $3,852,770; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests, and estates, out of which court expenditures and royal family are paid. The Czar of Russia has private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia: the annual income has been estimated at $12,000,000. The King of Spain gets $1,400,000, besides $600,000 for family, to attend bull fights, I suppose. Besides, we are paying, in the United States, an immense sum to retired officers, civil and military, sums that it is impossible to accurately state, to keep up their high social standing, and exploit in royal fetes, and we will say nothing of what we pay to families of accumulated wealth, who spend their money in riotious living here and abroad. The amount of pensions paid the widows of soldiers in this country is very large.

It may here be seen where a large amount of the medium of circulation is spent, in paying these salaries and pensions, which comes directly from the toil of the working masses through taxation. It is strange by what system of ethnology these scions of royalty are singled or separated from the common classes and assigned that favored condition of beings who are paid for doing nothing that promotes the welfare of society. There is some argument for payment of soldiers' widows, and there is no question but high public officials must bear a heavy expense in supporting their administration, but there is no propriety in paying a long line of posterity, to bring them up in debauchery and profligacy, yet the pages of history are filled up altogether with the lives of such characters.

JAMES E. MAHN.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 7, '95

St. Paul Needs Encouragement.

EDITOR OF CARPENTER:

I am ashamed of the carpenters of our city and the whole State of Minnesota, and I do not know what ails them. They seem to be sleeping their energy away, in a Rip Van Winkle way, for, with all the inducements offered them, they still hold back from organization. They would much sooner it seems work for $1.50 a day than to get $2.50 or $3.00, and they prefer to do twelve months' work for the wages of a six months. I would like to have some other Union tell me how to manage to get the carpenters of this city interested in their own organization. We here cannot make any impression on their dull brains. We sent out 500 postal cards calling their attention to the importance of them banding together, and to get eight hours a day and better pay for next season's work. The contractors have stated to a committee of our Union if the men will organize they will grant any reasonable demands made. But out of all cards sent out not one answer came. Our open meetings are no go; what are we to do? The few we have will get discouraged, and will soon begin to drop out. Out of this year's agitation we have made no gains to speak about. I am of the firm belief that the insurance feature will accomplish this work. Again I ask the other unions to let us know how they work it?

Yours, AUG J. METZGER.

Union 87.

"ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering the whole ground. It price will be only $1.00 Advance orders now received. Write and send order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street, New York City.

Drawing for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HEN the compasses are being used they should be held erect with the neeedle point gently pressed into the paper to prevent its slipping. The joint is held with the first two fingers and thumb of the right hand, and the arc or circle described by swinging the pencil or pen leg well under the wrist so as to describe it without twisting the arm or body in doing so. A little practice will soon teach any carpenter who knows how to use his own tool compasses. Fig. 11, illustrates the three smaller sizes of compasses or bow compasses for use on small work, where the larger instrument would be unhandy and not so accurate. Draftsmen term these instruments "twirlers," for the reason that being used between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand they cen be twirled or spun round, thus making the circles. The bow dividers are invaluable for spacing out small distances. H, is the thumb-screw for regulating the leg on each instrument. The needle points are movable and set by the screw as in the larger compasses.

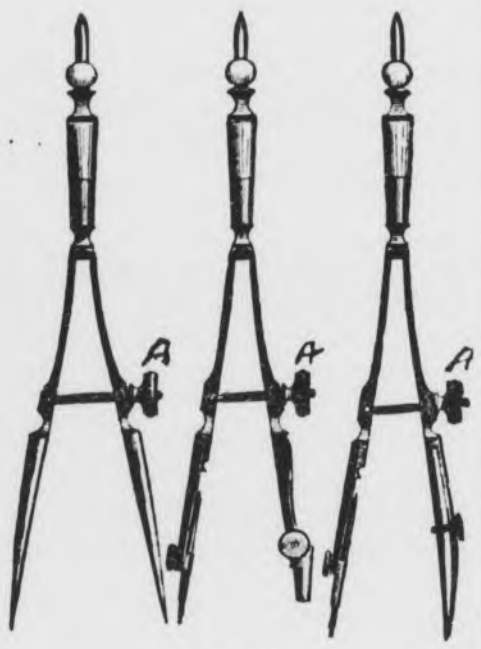


FIG. 11.

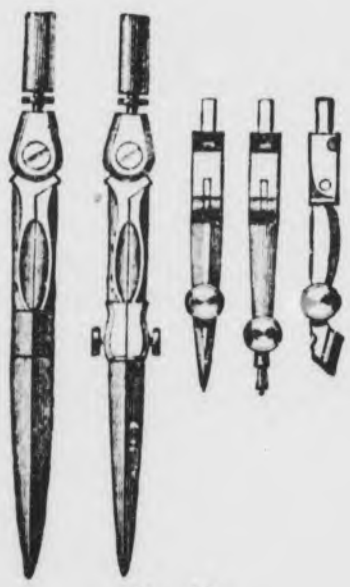


FIG. 12.

Fig. 12, shows a very handy interchangeable compass which is cheap to buy and very handy for general drafting.

Fig. 13, is the draftsman's ruling or lining pen. It is used against the edge of the Tee-square and the triangle in making ink lines. It has two separate blades or jaws, one of which has a spring. These are brought together or allowed to come apart by turning to the right or left the thumb screw seen. In the better class of drawing or drafting pens, a hinge is wrought on one blade, thus permitting the blades to open apart to a right angle, so they can be cleaned from any ink which may cake and adhere to them.

The drawing pen is used by holding it perpendicular between the first and second fingers of the right hand keeping the blade close against the Tee-square or triangle as may be needed. The ink is inserted between the jaws with a common writing pen or pen-cork which is provided with drafting ink, or the point of the pen may be inserted in the ink and that which remains outside must be cleaned off with a soft rag or piece of blotting paper. Similar directions must be followed when using the pen leg of the compasses. The thickness of the line is determined with the regulating screw. By opening or bringing the points of the blades together a thick or thin line may be made as the draftsman desires.

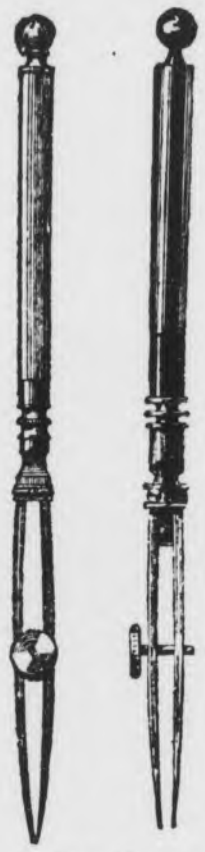


FIG. 13.

Fig. 14 shows the best scales or drafting measures in use. The most convenient plot scales are 12 inches long and about 1 inch in width, and graduated from a scale ¼ inch to the foot to 1 inch to the foot. The upper diagram seen at Fig. 14, illustrates one of these scales with both edges beveled to bring the scale down to a fine edge so as to obtain the greatest accuracy in marking measurements on the paper. The triangular has, on account of its peculiar shape, the quality of having its edge always close to the paper, but is not so convenient for general work as the flat scale.

(To be continued.)

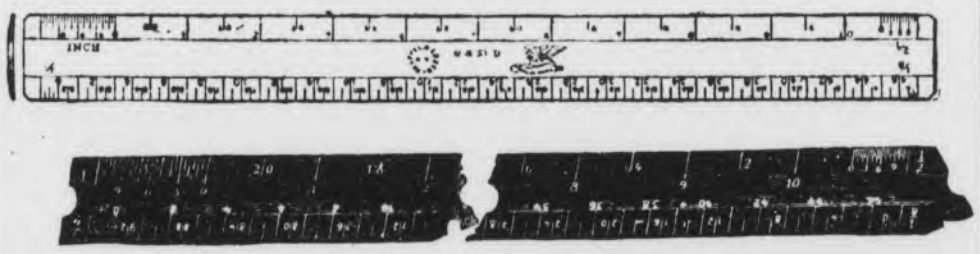


FIG. 14.

Detailed Expenses—June, 1895.

(These detailed expenses for June should have appeared on page 5 of August Carpenter, but by some oversight in the printing office they were omitted, though all other items of the financial report were published.)

Printing 1000 stamped envelopes	$1 25
" 500 postal receipts	1 50
" 2500 envelopes and furnishing	6 25
" 1000 advertising rate cards	5 75
" 1250 bonds	7 75
" 1000 D. C. letter heads	5 00
" 500 postal cards, for officers	1 50
" 550 password circulars	4 50
" 500 postals, corner	1 25
" 16,500 copies July Carpenter	326 50
Expressage	1 00
Electrotyping	2 00
Printing 2400 circulars	5 00
Postage on July Journal	19 28
Special writers for July Journal	10 00
Engravings for July Journal	9 13
Postage on supplies, password, organizing circulars, etc.	55 67
1000 stamped envelopes and 1500 postals	36 80
3 telegrams	1 18
Expressage on supplies	9 03
Office rent for June	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L., (May)	50 00
A. M. Flagg, expenses to Waterville, Me. and return	10 50
P. J. McGuire, expenses to Wilmington, Chester, York, New York, New Haven, etc.	28 41
Incidentals	2 00
Rubber and press seals	6 35
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3256 to 3275	3,275 00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1895	42 46
Total	$4,285 72

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommendec to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognised by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

Cheering Words From New York City.

NEW YORK.—Our District Council is reorganized and is in splendid working order. It is now composed of one delegate from each Union and we have twenty Local Unions represented in the District. Every one of our Local Unions is increasing in membership at a healthy rate and we now have over 5000 members in good standing.

In addition to the two regular Business Agents, Gaillard and Ernst, we have two more temporarily in the field. Bro. Carl Speyer is looking after the cabinet maker shops and inaugurating the Shop Steward system in them very thoroughly. Bro. H. Maiburger is attending to the annexed district above Harlem bridge. All four agents are doing excellent work. The District Council is now in the best of financial condition.

It is only a matter of a little time if our members in this city will only look faithfully after the interests of the U. B. until we will have sole and unquestioned control of the welfare of the organized carpenters of this great metropolis. The United Order and Progressives are suffering badly. Over 40 of the best element of the Progressives have recently joined us and more are to come. Lodge 1, of the United Order has given up having its Business Agent and the Amalagamated has had none for the last two months. Lodge 2, of the U. O. still keeps its man in the field. Each and all of our members should work strenuously and vigorously this winter for the advancement and upbuilding of the U. B. and next Spring we will be in good trim and in shape to accomplish good practical work.

In December, some time during the second week, when the American Federation of Labor is in convention here, we propose to have an immense mass meeting of carpenters at some large central hall and we expect a big turn out of the members. We want not only our own members to attend but we want them to bring out the members of other carpenters' societies too, and secure the attendance of every non-union "chip" they can find. Let this meeting be a rouser.

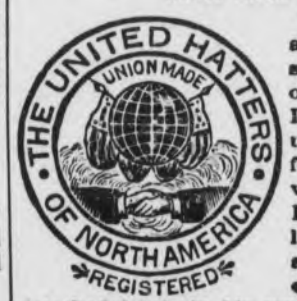
Trade is quite slack, and we are overcrowded with floating carpenters. This is not a good place for men to come to. The cost of living is extremely high and life in a city tenement is not very enticing. Besides that, there are long spells of idleness even for the best acquainted and most thorough workmen.

The newspaper talk of a Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court for the United Brotherhood of this city was no doubt quite a "crumb of comfort" for some of our enemies. The whole trouble was occasioned by a young fledgling attorney, named Joyce, who wanted to coerce the U. B. into an exorbitant and arbitrary settlement in the case of a funeral claim where the deceased member had been three months in arrears and out of benefit.

The General Office we know meets all legal claims promptly, and has always done so; but, at the same time, the G. S.-T. is justified in refusing and opposing payment of any illegal claim, and such was the case in this instance. The appointment of a Receiver was a game of "bluff" and nothing more.

GOTHAM.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Danger of Iron and Steel Buildings in Case of Fire.

THE mania for erecting iron and steel frames in the tall towering buildings of the large cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., is likely to meet with some decisive check before long. It has certainly been very detrimental and extremely hurtful to the carpenter trade. Where thousands of men in the craft heretofore had employment at house framing and in setting wooden posts, girders, joist, putting up roof timbers and in numerous other lines of wood work in house carpentry, now iron and steel are substituted, and numerous materials are used, other than wood.

The collapse of the Ireland Building in New York City and the destruction by fire of the Manhattan Bank Building at Bleeker street and Broadway in that city, have provoked more than ordinary discussion of late on the merits and demerits of iron and steel buildings, and the necessity for a change in the existing building laws.

Chief Bonner, of the Fire Department, of New York, recently made some statements which are calculated to over-throw, completely, all popular ideas concerning fire-proof buildings. He declared that there was not a thoroughly fireproof building in New York.

He said, in substance, that there is more danger to a modern iron or steel fireproof structure from a fire outside of it than from one inside. Once a fire obtains full headway in a modern structure, the best thing for the Fire Department to do is to allow it to burn itself out in the part of the building in which it is raging. The effect of a fire in a fireproof building is to send the heat to the upper part, and to create a temperature in which nothing—not even a fireman—can live. Water, instead of extinguishing the flames, quickens the expansion of the metal frame of the building, which warps it in various directions, relieving the floors of supports, and making the building much more dangerous than it would become were the fire allowed to merely burn itself out.

Fireproof buildings without all their iron work covered with fireproof material, such as brick, cement or similar nonconductors of heat, are very dangerous, because of the sensitiveness of iron to changes of temperature. In describing the Manhattan Bank fire Mr. Bonner said: "The heat from the Keep Building acted directly upon the exposed iron work of the Manhattan Building. The iron resisted the fire—that is, it did not blaze, but so far as the safety of the building is concerned it did something infinitely worse. It expanded under the heat and forced out the ends of the iron beams and girders from their resting places on the supporting piers. The result was inevitable. Without the support which the builders gave the floors down they came, and brought with them the mass of firebrick used as flooring. The roof was brought down by the pulling of the other floor columns and the destruction was complete.

"It demonstrated anew that, like a chain, the strength of a fireproof building lies in its weakest link. The pier irons warped and the structure gave way. Bear in mind that this building was erected according to the law. It was built before 1892, and its framework exposed. This was a defect fatal to this building in the case of an adjacent fire, as it would be to scores of other fireproof buildings in this city under similar conditions. It is imperative, therefore, that architects and builders should be compelled to cover all their structural ironwork with non-conducting material, whether it be brick or cement, or any other material of like nature which has been properly tested. No building can be properly regarded as safe until this is done, and thoroughly done at that."

In conclusion Chief Bonner said: "Since the passage of the law of 1892 there has arisen the passion for steel cages, and new laws should be framed at the opening of the Legislature to meet it. Steel is not so susceptible to the action of the heat as iron, but still it is only a difference of a few degrees of heat, and what I have said in regard to the iron cage buildings may apply equally to the steel ones. In order to adequately protect them and to make the future building safe for its occupants, and, in case of fire, for the men who are fighting the flames, every particle of the structural metal work must be sheathed in nonconductors of heat—either brick or cement."

How the Moneyed Press Smothers News.

DURING the Harvey-Horr debate lately in Chicago on the money question, the newspapers published very little of the discussion, save fragmentary parts of Mr. Horr's talks and his personal and insulting sallies at Mr. Harvey. Still these same newspapers have been shouting loudly for the education of the people on the "Silver Question," and for "Sound Money."

When the selected champion of Wall street, Mr. Roswell G. Horr, of the New York *Tribune* entered the lists to combat Mr. J. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," we then felt that would be the opportunity for the moneyed newspapers to give "education" to the people. We must confess we were not disappointed when the great dailies of the country smothered or garbled the reports of that debate. In fact, Mr. Harvey proved too much for his gold standard antagonist.

In the debate Mr. Harvey sustained by sound arguments and incontrovertible facts, these propositions:

1. That silver and gold are the money of the Constitution. That the silver dollar was the unit of value in our coinage system in this country from 1792 to 1873, just as the yard stick was the measure of length. That gold was measured in this silver unit, and concurrent coinage given to it (gold). That silver and gold combined constituted the legal standard of value in this country till 1873. Silver measured gold; the two together measured all other property.

2. That the act of 1873 was surreptitiously passed.

3. That during the period 1792 to 1873 the mints were opened to the unlimited coinage of both metals into primary or redemption money, and that both were treated as such. That during that period people had a right to have either metal coined into full legal tender money and that the option was with the debtor to pay in coins of either metal.

4. That this bimetallic system made an unlimited demand for both metals to be coined into money, increased the demand for these metals, and so long as this law, authorizing anyone to coin 371¼ grains of silver and 23 2-10 grains of gold into a dollar, there was no one willing to sell either for less than a dollar.

5. That the option to pay in either metal caused the cheaper of the two metals to be used and transferred the demand from the dearer to the cheaper metal and restored its relative commercial value. We are called silver men because we are defending the metal that has been demonetized, but we are nevertheless for both gold and silver.

6. That it is to the interest of the United States to act independently in the remonetization of silver at the ratio to gold of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation.

7. That monometallism consists in the use of the dearer of the two metals to the exclusion of the other as primary or redemption money. That monometallism is an experiment on trial for the first time in the history of the world, and began with the period 1873. That it is impossible and impractical as a stable money measurement of values, and is not based on scientific financial principles.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go. Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on offical note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not reponsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralising to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

Crag-Barons and Bag-Barons.

Ruskin in his "Crown of Wild Olive," tells us that:—

"Money is now exactly what mountain promontories over public roads were in old times. The barons fought for them fairly—the strongest and cunningest got them; then fortified them; and made every one who passed below pay toll. Well, capital now is exactly what crags were then. Men fight fairly (we will, at least, grant so much, though it is more than we ought) for their money; but once having got it, the fortified millionaire can make everybody who passes below pay toll to his million, and build another tower of his money castle. And I can tell you, the poor vagrants by the roadside suffer now quite as much from the bag baron as ever they did from the crag baron. Bags and crags have just the same result on rags."

OBITUARY

(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

VINCENNES, IND., Oct. 29, 1895.

WHEREAS, Our Brother, FRANK BUSHEY, having departed from this life to enter through the open door of God's love into higher realms of thought and action;

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him;

WHEREAS, We fully realize our loss and his gain; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of our Union, and also that a copy be sent to the family of our late brother and that copies be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication. And be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days.

T. W. HURST,
LEVI TAYLOR,
JOHN TAYLOR,
} Committee.

UTICA, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved Brother carpenter, PATRICK CORBALLY, therefore be it

Resolved, That we give utterance to our grief for the loss of him who was one of the oldest of our charter members, and who was also a faithful and a regular attendant at the meetings of our Union, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our Union be draped for thirty days, and that we members of Union 125, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy, and also that a record of these resolutions shall appear on the minutes of our proceedings, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family and be published in THE CARPENTER.

MAURICE C. ROBERTS,
AUGUSTUS PRATT,
HENRY MAIR,
} *Committee.*

ST. FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst one of our oldest and most faithful Brothers, JOHN THOM, be it

Resolved, By Local Union, No. 22, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that we deplore the loss of one of the oldest and most conscientious workers for the cause which we are organized, and be it further

Resolved, That Union No. 22 tender the bereaved relatives of our late Brother, JOHN THOM, our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and published in THE CARPENTER, also copy sent to the relatives of our deceased Brother, JOHN THOM.

N. L. WANDELL,
MOSES FOSS,
J. W. CONNELL,
} *Committee.*

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

At a regular meeting of Carpenter's Union, No. 166, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has removed the wife of our Brother, J. F. NEUFELD, therefore be it

Resolved, We tender to him our sympathy in this affliction, and that copies of these resolutions be given local papers and CARPENTER.

J. J. FORD,
G. KLATZ,
} *Committee.*

Trade Unions in Great Britain.

The report by the chief labor correspondent in Great Britain to the Board of Trade on the Trade Unions in 1893, is the seventh of the series, and contains particulars with regard to a much larger number of such societies than were included in any of the previous reports. Full particulars have been received from 687 Unions, compared with 599 in the previous year, and, in addition, partial information has been obtained with regard to 118 other Unions. It is believed that the vast majority of persons belonging to Trade Unions in the United Kingdom are included in the returns dealt with, and that the present report forms, therefore, the most complete record of the transactions of this class of organization hitherto compiled. The original unwillingness of some of the Unions to supply information as to their operations has now almost entirely disappeared, and in its place there is the greatest readiness to supply details. Taking the figures for the Unions from which accounts have been received, it is shown that the membership at the end of 1893, for 677 Unions only, was 1 270,789. The total funds in hand at the beginning of the year were £1,902,397; the total income for the year was £1,996,971; the total expenditure for the year, £2,246,-515, and the total funds in hand at the end of the year, £1,653,068. The excess of expenditure over income was thus £249,544.

The year 1893 was a bad year for certain of the organizations. The diminution in the amount of their funds was largely due to bad trade, causing a largely increased outlay on unemployed benefits, and to the large number of industrial disputes, causing a considerably enlarged expenditure on dispute benefit. The chief increase under the latter head was due to the prolonged dispute in the coal trade, while as to the former nearly every branch of industry suffered to some extent, though the engineering and shipbuilding trades were most severely affected. The aggregate outlay under the head of dispute benefit was £733,045, paid by 331 Unions. The special friendly benefit most generally paid by the Unions is funeral benefit, which was paid by 387 Unions to the amount of £94,192; unemployed benefit was paid by 378 Unions to the extent of £512,929; sick benefit required £238,739 from 238 Unions, and accident benefit £26,074 from 99 Unions. Superannuation is paid by only 89 Unions, but these have as members one third of the total number of members of all the Unions. The amount paid under this head in 1893 was £117,339. A comparison of the figures of 534 Unions for 1893 with those for 1892 shows a decrease of 29,010 in the membership, an increase of £148,201 in the total income, an increase of £436,177 in the annual expenditure, and a decrease of £264,271 in the total funds at the end of the year. The Unions which suffered most heavily from the falling away of members were the Unions of unskilled labor. The report continues: "The apparent discrepancy of an increasing income with a falling membership may be explained by the fact that in the class of Unions to which the loss of members is chiefly due the contributions are the lowest, while in the organizations of the skilled trades in which contributions are highest there has been an increase of membership. It is also to be noted that in many Unions, when the funds begin to fall below a certain limit, the contributions of the members are increased in proportion, so that in bad years the total income of the Unions is often greater than in good years. It is also to be remembered that, owing to the long duration of extensive labor disputes in 1893 and the large numbers of men engaged in them, great sums of money were in special ways contributed to certain Unions for their support, and this tends further to increase the gross income of the year."—*London Times.*

Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Views of a Brooklyn Member.

P. J. McGuire, Esq.

Dear Sir and Brother: Will you please print in the next issue of the Carpenter before election these few written thoughts of mine, especially to get them before the eyes of the carpenters of Kings County. Please excuse mistakes as it is my first attempt.

No doubt Brooklyn carpenters are aware of times in this city. Now as an illustration, when I ask for a job in most cases the boss will take a look at me and see if I am a native and speak like one. If I am, he will tell me he does not want any more help, and as soon as my back is turned he will hire men who have immigrated to this country. Now things are coming to a pretty state when a man born and brought up in the country and lived in it all his life, cannot find employment, as no doubt many others are in the same fix. No doubt we as a body of men are aware of these things and do nothing to overcome them. The bosses cannot be blamed for hiring men under the circumstances as the men are to blame themselves. Personally I know of a boss who held off from men who would have worked for $2.50, until he could fill up his buildings with men who work for $2.00. Now brothers you would naturally think these foreigners coming here in droves and undermining the natives that we could recipocrate, but if we would emigrate to their country or countries we would not stand a living chance.

The sum and substance of the whole affair is this, a capitalist does not advance money unless it be returned twofold. Why should we who have sacrificed three, four or perhaps five years to learn a trade, so that we could make a fair days wages when we have served out, see these things daily, and not make one pull and a good pull and a pull altogether. We are banded together to keep up a uniform wage and hours. The better element does it, but according to the state of affairs in a short time there will be no better element, and consequently we will have to pay a boss, for the privilege of slaving for him. Therefore we must either abolish this certain class of members from this Brotherhood, or keep them in, and do as they do and make the standard of wages lower and the hours of labor eighteen instead of eight hours. The best and easiest way I see to bring things to their old standard, is to nominate men from the labor organizations with the platform of restricting mechanical immigration, unless said immigrants delcare their intentions of becoming citizens of this country, and do as they do for there is plenty of room here for all of us if we only keep up what we joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for.

F. H. H., Local 147.

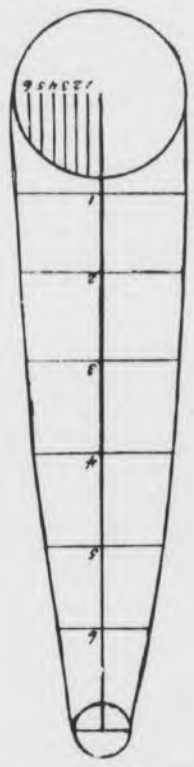
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Making Flag Staffs.

Galveston, Texas.

Editor of the Carpenter:

The making of flag staffs is a job carpenters are often called upon to perform around large structures. Yet I have never seen in the columns of the paper any mention of this kind of work. I



take the liberty of sending a sketch showing a method by which even a beginner can turn out a fairly good job, and hope what I have to say will draw out those posted in this kind of work. For a spar of any length or thickness this method will, as I believe, give the required swell by striking circle at bottom of spar, and dividing the quarter and mast into equal number of spaces. Drive nails at these points, and spring a batten to mark by. Strike an octagon at each end of stick to work round. I don't think this needs any further explanation. Yours respectfully,

M. N. Killian.

Union 526.

A New National Eight Hour Law Suggested.

Editor of the Carpenter:

It has been a long time since I have written anything to you for publication. Believing in the Initiative and Referendum, I would like to propose a law for the direct benefit of mechanics and laborers, an act to abolish the contract system on public works, to establish an eight hour day and fair wages and to provide penalties for the same.

Be it enacted by the Congress and Senate of the United States of America, that hereafter no public work of the United States or Territories shall be let out by contract, but the same shall be done by days work, under the direct supervision and control of the United States and Territories; that eight consecutive hours in each calendar day of twenty-four hours shall be a legal day's work, on all public work of the United States and Territories, and that no overtime shall be allowed; that none but actual citizens shall be employed on any public work; that all unskilled laborers shall receive not less than two dollars ($2) per day of eight hours; that all mechanics shall receive not less than the average wages of such mechanics in the locality where the work is done for a day of eight hours.

That for any violation of this act, or any part of it, by any official, foreman or superintendent, upon trial and conviction thereof, they shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or may be imprisoned from one to five years or both, for each and every violation of this act, and shall not again be eligible to hold such office or position, and be it further enacted that all acts or parts of acts which conflict with this act, are hereby repealed, and this act to take effect on and after its passage.

I would like to see the working people and reformers take up this proposed law, and, if it is not just right, make it better, and urge Congress to pass it at the coming session, and get a similar law passed in all the State Legislatures. Workingmen of America if you think this would be a good law, unite and get it made the law of this country. You can get this or any other law passed and put in force, if you will only unite and demand that it be done. You produce all the wealth, you have the majority, you have the power, the right. Unite, fix details afterwards, and get what you want and ought to have. Yours,

J. D. Bailey.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Here is a Sample of One of Our Live Unions.

Montreal, Canada.—Local 376 held its first concert and smoker on the 4th, inst.; the hall was crowded and a first-class entertainment was provided, consisting of banjo duetts, songs, recitations and ventriloquism. We had the pleasure of the company of many non-Union men who thoroughly enjoyed themselves; good Union made cigars were provided. Several members were re-instated at next meeting and some initiated. This will not satisfy Local 376, who are now fairly on the war path and mean business, they are working like beavers to increase their numbers. Local 376 will hold concerts every first Monday in each month during the winter, every Union man in Montreal is at work, and has been for weeks. All our members make it their special business when they hear of help wanted to bring it promptly to headquarters, when it is at once given to any Brother who may want a job. We do not confine ourselves to our meeting night only, but the Brothers look each other up at any time that they hear anything to benefit them. This shows you that we are working together as Union men should do.

Harry T. Holland, Fin. Sec.

Hartford Away Head in the Work of Unionism.

Hartford, Conn.—We have had an anniversary and smoker for Union 43, and it will be long remembered by the five hundred members present. The men went home in excellent humor and such social gatherings should occur oftener. They have a tendency to promote acquaintance and better feelings among the members, and a greater degree of confidence. Men for days work side by side and doubt each other. By thorough unionism we will know each other and when a man comes on the job he will be greeted pleasantly and with a handshake. The working card is quite strictly enforced in this city by Union 43, and Bro. F. C. Walz is a live hard-working Business Agent. During the panic we never had any cut in wages, we increased our membership and unionized many shops and jobs.

Some Pen Pictures Contrasted.

PEN pictures differ very materially from those we see on canvass, for whilst one is produced to represent light and shade in developing some particular subject, the other is generally the result of an arrangement of words and sentences that convey meaning and induce thought upon some given subject. The mind is sometimes deeply impressed by both. Thought outlined in words is a factor by which we are enabled to reach certain conclusions.

Now in selecting the two pen pictures from THE CARPENTER I have in view two motives. One is to show what a useful medium it is for conveying information, and the other to again call the attention of its readers to the existence of an evil that ought not to be found anywhere in our craft.

Here are the pictures taken from the August number for 1895:

St. Louis, Mo., "business here in the carpenter line is nearly killed by greedy piece workers this season." Austin, Tex., "for want of union some carpenters are working ten hours, and a low lived class of contractors are subletting work to hoboes at twenty-five cents a square, for weather boarding, flooring and ceiling. The practice of subletting out the finish is also coming into vogue."

Now every man in the carpenter line (to borrow this expressive phrase for want of a better) is cognizant of the fact that this is the harbinger of a state of things that bodes no good to the spread of Union principles and that in calling attention to it THE CARPENTER is deserving of all praise. Its aim is to make it apparent to all that there is a formidable foe to encounter in this great country amongst those who so easily yield themselves victims to rapacity and greed, and also those who would deprive these victims of proper means of subsistence, and just compensation for their labor. A writer in THE CARPENTER attempted some time ago to show what an evil it is in this city. How it robs men of their wages, destroys their principle, reduces them to the condition of slaves, and even shortens their lives. Its withering effects are felt in the home, the family circle and in social life. And the aim of this journal in thus advocating a higher, a nobler, a more exalted principle thus to rescue our brethren from a state of thraldom and bondage that is truly deplorable, is very commendable. The ameliorating influences of organization are made known to its readers through such articles as appear in its columns bearing on the welfare of those interested in or connected with the craft. It is an epitome of modern ideas as they now obtain amongst labor leaders in labor literature and large hearted and liberal minded men on topics relating to industrial pursuits. We have seen in its columns a series of articles, by the talented writer of "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle," which conveys to our minds that a hard battle has been fought by labor to obtain its present position, a long and up-hill struggle to gain recognition and sympathy. Human nature is the same now as it was then.

Every impulse of our mind craves for right and justice, and rebels against wrong and oppression. Our predecessors fought against great odds, and had not the same support, nor were their weapons of the same kind. The Wat Tylers and Jack Cades of history did not accomplish half as much in their crude manner of dealing with the evils of their day, (though they did a good deal) as those who have adopted more peaceful and practical methods which the higher instincts of our nature suggested and found more effectual. Probably the best means were employed that they could command. But they were not of the same high order, the intellectual force, the same moral and social efficiency that would now have such a mighty influence over the rights and privileges of labor. And here I would observe any encroachment on these rights and privileges should be jealously watched and driven back. That I believe is the aim of THE CARPENTER.

The two pen pictures under notice are not pleasant to contemplate. They neither please the eye nor the mind, they have a subversive appearance which conveys the impression that progress and improvement are entirely ignored. View them from whatever point we may we are confronted with the fact they are ominous and suggestive of evil to the wage earner. Another feature in these pictures is that which shows their destructive tendency. "*Business* in the carpenter line is *nearly killed.*" It sounds to me like a wail of anguish produced by the envenomed fangs of that ugly monster, "Piece Work." These pictures convey the idea that where plenty reigned want is likely to intrude. Where comfort and contentment prevailed a state of disquietude and dissatisfaction will arise, ending with a scantily supplied wardrobe, a sparsely filled pocket book and a cheerless home. Truly may we say:—

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

It is not possible that any one, who has not come under the baneful influence of piece work can realize the state of mind of those who are engaged in such work. Even on Saturday the day above all working days, they are not happy in like manner as those who know what they are to receive for their labor. They may have put forth almost superhuman efforts, even to the verge of exhaustion, done a large quantity of work, but not half enough to be on the same pecuniary plane or the same financial basis, as those who have worked day work. The day worker feels somewhat exhilarated while the piece worker is correspondingly depressed on the day that is so acceptabls to the former. Sometimes an operator or his representative will take a cursory glance at the work done, but will not ask you what you want, but walk away as if he were made of finer clay than you, and your presence contaminated the air you both were breathing.

I am not an advocate of strikes, though I have been connected with a few, but if ever a strike was justifiable it would be one against so great an evil as this piece work business. It makes one almost tremble to think of what the condition of labor would have been now, if it had been left to the tender mercies of Capital. Trades unions have been factors to oppose it and keep it from encroaching too far on our liberties, rights and privileges. The strongest organizations of Labor could not have lifted their heads as high as they do, but for their united opposition to the attacks of Capital. For even as it is, it requires unremitting attention to thwart its purposes and check its advances, and meet it at all points.

Now, supposing that in this city alone every man in every department of the building trade formed a resolution that this odious piece work system must be stamped out. Could there be any piece work or any less than fair wages, any more than nine hours per day, and could they not even get eight hours? Could they not prevent mechanics springing up as rapidly as mushrooms, all through unscrupulous contractors? Human influence is so great when such matters are inimical to its interests, it would sweep them away by its force, and its enemies would stand appalled before its presence and would not dare to try its power.

This idea can be expanded until it would appear exaggerated and impossible of realization but just to show that it is not a chimera of the mind, let me point to another pen picture that can be found in THE CARPENTER under the heading of "Something for Carpenters to Read." It generally is printed in small type, but it shows big results. It states that from 12 local unions and 2,042 members have grown in 10 years over 716 local unions in 630 cities and has 84,377 enrolled members. Not a bad record, is it? The article itself is worth more than a passing glance. It is indeed a pleasing pen picture because it implies a very different condition of things that are quite the reverse of those at the head of my subject. Read it! Think about it! Study it! And you will find something deeply interesting, highly instructive and exceedingly encouraging, that will to some extent confirm my view of this matter where I refer to the dominant power of federation.

JUSTITIA.

Philadelphia, Oct, 23, 1895.

The Importance of Accurate Measurements.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

ONE of the things which is not sufficiently considered by the majority of mechanics is the value of measurements, and the care and method which should be followed in obtaining them. Let us consider the part they play in mechanical procedure, especially that which pertains to the practice of carpentry and note the result.

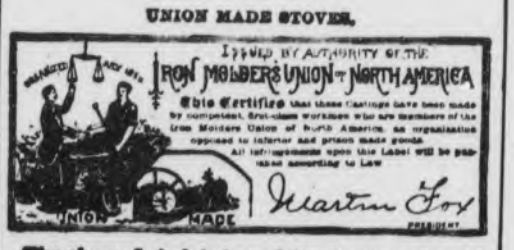
What are measurements? They are the distances between points or the actual sizes of constructions or details of constructions, and being determined either through the system of scale drawings or by other constructions already completed, must of necessity be absolutely correct to ensure success and accuracy in all mechanical operations.

Now as to the best methods of obtaining accurate measurements. In this the writer has found that the methods vary with the distance or detail to be measured, and different details will require different methods.

Regarding straight lineal long distances over 50 feet, the writer has found that a good tape line, especially if it be a metallic tape line, is the most accurate instrument to employ, because it is laid off to an exact spacing of feet and inches is convenient and easily handled. It is, in the opinion and experience of the writer, a mistake to use a 10-foot or 20-foot pole or rod for this work, because the spacing of the distances from point to point is liable to cause an increase or diminution of the full distance to be set off. For distances or spaces less than 50 feet, the 10 foot pole is excellent, still the tape line, unless the whole distance is to be spaced off, is much to be preferred.

(*To be continued*).

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

A Few Words About the Panic.

THE panic from which we are now slowly emerging gave evidence of its coming in 1893. It gathered force rapidly, and burst upon the country about the 1st of June that year.

It was in all regards a money-legislation panic, a bank panic, a plutocratic panic, started and engineered by the banks. There was not, on the 1st of May, 1893, anything in industrial affairs indicating a panic. Things were moving in normal conditions. There were no signals of alarm. The banks started the panic.

From January 1 to October 1, 1893, 158 national banks, with a capital of $30,350,000, suspended, and in the same period 172 State banks, 47 savings banks, 13 loan and trust companies, 6 mortgage companies and 117 private banks, having liabilities amounting to $97,193,530, suspended. In this we see the handiwork of 494 banks of various names and grades suspending, and 19 other moneyed institutions following suit.

Thus, 513 banks and moneyed institutions brought about the panic. They produced an utter demoralization of confidence, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, 1893, not less than $500,000,000 had been withdrawn from banks and locked up, and, in addition, banks during the same period called in their loans to the extent of $400,000,000.

By the 1st of January, 1894, this bank panic had swept over the country, like a tornado and 16,000 commercial and industrial enterprises, representing a capital of $500,000,000, had succumbed, and in eight months not less than 1,000,000 men were thrown out of employment and doomed to idleness. And from January 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895, this revel of ruin proceeded and the army of idle men continued to increase, until Carroll D. Wright estimated the number of idle men in the country at 3,000,000, and of those who had found precarious employment, multiplied thousands were on the ragged edge of starvation.

Now, since last April, times are bettering gradually and work is opening up in various industries, with restorations in many cases of the reductions in wages which took place during the dull times. Where trade unions were best organized, little or no reductions took place during the panic. And where, in some industries, the unions have made forward movements this spring and summer, wages have come back to the old rates, and old conditions and working rules have been again enforced.

But where working people are indifferent and careless to their own welfare, there has been no advancement for their own benefit and there never will be anything only worse and worse conditions, lower wages and greater degradation.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1829.

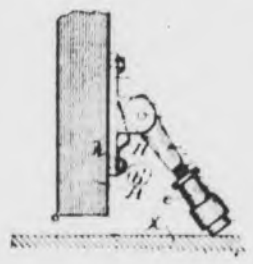
U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.

AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY

MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

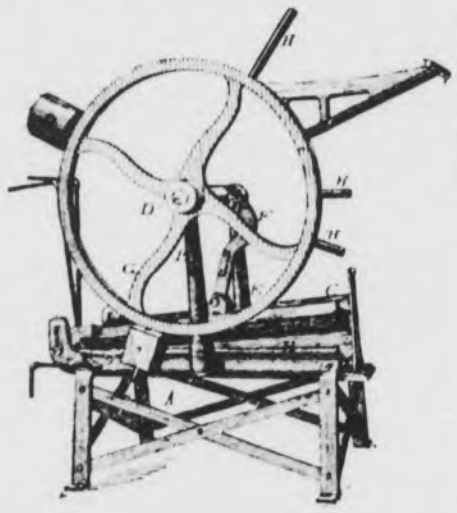
from whom copies of these patents may be had at fifteen cents each.

544,730. DOOR-CHECK. Moses R. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 16, 1894. Serial No. 517,674. (No model.)



Claim.—A door-stop consisting of a base having ears thereon, a lever fulcrumed between the ears on a pin extending through such lever and ears, a spring, one end whereof yieldingly presses against the lever and the other end whereof is against the base, an adjustable sleeve on the free end of the fulcrumed lever, forming a part of the lever, rubber secured to one end of the sleeve, and means for securing the adjustable sleeve rigidly in place on the lever after adjustment, thereby maintaining the desired length to the lever between the fulcrum thereof and the point in contact with the floor; substantially as described.

544,754. MACHINE FOR BENDING WOOD. Samuel Swartz, Detroit, Mich Filed May 10, 1895. Serial No. 548,811. (No model.)



Claim.—A wheel for use in connection with bending presses and the like, having a series of handles, and a long arm or lever provided with a foot rest, said handles and lever being arranged around the periphery of the wheel.

546,304. SHUTTER-HOOK. Benjamin H. Davidson, Lynn, Mass. Filed Jan. 30, 1895. Serial No. 536,675. (No model.)

Claim—As an improved article of manufacture, a shutter-hook comprising a metal strip bent at one end to form an anchoring projection and constructed at its opposite end for the attachment to the shutter and having the intermediate portion constructed to form a lateral bearing, for the purpose specified.

546,143. SASH-FASTENER. Sigel Hainkel, Quincy, Ill. Filed Dec. 13, 1894. Serial No. 531,680. (No model.)

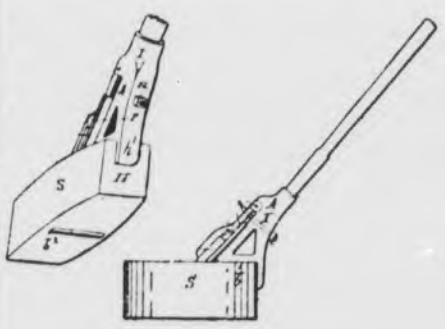
Claim.—In a sash lock, the combination with the housing, of the hook pivoted therein gradually increasing in thickness toward its base, and having a cam shaped inner face, corrugated outer face and inclined upper surface, the spring pressed corrugated locking cam pivotally mounted in the casing and cooperating with the corrugated face of the hook, independent handles for said cam and hook and a cooperating member, having an undercut cam-like projection thereon, with which the hook engages, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

547,171. WINDOW-STOP FASTENER, Medrick Larendeau, Hartford, Conn. Filed June 10, 1895. Serial No. 552,195. (No model.)

Claim.—1. The cup *d* having the slots *f f' f''* substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

2. The cup *d* provided with slots *f f' f''* and combined with the stop *a* having socket-hole *e* and groove *e'*, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

547,829. HANDLE ATTACHMENT FOR PLANES. John H. Williams, Troy, N. Y. Filed July 31, 1893. Renewed May 25, 1895. Serial No. 550,719. (No model.)



Claim.—In a handle attachment for a plane the combination with a body-part made with a heel piece, and constructed with a handle socket and handle; of a clamp hinged to the body-part and adapted to grasp the handle and wedge of the plane and a threaded bolt constructed to secure the parts as connected, substantially in the manner as and for the purposes set forth.

547,880. BORING-TOOL. Hiram G. Fowler and William H. Hill, Blue Rapids, Kans. Filed Feb. 16, 1895. Serial No. 538,712. (No model.)

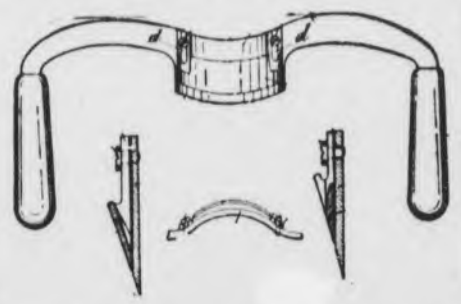
Claim.—1. An auger comprising a shank provided with a cutter, a point eccentrically placed upon said cutter, and a lip upon said cutter, said lip being provided with a cutting edge and extending at an angle to the vertical plane of the cutter, which plane includes the cutting edge; substantially as described.

2. An auger comprising a shank provided with a cutter, a point eccentrically placed upon said cutter, and a lip upon said cutter, said lip being provided with a cutting edge and extending at an angle to the vertical plane of the cutter, which plane includes the cutting edge, said cutting edge also projecting beyond the side of the shank; substantially as described.

3. An auger comprising a shank having a cutter tapering in an oblique straight line at one side to a point eccentrically placed upon said cutter, a cutting edge along said tapering portion, and a cutting edge E also upon said cutter; substantially as described.

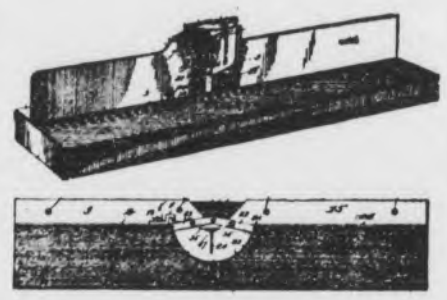
4. An auger made of a single piece of material comprising a twisted shank having a cutter tapering at one side to a grooved point eccentrically placed upon said cutter, and a pointed cutting edge projecting beyond the side of the cutter and extending at an angle to the vertical plane of the cutter; substantially as described.

547,924. INSTRUMENT FOR PLANING OR SCRAPING OUT ROUND OBJECTS. Peter Keltsch and Paul Keltsch, Erlangen, Germany. Filed Feb. 13, 1895. Serial No. 538,080. (No model.)



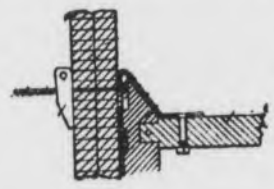
Claim.—An instrument for carving round or hollowing out flat objects, consisting of a bow-shaped knife, an obliquely rising cutting rest having a concaved top surface, and provided with slots in the base flange whereby the rest is adjusted on the knife, as and for the purpose specified.

548,104. MITER-BOX. Wilson S. Westfall, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Mar. 18, 1895. Serial No. 542,177. (No model.)



Claim.—1. A miter-box, comprising a suitable base, a pair of metallic plates located in alignment upon one edge thereof, an adjustable clamping strip arranged upon one side of said plates, a vertically adjustable plate located upon the rear side of one end of one of the vertical plates, an integral outwardly turned end or flange on said adjustable plate that is engaged by the adjustable strip, a horizontally arranged semi-circular plate formed integral with the vertically adjustable plate, the same having a series of V-shaped notches in its edge, a saw-guide hinged to the vertically adjustable plate, and a spring fixed to said saw guide having a V-shaped projection adapted to engage in the V-shaped notches.

548,313. SCAFFOLD-BRACKET. Clement V. Heeter, Wengerlawn, assignor to Lewis R Young, Columbus, and Samuel A. Monbeck, Vorhees, Ohio. Filed July 21, 1894. Serial No. 518,181. (No model.



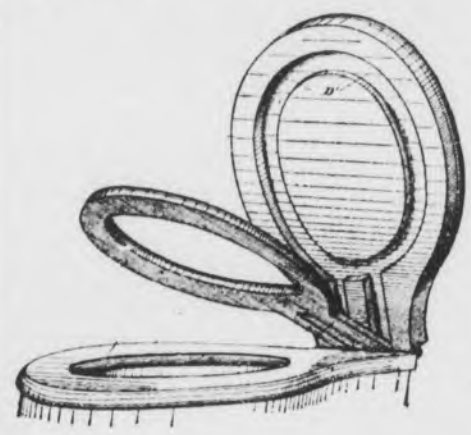
Claim.—1. In a scaf[illegible]ne combination with a triangu[illegible]ame, and means for connecting the vertical arm of said frame with a wall projection of a hood or socket cup *f*, pivotally connected with said triangular frame, and a brace arm adapted to be detachably inserted in said hood substantially as and for the purpose specified.

548,318. BEARING FOR WINDOW-SASHES. James M. Oliver, Orangeburg, S. C. Filed June 7, 1895. Serial No. 552,018. (No model.)

Claim.—1. The combination with a stationary frame having a longitudinal groove therein, of a sash or door adapted to slide therein, said sash or door having recesses or sockets formed in its edges adjacent to said stationary frame, a series of balls loosely mounted in said recesses, and a plate secured to the edge of said sash or door having an elongated slot therein registering with the socket or recess in said sash or door and narrower than the diameter of said balls, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination with a window frame whose inner edges are formed with inclined surfaces, and wear plates secured to said inclined edges having longitudinal grooves or corrugations therein, of a window sash having angularly cut outer edges fitting within said frame and provided with recesses or sockets therein, balls loosely mounted in said recesses or sockets, and plates secured to the inclined edges of said sash, having elongated slots registering with said recesses or sockets and of narrower width than the diameter of the balls contained therein, substantially as and for the purpose described.

548,367. CLOSET SEAT AND COVER Frank G. High, San Francisco, Cal. Filed May 27, 1895. Serial No. 0,839 (No model.)

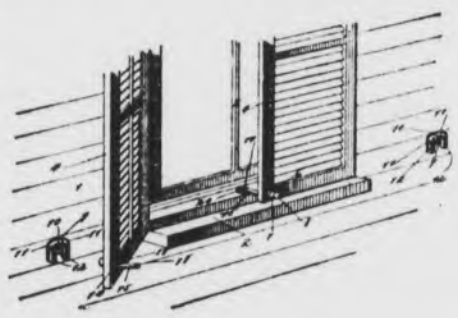


Claim—1. In a closet, two seats with openings of different diameters and a cover, both of said seats and also the cover being hinged to turn about a single fulcrum common to them all, said cover having a groove or channel to receive one of the seats so that the latter may be closed into and lie flush with the lower side of the over.

2. In a closet, two seats having openings of different diameters adapted to approximately coincide with each other and with a cover which is hinged to turn about a common fulcrum point with the seats, the intermediate seat having extensions rearwardly to connect with the hinge joint, an annular groove or channel formed in the cover to receive the intermediate seat, and grooves or channels corresponding with the extensions of said seat, whereby the seat and its extensions may be closed into and lie flush with the lower side of the cover.

3. In a closet, a main seat, a supplemental seat having rearward extensions, and an annular groove or channel upon its upper surface, an independent removable filling for said channel and a cover hinged upon an axis common to both seats and having a groove or channel to receive the supplemental seat and its rearward extensions.

548,501. SHUTTER-FASTENER. Charles Barbarow, Paterson, N. J. Filed July 31, 1895. Serial No. 557,736. (No model.)



Claim.—1. A shutter-fastener, comprising a screw threaded shank adapted to pass through a shutter and having an enlarged outer end, a nut screwing in said shank, and a locking plate having a bent perforated end, held on the threaded shank and provided with prongs to engage the inner side of the shutter, substantially as set forth.

2. A shutter fastener, comprising a screw threaded shank adapted to pass through a shutter and having an enlarged outer end, a locking plate of elastic material held on the inner end of said shank and having a bent and recessed end, a nut screwing on the inner end of the shank to hold said locking plate in place, a catch on the window sill to engage the recess in the locking plate when the shutter is closed, and a socket adapted to be secured to the building and consisting of a piece of metal having spring arms adapted to receive and hold between them the enlarged end of said shank when the shutter is opened, substantially as set forth.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Editorial Notes.

THE National Convention of Builders in Baltimore took good care of the interests of the employing builders. We would like them to come more closely in their conventions to the ideas of their General Secretary, W. H. Sayward, of Boston, and practically carry them out so to meet representatives of the workmen in a fair spirit and avoid strikes.

OUR correspondent, Hugh McGregor, has attracted a great deal of thoughtful attention and aroused considerable lively discussion by his series of articles "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle." But while we know him to be sincere and devoted to the Trade Union movement, still we cannot share in some of his extreme and bitter language against Socialism and Socialists generally. The language used at the close of his article last month does not meet our approbation.

THE working people are a good deal like the Irishman's cabin. When it was good weather the roof did not leak and he did not see any need to mend it. When it was stormy weather, he would not venture out to fix it. So it is with the working people. As long as they are at work and get any sort of wages they don't see any need to organize. But when wages are cut down, times hard and people idle, they then talk about the need to organize but have no money to do so.

OUR Order is extending lately into many cities of the Southern States; both white and colored carpenters are organizing. In San Francisco and vicinity the growth of membership shows a wondrous revival. So it is, particularly in Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., and in New York city. We have a net gain of over 500 members per month the past eight months.

THE United Brotherhood has not been in better shape in over two years than it is now. Since August 1st—in three months—we have issued twenty-six new charters and had a net gain of 1,625 members. Push ahead, boys!

IT is wrong that members of our Local Unions go to work in other cities where there is no Union, and never try to organize the place, or go where there is a Local Union and never visit it to give the men encouragement. Such hard-scrabble unionism is of a very narrow kind.

Twenty-Six New Unions.

The circulars we sent out to work up new Unions have been very effective. We have issued charters to twenty-six new Unions since August 1—in a period of three months.

The first we have is Union No. 544, Brockville, Ontario Canada, with 71 charter members. Next in numerical order we give the balance of the list: No. 13, Weissport, Pa.; 23, Berkeley, Cal.; 24, Salem, Mass.; 127, Pensacola, Fla.; 222, Wesfield, Mass.; 384, Asheville, N. C.; 406, Bethlehem, Pa.; 452, Greenville, S. C.; 467, Hoboken, N. J. (German); 520, Astoria, Oreg.; 545, Raleigh, N. C.; 547, Cripple Creek, Colo.; 556, Birmingham, Ala.; 569, Grand Rapids, Minn.; 570, Greenville, Tex.; 584, Victor, Colo.; 594, Norfolk, Va; 599, Kane, Pa; 601, Greenville; S. C. (Colored); 612, Union Hill, N. J (German); 618, Pendleton, Oreg.; 633, Leadville, Colo; 671, Savannah, Ga.; 688, Savannah, Ga. (Colored); 788, Decatur, Ill.

Very Dull Places for Carpenters to go.

Rockford, Ill.; Vincennes, Ind.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Greensburg, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Pomeroy, O.; Oakland, Cal.; Lenox, Mass.; Galveston, Tex.; Williamsport, Pa.; Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa. and Nashville, Tenn.

The latter city is overstocked with "chips" awaiting the construction of the proposed Centennial Exhibition buildings now talked of, and which will not be under way for probably another half year. Atlanta is suffering badly, too, from the number of workmen left there stranded after the Exposition buildings were completed. Still with the experience of Philadelphia in the Centennial of 1876, and of Chicago after the World's Fair, and of countless other cities that have had their exposition fevers, many, many workmen will heedlessly and foolishly rush to such places.

Trade Movements in Various Places.

SAN. FRANCISCO, Cal.—We have inaugurated the Card system, and it is doing a world of wonders to build us up. Just think, we had a few hundrd members six months ago. Now we have over a thousand. What are you folks doing in the East? When we initiate a new member we give him two or more application blanks, and tell him to bring that many or more new members to the next meeting. It works well.

LINCOLN, Ill.—Union 568 proposes to inaugurate the eight-hour day and a standard rate of wages early next year.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Though not able at this time to defeat the non-Union contractor Carlin, on the school house work, still we have dealt him a heavy blow. We got the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors to adopt a law that all contractors doing public work shall employ none but Union men and work eight hours per day. This heads off Carlin on about $50,000 worth of work he was going to have.

THE WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—District Council has been successful in several strikes the past few months and has an energetic business agent in the field.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Last spring and summer several attempts were made to reduce wages and force the men back to ten hours. Notwithstanding dull times Union 38 came to the front and gave a set back to the game. This has increased our membership.

COLUMBUS, O.—We now have the work at the U. S. Government barracks here down to the eight hour day after a hard fight and close watching.

VICTOR, Colo.—Union 584 is only a few months organized and now has over one hundred members. We have gained the eight-hour day.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Union 588, is having a rush of new members. Rohr and Sons Brewing Co., in building a new addition lately, got rid of all their non-Union carpenters and now hire none but Union men. Three others have agreed to do the same. Other jobs are likewise being Unionized.

SALEM, Mass.—We have re-organized with help of Bro. J. D. Cowper, of Lynn. Our bosses here are in favor of starting the eight hour day the same as in Lynn. But first they want the men organized in this city to make it effective. Beverly, Peabody and Malden are getting ready to start Unions.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Carpenters in this city are now thoroughly aroused to get eight hours a day next Spring. We have the movement in good shape and have four times the members we had three months ago. We have a stirring good business agent, Bro. Jas. E. Neill.

YORK, Pa.—Union 191, has increased its membership by offering a prize of a first class No. 16 hand saw to that member who brings in the most members by Jan. 1, next.

GERMANTOWN, Pa.—Smoker of Union 122, last month was a decided success. Speeches were made by the G. E. B. and the G. S. T. and a nice social time was had.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Trade is fair, but we are overstocked with men from Denver, Kansas City and Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich.—Union 689, had several public meetings and a delegate in the field for six weeks and it has helped. The city, however, is overstocked with carpenters. On 6th inst., Unions 421 and 689, had a very interesting joint meeting.

CARBONDALE, Pa.—Union 738, is reviving and we propose to hustle and get the nine hour day.

NEWPORT, Ky.—Union 698, had an open meeting last month and with large attendance of the members. The officers of the Hamilton County District Council were present and a number of the members of the Cincinnati Unions. The evening was given over to speeches, songs and a supper, in which visitors and members all participated.

THE Granite Cutters National Union by a vote of over two to one has voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

UNION BREAD.

This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Col.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Col.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whatcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Trov. N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.	Boston, Mass.
Moreland, Ill.	Mt. Vernon Ind.
Cripple Creek, Colo.	Lake Forest, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	Omaha, Neb.
Kansas City, Mo.	St Joseph, Mo.
Victor, Colo.	

Total, 59 cities.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

Information Wanted.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of CHARLES M. STEVENS, carpenter, formerly of Maryland, who left Birmingham, Alabama, in 1892, and was afterwards heard from in Missouri, will do an act of kindness by communicating with his brother, Peter Stevens, office of Clerk of Superior Court, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE HEATH,
Union 29, Baltimore

Peter J. McGuire, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Born in New York City, July 6, 1852.

EXPULSIONS

GEORGE MEARER, from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., by order of G. E. B.

JOHN JUNGERS, from Union 449, Cleveland, O., for misappropriation of moneys for picnic tickets he sold.

ERNST MURPHY, from Union 181, Chicago, defaulted with money as treasurer of former Union 741, Chicago.

GEO. PETERSON, from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for repeated offenses of the most high handed scabbing.

P. GORDON, from Union 181, Chicago, for mean, scabby actions.

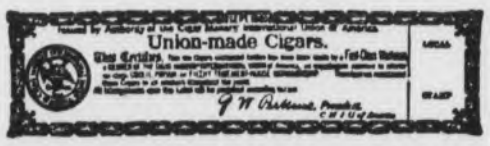
A. JOHNSON, from Union 10, Chicago, for loaning his working card to a non-union man and for general bad conduct.

ROBERT WEIR, expelled member of old Union 23, Chicago, was rejected on his application recently to be admitted to Union 10, Chicago.

CHAS. BRABAND, from Union 1, Chicago, for being guilty of a criminal assault on a ten year old girl.

A. A. HUTCHESON and A. L. SMITH, from Union 64, New York city, for misappropriation of funds.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

Claims Approved in November, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3350.	Mrs. A. Mannicke	1	$50 00
3351.	A Dehlberg	1	200 00
3352.	J. Haerttelt	1	50 00
3353.	J. Gamache	4	200 00
3354.	Mrs. S. Berron	5	50 00
3355.	R. Popp	51	200 00
3356.	J O'Neill	63	200 00
3357.	M. Durand	108	200 00
3358.	H. Rivard	118	200 00
3359.	P. Corbally	125	200 00
3360.	A. S. Cresswell	138	200 00
3351.	J. W. Gault	142	200 00
3362.	John Walsh	247	50 00
3363.	A. E. Vanstone	247	200 00
3364.	Mrs. E. E. Flandreau	273	50 00
3365.	L. Lemieux	707	200 00
3366.	John Falk	290	200 00
3367.	Mrs. M. Groth	309	25 00
3368.	Mrs. B. Flowers	328	50 00
3369.	Mrs. I. Austin	224	50 00
3370.	Mrs. L. Leidgeb	375	25 00
3371.	Mrs. E. Schimminger	375	25 00
3372.	Mrs. L. Crohl	375	25 00
3373.	Wm. Wambach	375	100 00
3374.	Mrs. B. Lamontagne	376	50 00
3375.	Mrs. M. Wells	381	50 00
3376.	Wm. Stanley	382	100 00
3377	Jas. O'Brien	509	200 00
3378.	Mrs. E. C. Fowler	563	50 00
3379.	A. C. Curtis	563	200 00
3380.	Mrs. A. Jaeger	786	50 00
3381.	John Thom	22	200 00
3382	Lawrence Lyons	63	268 50
(3347)	G. E. White (bal. due)	367	57 00
	Total		$4,175 50

TOPP'S FRAMING TOOL.
Gives all PITCHES & CUTS for hip, valley principal, jack and cripple rafters, and lengths in ft. and ins. Sets instantly. Ask your Hardware Dealer.

G. A. TOPP & CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANA.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns whose carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.

Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.

Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford Mass.
Brunswick. Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Bellevile, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Anaconda, Mon.
Atlanta, Ga.
Bangor, Pa.
Batt e Creek Mich.
Belt, Mon.
College Point N. Y.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Dover, N. J.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Milburn N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls N. Y.
Norwood, O.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Pekin, Ill.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Calgary Can
Texarkana, Tex.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.

Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati. Ohio.

Corona. N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columous, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col
Cornwall, N. Y
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.

Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno. Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.

Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton, Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville. Tenn.

Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.

Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.

Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y
Mercer, Pa.

Haughville, Ind.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Kalispell, Mon.
LaSalle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Ottawa.
Ontario.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.

Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands Cal.

Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna. Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.

Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.

Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N.J.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.,
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Southampton, N. Y.
Taylor, Pa.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.

Total, 421 cities.

An Explanation of the Workings of the Initiative and the Referendum.

FOR abundant and convincing illustration of what has been the happy effect of wholly trusting the people, we may turn to the experience of another republic as gained during the last quarter of a century mainly. In that time, direct legislation in gradually broadening limits, has been adopted by Switzerland. Imagine not that Switzerland was especially adapted to this political mechanism. On the contrary. The twenty-two Swiss cantons (states) differ, as the Encyclopedia Britannica says, at almost every point — social, political, religious, industrial, physical and linguistic. The three million Swiss are separated by four languages, by the lofty Alps, by intense religious sentiments which array the people in several parties, and by the traditions and habits of narrow provinces. Aristocracy, not democracy, is ancient in nine-tenths of what is now Switzerland; when the French took possession of the country in 1798, but one man in four had a vote; half of its present area, previously parts of surrounding monarchies, only entered Switzerland in the present century; most of the old cantons were burgomaster oligarchies. So far from being a record of peace, Switzerland's history is one of the bloodiest known to the nations; as late as 1847 the Swiss were engaged in a religious civil war. The sole foundation for Switzerland's reputation for ancient democracy is in the practice of a few of its small forest cantons. The obstacles to the spread of direct legislation in Switzerland were great and many.

Forty years ago, basing their theory on the communal meeting of some of the Swiss states—which is precisely the town meeting of New England—some advanced Swiss citizens formally proposed an extension of direct legislation to the states and thence to the Confederation. These men, while pushing forward the system under the term direct legislation, also gave names to its two working principles, calling the introduction of laws by petition the Initiative, and a vote on a law at the polls the Referendum.

To-day Switzerland practices direct legislation in most of its communes, in all of its cities, in twenty-one of its twenty-two cantons, and in the Confederation as a whole. In fourteen cantons the Referendum is obligatory—that is, every legislative enactment must go before the people; in the other cantons having it, it is optional—that is, if a legal public petition calls for a vote, an enactment goes to the polls. In the radical cantons (those having the Initiative and obligatory Referendum) besides the bills from the legislature and the propositions introduced by the Initiative every executive decree and every appropriation above a fixed sum go to the popular vote.

The Initiative is simple. A citizen wants a law. He may draft it himself. He draws up a petition for it. Others who favor it, sign and circulate. The *Maire* of the commune (township) certifies to the signatures. When one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of the voters of the canton (the required proportion varies in different cantons) have signed it, the petition goes to the legislature, which cannot alter its meaning. It must be sent to the polls at the next election in the shape of a question, the vote on it being simply "yes" or "no." Referendum votes are taken in the same manner.

Zurich is the typical radical canton. It has 340,000 inhabitants, with 80,000 voters. Its legislature consists of one house, as in all the cantons. The body is made up of 100 members. It prints no record, rarely listens to a set speech, knows nothing of bribery, holds two or three brief sessions annually, and passes less than four laws a year. The people, and the people only, have the veto, and they have it on all acts of the legislature. In this fact is explained the simplicity, economy, honesty and publicity of legislation in Zurich to-day. Thirty years ago its legislature did as our legislatures do now.

There is not a sinecure office in Zurich. Few vestiges remain of the confusion of laws, the public extravagance, the partisan feeling, the personal campaigns characteristic of Zurich's old-time representative government.

One striking example of the economic changes taking place in Zurich must here suffice in lieu of the many that might be quoted. The popular vote has transferred the centre of gravity of taxation from the poor to the rich. Forty years ago all the taxes were indirect (on commodities) and consequently in the end paid by the consumers, the masses. To-day 32 out of every 34 francs are direct and stay where they are put — on the men of wealth. Taxation is mainly on inheritances, incomes and high-priced real estate—in each class graduated. Direct inheritances are lightly taxed; collateral or to non-relatives, heavily. Every citizen pays an income tax—the average laborer about $5 per year and the millionaire at least $5,000. The income tax of Zurich is collected with as little difficulty as any other; every man assesses himself, and as the property of each will pass through the courts after his death, subject to a fine if it has been underassessed, and as the taxpayer is in doubt as to the day of his death, he has a strong incentive to assess himself wisely. The rising tax on real estate catches a part of the speculative values.

The Referendum for the Swiss Confederation as a whole, began in 1875, twenty years ago this fall. It is the optional form, requiring 30,000 signatures to call a bill passed by Congress to the vote of the 600,000 citizens. The number of measures thus decided at the polls since has been twenty-eight—sixteen being accepted and twelve rejected. They comprise the important issues which engage the attention of every civilized nation—the tariff, railroad, money and liquor questions, national, divorce and bankruptcy laws, appropriations, capital punishment, and the like.

I have time here for but an example or two of Swiss national economics. The Swiss post-office, besides the mail, manages the telegraph and telephone, the parcels post express business, the 300 stage coach lines of the country, and closely supervises the highways and the railways, the last named being owned by joint stock companies. The department clears from a quarter to half a million dollars a year. Local postage is one cent, general, for letters up to half a pound, two; a newspaper, two-fifths of a cent; a book of half a pound, one cent. Every rural commune in Switzerland has a free mail delivery at least once a day. At any Swiss post-office one may subscribe for any of a list of the 3,000 principal newspapers of the world, paying the clerk and done with it. A telegram costs six cents for the stamp and a cent for two words—eleven cents for ten words the land over. A telephone message costs one cent for transfer to the telegraph. Switzerland has twice as many telegraph offices per million inhabitants and Zurich eight times as many telephone subscribers per hundred thousand as the United States. (Switzerland has also more newspapers per million). In 1888 Zurich had one telephone to every forty inhabitants, or eight families. The telephone costs $16 a year; in New York $240. The stage lines, models of swiftness and cheapness, cover the country like a net work. There are more miles of railway in Switzerland than on any equal area on the continent; the roads, because of tunnels, embankments, bridges, etc., cost more per mile than any other in Europe; yet railway charges are within a shade of the lowest in Germany, the cheapest in Europe. No parallel lines are allowed, the Government locates the stations, a tax rises when the dividends exceed a stipulated percentage on cost. Swiss highways are the best in the world. Yet in 1848 when the Swiss Confederation was formed, every canton had its own dear, slow and disjointed postal system.

There is in Switzerland more manufacturing with imported raw materials than in any similar area on the continent—cotton, silk and iron goods made with no Swiss raw cotton and little raw silk or ore. Next to the largest chocolate factory in Europe, is in Neuchatel, with not one ingredient provided by Switzerland. These facts imply not only active capital but steady labor for the working classes.

There is in Switzerland more voluntary co-operation than perhaps elsewhere on earth — co-operative farming, various forms of insurance, distribution on the Rochdale system, etc. Kropotkine tells us that the peasant on the shores of Lake Geneva is frequently a member of half a dozen societies for co-operative purposes. These facts imply self-development.

There is in Switzerland, according to Swiss statisticians, less illiteracy than in any other country. The Constitution of 1874 requires public instruction to be sufficient, obligatory, gratuitous, unsectarian and under control of the State. Every Swiss child is heir to the intellectual riches of the ages.

There are in Switzerland more high class educational institutions than in any equal population elsewhere—more universities, colleges, free technical and special schools.

There is in Switzerland, according to Mullhall, more wealth exchanged per head than in any other country on the Continent. The 3,000,000 Swiss consume as much wealth annually as do 15,000,000 Italians—that is, the average Swiss eats, wears, reads, travels and trades five times as much as the average Italian. Yet by nature Italy is blest in soil and climate, while one-third of Switzerland is unproductive—glaciers, water-beds, sterile mountains—one-fifth is forest-covered, and of the remaining half two-thirds is as cold as Canada. The Swiss until recently were proverbially poor.

Compare Switzerland with Scotland. With 600,000 voters Switzerland has 260,000 land-owners—the land being subject to constant division through the inheritance laws, the farms now averaging 21 acres. In Scotland, 200 men own more than two-thirds of the whole land, and but four in a hundred have any ownership whatever in the soil. Large districts have for many years been undergoing depopulation. The landowners finding more profit in game than in tenants, the Scotch farmers are driven to the cities or to foreign lands.

Contrast the Swiss landowning farmer's situation with the Scotch tenant-farmer's. The Swiss farmer's wages for his labor are his crops entire; his taxes are light; his influence on his government direct; his crops are marketed over Switzerland at cost of service for carrying. The Scotch farmer's wages are his crops, minus a rack-rent, minus tithes and taxes over which he has little influence, minus monopoly rates for transportation. So the working Swiss farmer's wages are at least four times the Scotch tenant-farmer's wages. The people's law makes wages high, work plenty, and property safe, ends monopoly's privileges, and opens up to the masses nature's opportunities.

The United States suffers in comparison with Switzerland.

In Switzerland, there is clearness on every political issue. Every Swiss citizen, called to vote for or against public propositions, gives each issue its necessary attention. First things come first, and one thing at a time. So all is simple. In the United States, campaign issues are heaped up in confusion, parties jumble together long platforms, these further complicated with the characters of candidates.

In Switzerland, candidates are nothing, measures everything. Rogues may be legislators in vain; the people's check is upon them. Hence Swiss newspapers analyze, explain, and foreshadow the effects of proposed law enlightening the people, with no vemon of personalities. In the United States, we forget party proposals in party leaders: we guess at candidates' characters, which we can never really know; we prostrate ourselves before party idols and party saviors, only to find them all common clay at last. And party we place before measures. "It will hurt the party" shuts out many a true reform idea. "It will kill any party attempting it" is from one direction a threat and from another a cry of alarm.

In Switzerland, the way is open for the general discussion of any reform which a small body of the people may propose through the Initiative, and the line to which the majority has advanced toward refined justice has been accurately marked off by the Referendum. In the United States, we do not know where the people actually stand on any question, and until the managers of one of the two great, unwieldly parties, close corporations, admit a new principle to their platform, it cannot command the public attention given a proposal for law. Here is a monopoly in lawmaking; one that stands guard over all other monopolies.

In Switzerland, the lawmaking power is localized, not centralized. The commune asserts its right to local self-government through direct legislation. The canton, on similar principles, withholds its rights from the Confederation. Hence a few laws above the commune's. In the twenty years from 1869 to 1888, inclusive, Zurich passed but 68 laws, all going to the Referendum, 50 being accepted and 18 rejected. Berne, with 540,000 inhabitants and 120,000 voters, averages only three laws a year. The Federal Congress passed from 1875 to 1891 but 149 laws—nine a year. In the United States, centralization goes on steadily, the encroachments of State legislatures and Congress on political subdivisions which ought to be relatively autonomous, being more marked decade by decade.

In Switzerland, a majority is behind every law; who knows what is the case in this country! There a small minority, a twelfth to a sixteenth in State and nation, may protest through the Referendum; here minorities are powerless. There the laws, framed by plain men, are short and simple; here, sophisticated by legal talent, they are long and labyrinthine. There the community utilizes all its public talent and virtue, statesmen out of office having, through the Initiative and Referendum, as much power as in office; here unless one is first a politician he can rarely be a statesman, and out of office he is out of sight and stranded. There no danger exists from violent social agitators, they knowing their exact strength in the public vote on their measures; here, in the din and uproar, it at times seems as if from this

source the public peace were in jeopardy. There the trades-unions ask for no favors from any political party or from office-holders, their own machinery, operating through the Referendum and Initiative, sufficient; here professional workingmen politicians, often mere agents of parties, can carry dissension into the unions and cast disgrace on them in the eyes of the other classes. There partisanship always signifies principle; here frequently prejudice, tradition, spoils, or the choice between evils. There pure democracy rules, justly, wisely, progressively; here the people, asserting their sovereignty only at long intervals, are tricked, cajoled, betrayed by false representatives, until popular government has become a jest and the idea of a true democracy provokes a sneer.

It is time to reconstruct the legislative mechanism now in use in our towns, cities, and states. Unrestricted representative government is an antiquated machine. Reform it, improve it, simplify it, by direct legislation.

J. W. SULLIVAN.

Carpenter's Union of Paris.

CHAMBRE SYNDICALE OUVRIERS MENUISIERS EN SIEGES, 10 RUE BASFROI, PARIS, FRANCE.

BROTHERS:—

We hereby inform you that our treasurer has absconded with the Union funds, amounting to $3,350.00 (17,252 francs). We ask your aid in the hope that should you meet him as a workman or as an employer you will denounce him and give us information.

Relying on you, we offer you our thanks for your trouble with the assurance that you may, in case of need, rely on our fraternal co-operation.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FUGITIVE.

NAME.—Victor Legros.

AGE.—Fifty-two years.

HEIGHT.—About 5 feet, 2 inches; rather stout in body.

HAIR.—Auburn, cut pompadour fashion, (stubby, stands up.)

MOUSTACHE.—Same as hair.

FACE.—Round.

FOREHEAD.—Sloping backward from the brows.

EYES.—Small.

EARS.—Large and fat.

BACK.—Bent, stooping.

SPEECH.—Has an impediment in his talk and speaks French only.

TEETH.—One tooth missing in front.

By order of the Union.

M. CARNUS,
Secretary.

Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

BOSTON, Mass.—W. J. Shields, Washington St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.
CHICAGO, ILL.—O. E. Woodbury, 167 E. Washington Street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Jas. Frazier, 2244 Eastern Ave.
CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.
HARTFORD, CONN.—F. C. Walz, 82 Ashley Street.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.
LYNN, MASS.—J. D. Cooper, 324 Union Street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave
NEW YORK.—G. D. Gaillard, 475 2d Avenue; G. Ernest, 85 East 4th Street.
NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.—
SHARON, PA.—B. F. Budd.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—F. M. Poole.

How to Frame a Pentagonal Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

SOME time since the writer was required to lay out a pentagonal or five sided band stand which had a slate roof terminating in a wooden finial at the apex. As this roof is of a form rarely met with in building construction, I refrained from introducing it being under the impression that readers of THE CARPENTER might never have occasion to use the lines for such a roof. However, as there are pavilions, pagodas or summer houses built on this plan, I think it wise to describe it as the knowledge is easily carried; and may prove useful.

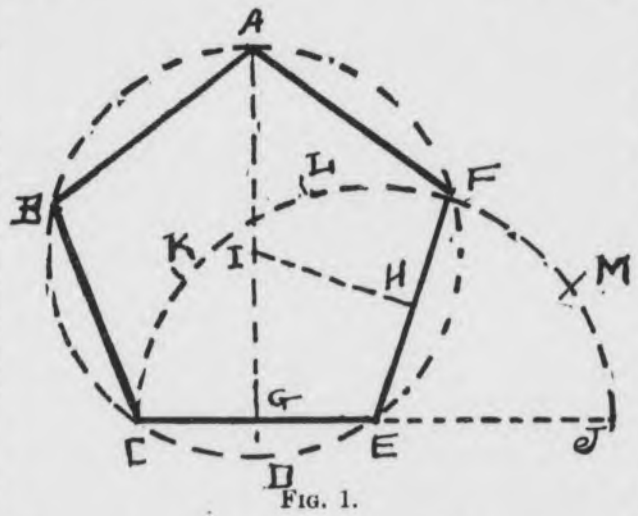


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1, illustrates the simplest and most accurate method of striking out a *pentagon*, or five sided figure, one side being given. For example, if the length of one plate line as E D, Fig. 2, be drawn to a scale on any plan, the carpenter can very readily lay out his pentagon full size or half size, as follows:—Let C E, Fig. 1, be any line equal to the line E D, Fig. 2. Divide C E, into two parts at G, and produce C G E. Make E J, equal to C E, and with E, as centre and radius E C, describe the semi-circle C K L F J. Divide the semi-circle into five equal parts at the points K L F and M. From the point G, square up the line G I. Join E and F, and bisect the joining line E F, at H. From H, square out cutting the line G I, at I, and with I as centre and F as radius, describe the circle A B C D E F. Set the compasses or a rod to the length C E, or E F, and space off round the circle, also join the points together by lines and complete the *Pentagon*, as indicated by the heavy black lines.

In order to lay out the hip and jack rafters for a roof of this description, proceed te Fig. 2, and lay out the outside lines of the plates as A B, B C, C D, and D E, also with the compasses, describe the thickness of the finial or boss, against which the top ends of the five hip rafters rest, also lay out the hip rafters as indicated in the diagram in three line; the centre one being the line of the *backing*, and those on either side the thickness of the hip. By *backing* is meant *beveling* the top edges of the hip to permit the roof-boards or sheathing to lie on the solid timber instead of only on the sharp *arrix* or edge of the rafter. The seats of the jack rafters may also be laid down as shown.

To find length of hip raeftrs join the centre or apex and B, Fig. 2. Square up from the apex as X, equal in height to the pitch or rise of the roof. Join B and X, to obtain the length of the hip and its apex and plate cuts, seen in the diagram. There will, of course, be five hip rafters this length required. The length of each jack rafter may be obtained in a very simple way by square up from each jack where each rests against the hip and setting off each height of each jack, thus determining the exact length of B Z C, being the development of the B K C. The side bevel will be as Q, which must be reversed for jack on opposite sides of the hips. There will be five sets with a right hand side bevel and five sets with a left hand side bevel.

Regarding the backing of the five hip rafters, the first thing to be done is to find the desired bevel. This is easily accomplished by taking any point as S, Fig. 3, and from S, drawing square to E R, as O P. From S, let fall a line perpendicular to E V, as S T. With S as centre and S T as radius, describe the circle S T U cutting R E, at U. Join U P and U O. O U P, will be the bevel of the backing and a bevel may be set to one side of the rafter.

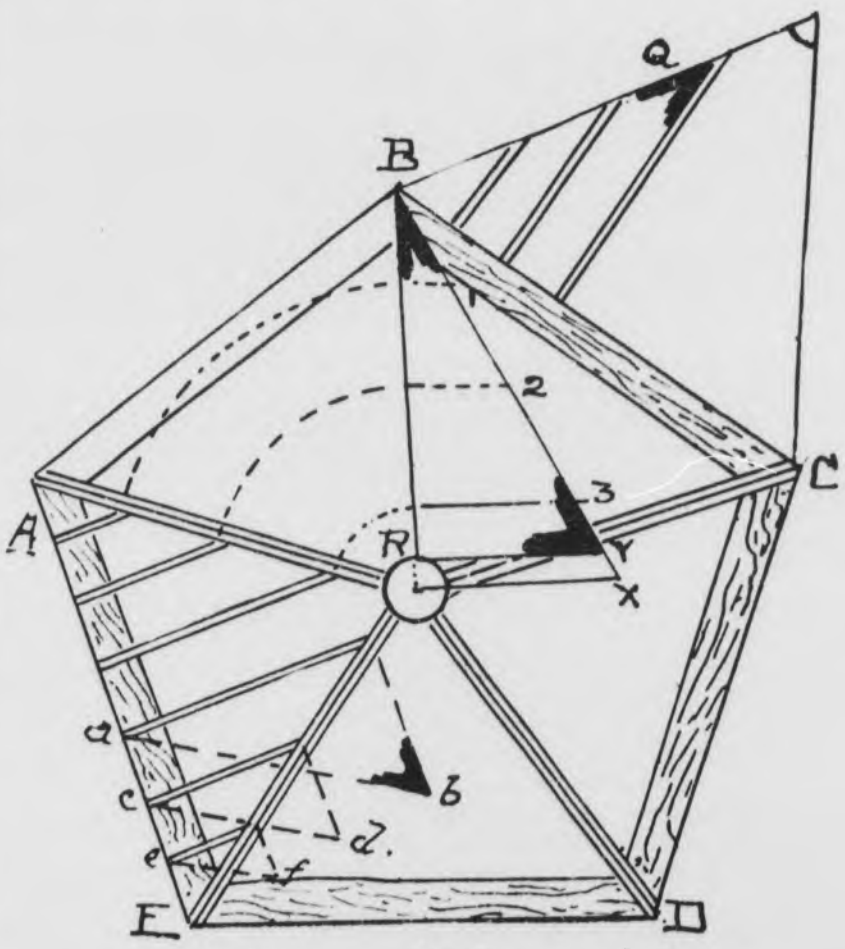


FIG. 2.

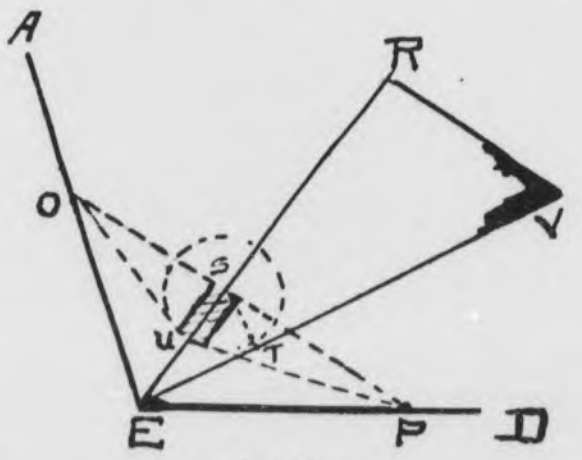


FIG. 3.

Chambre Syndicale des Ouvriers Menuisiers en Sieges.

SIÈGE SOCIAL: 10, RUE BASFROI.

CHERS CONCITOYENS: — Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que notre trésorier s'est enfui en emportant notre capital, qui se montait à 17.252 fr. 90. Nous nous adressons à vous dans l'espoir que si quelquefois vous l'aviez parmi vous comme ouvrier ou comme patron de le démasquer, et de bien vouloir nous en informer.

Nous comptons donc sur votre obligeance et nous vous remercions d'avance des dérangements que cela pourrait vous occasionner. Comptez sur notre appui fraternel comme nous comptons sur le vôtre.

Pour la Chambre syndicale des Menuisiers en Sièges de Paris.

Le Secrétaire, CARNUS.

Nous vous envoyons ci-joint le signalement:

Nom: LEGROS; *Prénom:* VICTOR; *Age:* 52 ans; *Taille:* environ 1 m. 60, un peu obèse; *Cheveux:* châtain gris et coupés en brosse; *Moustaches:* idem; *Visage:* rond; *Yeux:* petits; *Front:* fuyant; *Dos:* voûté; *Parole:* embarrassée; *Oreilles:* grandes et grasses; *Signes particuliers:* Manque une dent sur le devant. Ne parle que le français.

HOUSTON, TEX.—On November 15th, Union 114 gave a very creditable phonograph concert of vocal and instrumental music free to the public, and it was largely attended.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—Union 533 is growing in membership and the nine hour day recently established is gaining stronger foothold. The architects have joined with us against Piece Work and sub-contracting.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—The Chicago Brewing Company has arranged to erect a $6,000 storage house, but the contract has been given to a boss who is pre-eminently non-union and very antagonistic to union men. Still Union 166 is hard at work and has hopes of unionizing the job.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Union 629 is putting forth every effort to organize the chips of this place. We have some very severe competition in estimates on work between lumber companies and contractors and it looks as if their slashing of prices would be to the injury of the men unless the latter organize to uphold wages.

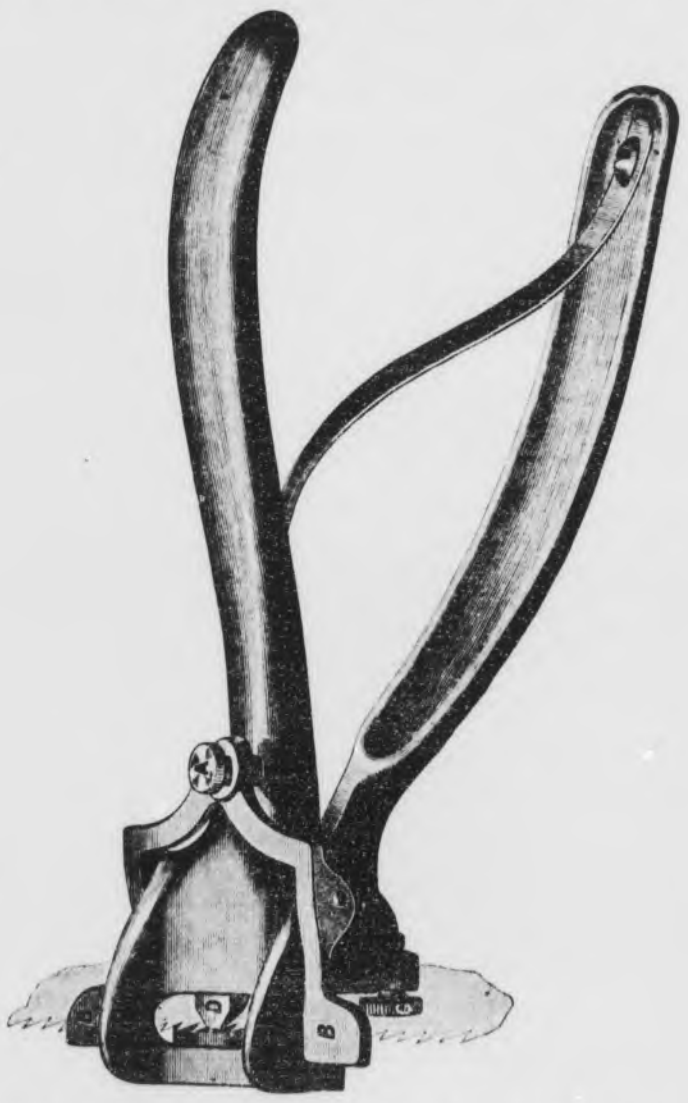
RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

The Monarch Saw Set.

This saw set differs in construction and principle from any set yet offered. The die is rounded, fitted to the set with a screw and finished with four beveled edges of different depths, suitable for adjustment to set teeth of varying sizes; in cases where large teeth are to be set the die must be adjusted to allow the edge having the deepest bevel to be used, and for smaller teeth it can be adjusted, using such edge as may be required. The plunger has a sliding motion, working parallel, and when the die is properly adjusted the principle sustained in this method of setting saws overcomes the liability of breaking the teeth, as the bearing is taken from the solid portion of the tooth and places the set just where it is required. We would also call special attention to that part of the set in which the saw is placed. In this respect it is considerably different from most sets, being made open, giving the operator a clear view of the work, enabling him to quickly and easily adjust the saw set to the tooth.

In operating, adjust first the die bringing into use the edge having the bevel most suitable for the size of tooth about

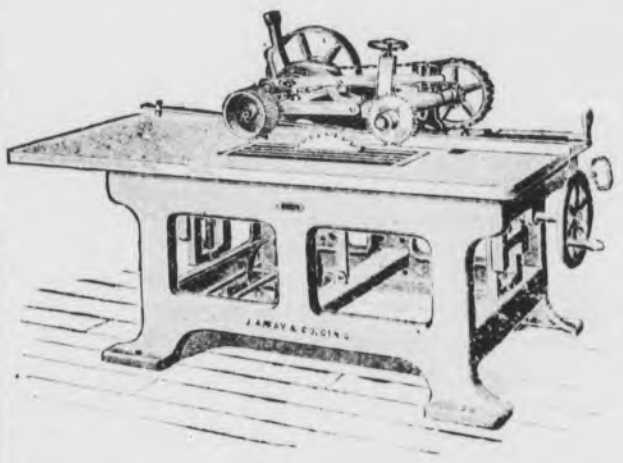


to be set; then hang it on the saw so that the guide "B" rests on the teeth: adjust by screw "A" the depth of set to be given, being careful not to go too deeply into the tooth, but adjust so that the top of plunger "D" is in line with top of tooth. Next regulate set-screw "C" for amount of set required, using care in this particular not to put more set on the tooth than is absolutely necessary. A trial will convince anyone this is the best hand-set ever put on the market and if instructions are carried out as to the details in adjusting we are fully satisfied the results will be entirely satisfactory to the operator. We recommend its use on hand saws, back saws, etc. It is manufactured by the famous saw manufacturers, Henry Disston & Sons, incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Self-Feeding Ripping Saw.

The J. A. Fay & Co., 514-534 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, are the manufacturers of a No. 2½ large self-feeding ripping saw, with geared feed and delivery roll, parallel raising table, etc., as here shown.

This is a powerful machine, designed for ripping material into parallel strips



for planing mills, furniture, wheel, wagon, buggy and piano factories, car, railway and locomotive shops, navy yards, arsenals, etc. The frame of the machine is made of iron, with plate sides and ends heavily ribbed.

The saw arbor is of steel, 1⅞ inches in diameter where the saw is applied, and is mounted in long connected bearings in the inside of the frame, by which it is always retained in line. The end of the arbor is so constructed that several saws may be used at one time if desired. The arbor pulley is placed between bearings on the outside of the frame, allowing of belting in either direction. Saws up to 22 inches in diameter can be used, and machine will rip 23½ inches wide.

The feed is exceptionally strong, consisting of a feed shaft and tooth disk for feeding and a shaft with either a fluted or smooth roll for discharging the material. These are mounted in a frame with adjustment for regulating the pressure on the material. The entire feeding mechanism can be lifted out of the way when it is desired to use the machine as a hand rip saw.

It has two speeds of feed, 85′ and 115′ per minute. The table is 78″ x 38″, and made either of iron or wood. It is connected to planed stands, on which it raises and lowers by a screw and bevel gears operated by hand wheel. The adjustment is parallel as well as vertical, so that the table always remains perfectly level. The section around the saw is made detachable so that heads for gaining, rabbetting, etc., or a series of saws for ripping several pieces at one time can be used.

The fence of the machine is long, and has a movement across the face of the table by hand lever, which instantly releases, moves, and locks it, or vice versa. An index gauge shows the distance from the saw at which it it is set. Friction rollers are placed in the table just before and after the saw to diminish the friction.

When desired, a side roll and bevel fence attachment for making siding can be furnished. It can be set to any angle and any thickness. This machine, when fitted with this attachment, makes a most desirable siding saw for small shops who do not wish to have a separate machine for this purpose. The same attachment answers for light resawing, and is a very useful acquisition.

The internal belting required to drive the feeding mechanism is as follows: One belt 8′ 2″ long, 2″ wide; one belt 6′ 4″ long, 2″ wide.

This firm has issued a very large, handsome illustrated poster, descriptive of its various excellent wood-working machines. Write them for a copy.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.

This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen, therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is [illegible] upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Something for Carpenters to Read!

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in ten years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions in over 630 cities, and 84,377 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from $25 to $50; Member's Funeral Benefit, $100 to $200; and Disability Benefit $100 to $400. In these General Benefits $64,584 have been expended the past year, and $293 548 the past ten years, while $57 000 more was spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worthy the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in 568 cities, and placed Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 51 cities, and 9 hours a day in 416 cities, not to speak of 457 cities which have established the 8 or 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,150 more men have gained employment This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.

This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

WANTED—AN IDEA.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write

JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.,

Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.,

for their $1,800 prize offer.

Co-Operation.

JOSE GROS.

GENERATION after generation springs up, develops, after a fashion, and silently sinks down into the grave. Century after century glides off, never to return. As for the earth, it keeps rolling along its orbit, flooded, by day, with the golden glories of the solar disk, and, by night, millions of stars send us their smiles of beauty.

What if clouds come now and then, for a few hours or days, as a transient obstacle between our planet and the sublimities beyond? They come to refresh the earth with their rains and showers, with their winds and storms. It is through them that the earth remains always young and beautiful, always ready to be a handsome home and pleasant work shop to all men. But, is it that? Is it that even to the fortunate ones who rise into comfort or opulence? Can men live with bread alone? Yes, they can live; but their lives don't amount to much. You can notice that as soon as you place yourself in contact with any man however successful he may have been in wealth accumulation. And we all have to do that, or try any how; but why should only a few succeed, why should the many fail?

We have yet another "why" far more important. Why should success in wealth accumulation be considered as the final test of all that is worth having on earth, as a justification of our own social status, as a proof that our industrial conditions are about right, as a means with which to narcotize our conscience, and thus oppose any fundamental industrial reconstruction? All because we have not yet discovered the meaning of those words: "*Men shall not live with bread alone.*" The meaning is about as follows, it seems to us: Every civilization is a lie and a blasphemy in the eyes of God which keeps the many down and only lets the few come up There is no spirit of brotherhood in such a civilization. It stands on the same platform as that of the old Pharisees that Christ condemned in toto. Why should we then, at least indirectly, justify our present social conditions on the same identical conception that the Pharisees justified their own? They, themselves, had risen up from the lower ranks, because of their intrinsic personal merits. The rest did not amount to anything, simply because—they had not risen up. Magnificent philosophy, on a materialistic point of view, the view which Christ failed to approve.

The philosophy in question totally overlooks the fact that civilization can rest on two distinct principles, viz:

1st. That of banditism.

2d. That of fraternalism.

Now, let us explain our idea. There is some thing in the universe which we call moral or ethical law, duties among men. If those duties don't apply to organized society, to what we call human enactments, if that moral and ethical law is not to be recognized when we establish the processes through which we are going to live and try to make men out of ourselves, then moral law is but a sentimental farce, and civilization can then be nothing but savagism of the most contemptible kind, with a mask of respectability, if you like, to thus increase its criminality face to face with the *All High!* And that applies to every social organization, which, like ours, takes no cognizance whatever of moral law in the vital question of land distribution. We even bend all our energies and intelligence in making that land distribution rest on conceptions and principles of wholesale robbery in the vilest forms possible. No chance of any fraternalism on earth, as long as that remains the supreme law of organized society. Banditism shall then be the order of the day in all social relations. It could not be any different even if you converted every house into a cathedral and every man into a pious clergyman.

And we seem to be so accustomed to that banditti land distribution of ours, that if you want to get into any trouble with most men, all you have to do is to insinuate that land monopoly is a great evil and should be rectified. If the people to whom you say that happen to be more or less comfortable, they imagine that you are after their own dollars and cents, and wish to rob Peter in order to enrich John. Oh! how this miserable self of ours sticks out when he is least needed!

Take now the principle of co operation which permeates modern societies as the anchor of salvation in the midst of our deluge of social turmoils. To begin with we are saturated, overwhelmed with co-operative societies, each promising some extra advantages to this or that group of men. Every trust is a co-operative machine and benefits somebody. Yet, we all seem to be down on trusts; we, who are not yet in any profitable trust. It stands to reason that whatever is simply to the advantage of such and such a set of people, shall be injurious to somebody else. Does that prove co-operation to be wrong? Of course not. It proves that even co-operation should rest on principles of fraternalism and not on those of monopoly or banditism. And how few men can see the difference between the two processes! If I can only get a high interest on my money in any concern where somebody else does the work, and I simply collect the fat dividends, or expect to double my capital in a few years, while loafing around, in so far as that portion of wealth of mine is concerned, as long as that takes place, I can see nothing wrong anywhere on the face of the planet. It is all just as it should be.

Let us now illustrate the subject. Very often you will come in contact with a bright honest fellow who has worked and labored hard for over twenty-five years in a very useful industrial branch or profession. He is highly elated with himself because he has at last succeeded in obtaining, say $2,000 per annum from his labor, besides $2,000 from investments. All that may represent a constant pinching process to himself and family for a quarter of a century. His mind is dwindled down into a group of mean, selfish, miserable conceptions of life, incapable of enjoying God's beauties in nature, unnerved, incapacitated for the study of God's truth, until between sixty and seventy he sinks down to the grave, a mere blank, a negation, as far as the real progress of the race is concerned. He has never raised his finger for the oppressed. He did not even know that his civilization oppressed anybody, or was responsible for any sins. As far as all public good is concerned, that man, the emblem of a large class, goes back to mother earth just as naked as he came from it. We mean the soul of that man and the souls of those forming such a class. Many of them would have done much better under a social status resting on the fraternal Gospel of Christ. They would have done better even in a financial respect.

Only the fossils and the fatalists, only the old uncles and old aunties, only the timid or the coward can fail to see that a healthy civilization would give to all men an abundance of means with which to live a healthy life, from start to finish, from youth into old age, without converting the soul into a bundle of spiritual rags, so to speak, without forcing men to stint themselves of the needs of life year after year, for ever afraid that poverty shall overtake them if they don't torture their bodies with privations in all forms. Just as if our Father in heaven was a mean God who had not provided us with sufficient elements to meet all healthy needs and aspirations!

Co-operation! We believe in it. It is God's eternal law of progress. The whole universe rests on principles of co-operation, from the blade of grass up to the star. Every hill co-operates with the valley close by. Every mountain beautifies yonder plateau. Every water course, from the Hudson down to the most insignificant rivulet, increases the glories of the lands through which it runs. Every sound in nature intensifies the melody of every other, by which the grand symphonies of creation are evoluted. And what is a galaxy but a co-operation of stars? And what is the most distant nebula but a co-operation of galaxies? And what is the universe itself but a co-operation of God's forces and forms?

Yes, co-operation is the law of life and progress, but it must eliminate all principles of monopoly, among men as well as in the infinite. And land monopoly among men poisons all that it touches, blights everything far and near. It even converts saints into demons, angels of light into angels of darkness. Satan's revolt in heaven was nothing but an attempt to establish there the monopolistic elements of men on earth. The object was to kick God out of heaven, He being the Supreme Father, and so embodying the principle of universal brotherhood, of co-operation universal.

Civilization has so far been a constant effort to kick God and His righteousness out of the earth. And we have succeeded admirably. Hence all our sorrows and troubles. Accustomed as we are to all monopolistic contrivances, we imagine that there would be no fun in life if we could not humbug each other. No, there would be no fun. There would be nothing but joy, wealth and manhood for all!

With land monopoly out of the way, through correct, honest taxation, through honest, correct money as a medium of exchange, with equal rights to all and privileges to no one, co-operation would step in, without any social drawbacks or the need of any governmental devices but that of—*Hands off!* That would be co-operation with God's laws of freedom and ethics, good enough for all time on earth, as it is good through time and space all over the Cosmos!

Sylvester's Carpenters' Companion.

This is one of the most practical books on carpentry in print to-day. It has 210 pages and 109 illustrations. At one time the price was $2, now it is reduced to only $1, so as to reach the men of the craft. The book is 5¼ inches wide and 7½ inches long, finely printed on good heavy paper, elegantly bound, and is highly recommended by all who have read it. All the problems of framing roofs, trusses, spires, stair building, etc., are fully deat with. Sent to any address for $1, Allen Sylvester, publisher, 35 Haverhill st., Boston, Mass.

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA

89. **MOBILE**—T. Springer, 103 St. Joseph st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS

469. **HOT SPRINGS**—A. B. Sears, 305 Garland ave.
536. **MAMMOTH SPRING**—J. A. Rhodes.
533. **TEXARKANA**—T. A. Lawler.

CALIFORNIA

332. **LOS ANGELES**—S. Gray, Box 224.
36 **OAKLAND**—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
645. **PASADENA**—Geo. W. Reed, Box 206.
235. **RIVERSIDE**—J. McGrath, Box 1170.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
804 (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 2231½ Mission street.
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.
316. **SAN JOSE**—E. E. Crews, 596 S. 3d st.
35. **SAN RAFAEL**—R. Scott, 3ox 673.
226. **SANTA BARBARA**—E. A Smith, 1429 Costello.

CANADA

544. **BROCKVILLE**—Wm. P. Driscoll.
83. **HALIFAX, N. S.**—A. Nortnup, 159 Morris st.
18. **HAMILTON**—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
194. **LONDON**—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
134. **MONTREAL**—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 3d Flat, Logan st.,
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.
38. **ST. CATHARINES**—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.
27. **TORONTO**—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. **VANCOUVER, B. C.**—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris.
343. **WINNIPEG, MAN.**—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

COLORADO

515. **COLORADO SPGS.**—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.
547. **CRIPPLE CREEK**—W. P. Handy.
55. **DENVER**—D. M. Woods, 2253 Logan ave.
633. **LEADVILLE**—I. C. Scott, 422 W. 4th st.
46. **TRINIDAD**—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.
584. **VICTOR.**—C. M. Pollard.

CONNECTICUT

115. **BRIDGEPORT**—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
43. **HARTFORD**—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.
97. **NEW BRITAIN**—A. A. Fuller, 313 Chestnut st.
799. **NEW HAVEN**—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. **NORWICH**—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. **NORWALK**—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
510. **ROCKVILLE**—Geo. Diedering, Box 524.
260. **WATERBURY**—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. **WILMINGTON**—W. P. Crawford, 1004 W. 3d.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. **WASHINGTON**—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA

224. **JACKSONVILLE**—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. Madison and Monroe sts.
74. **PENSACOLA**—Geo. Marble, Box 71.
696. **TAMPA**—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.
254. **WEST PALM BEACH**—W. V. Rushing.

GEORGIA

439. **ATLANTA**—S. H. Livingston, 19 Fowler st.
136. **AUGUSTA**—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. **MACON**—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
671. **SAVANNAH**—L. W. Williams, 233 Lincoln st.
688. " (Col.) Geo. G. Green, 653 Florence st.

ILLINOIS

433. **BELLEVILLE**—Louis Goss, 622 Bristow st.
70. **BRIGHTON P'K**—P. Pouliot, 2106 Joseph st.
663. **CANTON**—C. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, W. R. Bowes, 167 E. Washington st.
1. W. G. Schardt, 120 W. Lake st.
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.
21. (French) P Hudon, 54 Vernon Park Pl.
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 80 Heine st.
242. (Ger.) Theo. Desch, 5327 Union ave.
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.
416 Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave., near 33d street.
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-113th st. sta. T.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hanson, 268 Austin ave.
623. (Bohem.)—J. Svoboda, 4816 Cook st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quitmeyer, 1118 Homan ave.
730. H. Friedrich, 20 Heine place.
295. **COLLINSVILLE**—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
788. **DECATUR**—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. **EAST ST. LOUIS**—E Wendling, 512 Illinois av
244. **ELMHURST**—(Ger.) H. Sieling, P. O. Box 39.
62. **ENGLEWOOD**—C. F. Nugent, 318 62d st.
317. **EVANSTON**—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.
360. **GALESBURG**—P. F. Swanson, 18 N. Whitesboro st.
141. **GRD CROSSING**—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson ave
279. **HARVEY**—D. C. Morse
298. **HIGHLAND PARK**—J. H. Zimmer.
649. **JACKSONVILLE**—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
434. **KENSINGTON (Fr.)**—M. Rougeron, 423 115th Sts. T, Chicago.
250. **LAKE FOREST**—R. W. Dean, Box 66.
294. **LA SALLE**—James McNulty.
568. **LINCOLN**—E. E. Ritter, 636 3d st.
752. **MONMOUTH**—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.
80. **MORELAND**—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
245. **PEORIA**—R. W. Shuch, 206½ Hancock st.
740. **PEKIN**—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.
195. **PERU**—David George.
189. **QUINCY**—Wm. Benner, 1303 Vine st.
603. **ROCKFORD.**—H. L. Wynkoop.
166. **ROCK ISLAND**—P. F. Trenkenschuh.
199. **SOUTH CHICAGO**—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.
16. **SPRINGFIELD**—G. Thompson, 134 W. Grand.

INDIANA

378. **ALEXANDRIA**—S. W. Richman.
352. **ANDERSON**—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.
90. **EVANSVILLE**—J. F. Wurth, 1415 E. Oregon st.
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.
153. **FORT WAYNE**—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
738. **FRANKFORT**—Frank Strothman, 1st & South
157. **HAUGHVILLE**—I. H. White.
60. **INDIANAPOLIS**—(Ger.) H. Brandt, 100 S. Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 167 S. Alabama st.
215. **LAFAYETTE**—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. **MARION**—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. **MUNCIE**—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. **NEW ALBANY**—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
756. **RICHMOND**—Jefferson Cox, 527 N. 19th street.
629. **SOUTH BEND**—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.
48. **TERRE HAUTE**—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.
658. **VINCENNES**—A. C. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

IOWA

534. **BURLINGTON**—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.
554. **DAVENPORT**—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. **DES MOINES**—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.
672. **DUBUQUE**—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS

499. **LEAVENWORTH**—G. McUaully, 5th & Seneca sts.
158. **TOPEKA**—C. R. Gardner, 307 Hancock st.

KENTUCKY

712. **COVINGTON**—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampsen, 415 W. 12th st.
641. **DAYTON**—Jos. Benz, 34 Rhensford st., Bellevue.
442. **HOPKINSVILLE**—W. O. Hall.
626. **LEXINGTON** G. W. Stover, 118 W. Main st.
7. **LOUISVILLE**—Thos. Reagan, 834 E. Market
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.
405. **LUDLOW**—
698. **NEWPORT**—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.
201. **PADUCAH**—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.
701. **WINCHESTER**—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council. F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
249. C. Doering, 736 Julia st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. John Salser, 2322 Villere st.
45. **SHREVEPORT**—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

407. **LEWISTON**—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. **PORTLAND**—N. C. McDonald, 161 York st.
339. **ROCKLAND**—J. W. Lothrop, 153 Pleasant st.
595. **WATERVILLE**—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival ct.

MARYLAND

29. **BALTIMORE**—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary Jas. Calhoun, 113 Howard ave., Roxbury.
33. **BOSTON**—H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st. Roxbury.
56. " (Jewish.) L. Richter, 6 Sheaff st.
549. " (Shop Hands) S. J. Chadwick, 10 Champney pl., Roxbury.
138. **CAMBRIDGE**—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.
218. **EAST BOSTON**—J E. Potts, 106 W. 6th st., S. Boston.
403. **FALL RIVER**—Jas. Walton, 5 Branch st.
390. **FITCHBURG**—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st
386. **GLOUCESTER**—J. McCallum, 8 Clifford Ct.
82. **HAVERHILL**—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. **HINGHAM**—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. **HUDSON**—Geo. E. Bryant. Box 125.
196. **HYDE PARK**—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.
111. **LAWRENCE**—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
370. **LENOX**—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143
596. **LOWELL**—Frank Kappler, 291 Lincoln st.
108. **LYNN**—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. **MARBLEHEAD**—M. E. Douglas, Box 804.
154. **MARLBORO**—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.
192. **NATICK**—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. **NEW BEDFORD**—C. G Francis, 14 Spruce st
275. **NEWTON**—C. Conners, Box 71.
124. **NEWTON CENTRE**—Fred. Boisner, Box 739
193. **NORTH ADAMS**—Jos Dary 54½ Prospect st
308. **NORTH EASTON**—August Ledin, Box 185.
414. **PITTSFIELD**—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
567. **ROXBURY**—H. M. Taylor, 9 Chadwick st.
220. **So. FRAMINGHAM**—Irvine Mank.
96. **SPRINGFIELD**—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.
654. " E Cummings, 116 King st.
222. **WESTFIELD**—F. J. Hall, 105 Franklin street.
420. **WEYMOUTH**—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. **WORCESTER**—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN

421. **DETROIT**—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. " H. A. Meeker, 1002 18th st.
760. **GRAND RAPIDS**—G. Rowley, 575 North ave.
26. **JACKSON**—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
331. **KALAMAZOO**—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st
502. **LUDINGTON**—A. Barnes.
450. **MANISTEE**—Wm. Blodget, 808 Maple st
100. **MUSKEGON**—F. E. Ridout, care Brakeman, 102 Houston ave.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Craigan, 1420 Germania ave.
163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. 3d st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1501 S. Warren ave., E. S.

MINNESOTA

361. **DULUTH**—J. L. Heasley, 415 6th ave. W.
569. **GRAND RAPIDS**—Frank Mercier, Box 152.
87. **ST. PAUL**—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSISSIPPI

496. **VICKSBURG**—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. **BENTON STATION**—C. E. Nicholson, 7000 Hancock ave, St. Louis.
160. **KANSAS CITY**—J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 5348 Odell ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 2124 Alice ave.
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
118. James Shine, 4347 Hunt ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 2518 a Palm st.
257. T. Moyser, 221 S Jefferson ave.
270. John Duncan, 2506 Clara av.
423. (Ger.) G. Jablonsky, 2630 Clara ave.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) E. Foelsh, 4211 Linton av.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Kads av.
699. W. W. Houser, 2624a N. Taylor ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. **ANACONDA**—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
256. **BELT**—A. P. Barnaby, Box 43.
112. **BUTTE CITY**—H. F. Lapier, Box 623.
286. **GREAT FALLS**—A. J. Emmerton.
280. **HELENA**—Chas. Cain, 810 5th ave.
330. **KALISPELL**—W. J. Wolf.

NEBRASKA

427. **OMAHA**—M. D. McConnell, 2115 Grant st.
651. " (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. " (Dan.) J. Tolstrup, 1873 S. 16th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. **MANCHESTER**—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.
585. **PORTSMOUTH**—E. C. Frye, 13 School st.

NEW JERSEY

750. **ASBURY PARK**—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897
486. **BAYONNE**—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.
121. **BRIDGETON**—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. **CAMDEN**—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
167. **ELIZABETH**—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.
687. **ELIZABETH**—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st
647. **ENGLEWOOD**—S. L. Westervelt, Box 418.
391. **HOBOKEN**—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
265. **HACKENSACK**—T. Heath, 250 State st.
482. **JERSEY CITY**—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.
564 (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. **LONG BRANCH**—W. G. Pinson, Box 237,
232. **MILBURN**—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. **MILLVILLE**—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.
429. **MONTCLAIR**—Thos. Kehoe, 9 Fulton st., P.O. Box 24.
638. **MORRISTOWN**—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, T. B. Bearder, Box 188 Orange Valley.
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 624 Springfield ave.
602. **OCEANIC**—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
349. **ORANGE**—D. Fryer, 30 Wallace st.
173. **PATERSON**—Al. Meenen, 35 N Main st.
325. " P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. **PASSAIC**—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.
399. **PHILLIPSBURG**—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. **PLAINFIELD**—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt
456. **SUMMIT**—Edward Martin, Box 618.
543. **TOWN OF UNION**—W. Vaile, 200 Lewis st.
31. **TRENTON**—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.

NEW YORK

ALBANY.—Secretary of District Council Nich. Colling, 15 Osborne st.
274. Thos. McNeil, 18 Partition st, E. Albany.
659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 450 Elk st.
6. **AMSTERDAM**—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. **AUBURN**—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. **BINGHAMTON**—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Campbell, 253 Clifton pl.
109. M. A. Maher 61 Irving Pl.
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.
175. R. V. Ellison, 1103 Putnam av
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.
291. (Ger.) C Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.
451. F Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Donald Glass, 939 Virginia st.
99. **COHOES**—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. **COLLEGE POINT.**—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
805. **CORTLAND**—E W. Crandall, 8 Maple ave.
315. **ELMIRA**—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
323. **FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON**—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. **FLUSHING**—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st
500. **GLEN COVE**, L. I.. John Martin.
229. **GLENS FALLS**—L. Gregory, 5 John st.
149. **IRVINGTON**—Alex. H. Smith, Box 157.
603. **ITHACA**—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
251. **KINGSTON**—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
591. **LITTLE FALLS**—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.
493. **MT. VERNON**—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.
301. **NEWBURGH**—D. C. Healy, 11 Dubois st.
42. **NEW ROCHELLE**—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.
507. **NEWTOWN**, L.I.—John Hiller, Corona P. O.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
51. E. A. Rodd, 1345 Chisholm st.
63. Jas. J. Kane, 341 E. 65th st.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E 120th st.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) L. Becker, 1107 Park ave.
340. A. Watt. Jr., 103 W. 105th st.
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) C. Kranig, 329 E. 89th st.
464. (Ger.) R. Gorch, 442 Robbins ave.
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.
478. E. C. Schoonmaker, 2148 Arthur ave.
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 88 1st av.
509. Patrick Kavanagh, 345 W. 49th st.
513. (Ger.) R Kuehnel, 343 E 58th st care Jacobi.
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.
786. (Ger Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. **NIAGARA FALLS**—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. **NYACK**—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. **ONEONTA**—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
404. **PORTCHESTER**—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
203. **POUGHKEEPSIE**—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. **ROCHESTER**—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. **SENECA FALLS**—C. E. Doty.
146. **SCHENECTADY**—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton.
606. **PORT RICHMOND**—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.
567. **STAPLETON**—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
15. **SYRACUSE**—(Ger.) F. J. Ferry, 1103 Park st.
314. **TARRYTOWN**—Asa Avery, Box 68, North Tarrytown.
78. **TROY**—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.
125. **UTICA**—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. **WATERTOWN**—F. A. Tooke, 3¼ Curtis st.
233. **WAVERLY**—A. L. Smith, 249 River st., Sayre, Pa.
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock, 110 N. Terrace ave, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
593. **WILLIAMS BRIDGE**—John Edgley, Box 8.
278. **YONKERS**—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

NORTH CAROLINA

384. **ASHEVILLE**—J. M. Hamilton, Biltmore.
545. **RALEIGH**—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

OHIO

84. **AKRON**—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. **BELLAIRE**—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
170. **BRIDGEPORT**—John D. Glenn.
501. **BUCYRUS**—J. A. Fink.
143. **CANTON**—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.
386. **CHILLICOTHE**—E. F. Thompson, 167 W. Main
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.
2. W. A. Kenyon, 116 Symmes st. Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 86 Woodward st.
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
664. A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave. Station O.
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st, Sta. D.
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st, Clifton Heights.
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
11. A M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weihrich, 16 Parker ave
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhn, 21 Cloud st.
231. **COLLEGE HILL**—M. Simons.
61. **COLUMBUS**—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
104. **DAYTON**—W. C. Smith, Richard st. Opp Labell.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
775. **DELHI**—James Slattery, Home City.
328. **E. LIVERPOOL**—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.
188. **FINDLAY**—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.
637. **HAMILTON**—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.
636. **IRONTON.**—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.
267. **LIMA**—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
703. **LOCKLAND**—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. **MADISONVILLE**—E. L. Belden, Box 202.
356. **MARIETTA**—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.
14. **MARTIN'S FERRY**—Thos. V. Salisbury, Box 125
725. **MIDDLETOWN**—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.
745. **MT. WASHINGTON**—W. H. Nicholson.
736. **NELSONVILLE**—R. J. Cotton.
705. **NORWOOD**—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.
650. **POMEROY**—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. **PORTSMOUTH**—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st
284. **SPRINGFIELD**—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.
186. **STEUBENVILLE**—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.
243. **TIFFIN**—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
25. **TOLEDO**—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Nopper, 824 Moore st.
171. **YOUNGSTOWN**—C. N. Crozier, 124 Baldwin st.
716. **ZANESVILLE**—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. **ASTORIA**—M. A. Clark, 513 Exchange st.
50. **PORTLAND**—David Henderson, Box 98.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.
457. **ALTOONA**—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.
551. **BANGOR**—John Albert, Box 150.
246. **BEAVER FALLS**—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. **BETHLEHEM**—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
550. **BRADFORD**—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.
738. **CARBONDALE**—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. **CHESTER**—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st
239. **EASTON**—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
401. **FRANKLIN**—M. D. Cline.
122. **GERMANTOWN**—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval
462. **GREENSBURG**—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.
287. **HARRISBURG**—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
288. **HOMESTEAD**—R. E. McCluskey, Box 547.
258. **JEANNETTE**—W. C. Guinea, Box 381.
599 **KANE.**—Herbert Spencer, Box 356
308. **LANCASTER**—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.
177. **MCKEESPORT**—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.
431 **MANSFIELD**—R. H. McConkey, Carnegie, Pa. Box 106.
333. **NEW KENSINGTON**—C. W. Shaffer, Box 168.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. C. E Hardican, 1815 Moore st.
227. (Kensington) H. Zimmerman, 2833 Jasper st.
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 420 Bainbridge st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council T. G. Phillips, 5th ave. and Congress st., care H. Erismen.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breedt st., S. S.
336. **READING**—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, Robert Gould, 812 Marion st.
563. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) G. Roesch, 725 Palm st.
37. **SHAMOKIN**—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
268. **SHARON**—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.
757. **TAYLOR**—George Wicks, Box 45.
459. **UNIONTOWN**—H. G. Case.
102. **WILKES-BARRE**—M. Malloy, 359 N. Wash st.
266. **WILLIAMSPORT**—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.
191. **YORK**—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. **CENTRAL FALLS**—(Fr.) J. A. Bonvouloir, 6 Illinois st.
176. **NEWPORT**—P. B. Dawley, 693 Thames st.
506. **OLNEYVILLE**—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.
342. **PAWTUCKET**—Ed. Lavallie, Box 16, Valley Falls.
94. **PROVIDENCE**—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. **CHARLESTON**—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.
69. **COLUMBIA**—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 East Tailor st.
452. **GREENVILLE**—G. W. Dawson, 311 Pinckney st.
601. " (Col.) T. T. Moore.

TENNESSEE

226. **KNOXVILLE**—J. A. Hightower, 1023 Calaway st.
894. **MEMPHIS**—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.
766. **NASHVILLE**—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
871. DENISON—C. H. Miller, Box 305.
223. FT. WORTH—W. H. Baldock, Avenue Hotel.
277. " A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council. E. A. Wolf, 2603 Winne st.
526. Syd. Ory, 514 N. ½ st.
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 ave Q.
570. GREENVILLE—Alfred Moore, Box 566.
114. HOUSTON—A. Dennison, 2010 Decatur st.
367. SAN ANTONIO—A. Brient, 1020 McColough st.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. Commerce
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
319. TERRELL—J. H. Hoselton.
622 WACO—R. H. Longguth, 11 Walnut st

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracey, 976 Liberty ave.

VERMONT

829. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.
59. RUTLAND—J. A. Thibault, 18 Terrill st.

VIRGINIA

594. NORFOLK.—J. Z. Loop, 281 E. Main st.
182. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

WEST VIRGINIA

611. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.
428. FAIRMONT—C. L. Martin.
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

WISCONSIN

488. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.
235. LA CROSSE—John Leide, 1306 Adams st.
180. MADISON—N. Bauer, 425 N. Patterson st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.
80. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.
290. (Ger.) J. Werner, 1235 11th st.
422. Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	$5,325 69
" Advertisers	50 10
" Clearances	5 70
" Rent	10 00
Total	$5,391 49

*$150.00 was received September 16, 1895, from the D. C. of New York, which has been placed in the Protective Fund, as can be seen below.

DIVISION OF SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58).

General Fund, seven-tenths	$3,774 06
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,078 29
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	539 14
Total	$5 39 49

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

September percentage	$3 774 06
Organizing fund	539 14
Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1895	2,009 89
Total	$6,323 09

EXPENSES—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

For Printing	$ 463 75
" Office, etc.	392 64
" Tax to A. F. of L.	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3300 to 3317	3,175 25
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1895	2,241 45
Total	$6,323 09

Report of Protective Fund.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Cash on hand, Sept. 1, 1895	$11,025 33
Receipts for September	1,078 29
*From New York D. C.	150 00
Total	$12,253 62
Loaned General Fund	5,000 00
Total Protective Fund	$17,253 62

DETAILED EXPENSES—SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Printing 1,000 clearances	$ 2 50
" 10,000 constitutions	100 00
" 600 password circulars	4 50
" 500 postals	1 50
" 1,000 envelopes and furnishing same	2 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 16,500 Copies Oct. CARPENTER	326 50
Expressage on Journal	1 50
Postage on Journal	18 69
Engravings for Journal	14 35
Postage on supplies, etc.	33 72
500 postals	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Postage on password	4 00
Expressage on supplies, etc.	6 27
Office rent for September	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	247 33
Tax to A. F. of L. (August)	50 00
Rubber seals and daters	7 53
Ice	1 20
Janitor, cleaning office	6 25
Benefits Nos. 3300 to 3317	3,175 25
Total	$1,081 64

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES,

During the month ending September 30, 1895

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$179 00	160	$9 80	328	$13 60	509	$23 20
3	8 10	164	2 00	329	3 60	511	4 40
4	59 80	165	11 60	330	4 20	513	34 20
5	22 20	166	7 80	331	2 60	515	19 65
6	2 00	167	15 20	332	24 40	518	20 80
8	36 60	168	10 40	334	5 40	519	2 60
9	14 50	169	13 80	335	4 80	521	11 40
10	188 80	170	2 40	336	8 20	522	5 10
12	16 80	171	9 40	339	5 10	526	48 60
14	2 00	173	2 40	340	74 20	534	2 60
15	18 60	175	16 60	342	11 80	536	2 80
16	55 60	176	23 00	343	11 05	540	4 80
17	9 40	177	4 60	344	4 80	544	3 50
18	3 80	179	20 60	346	6 00	545	6 10
19	2 00	181	118 30	349	9 00	549	4 40
20	11 80	188	1 80	352	3 20	550	4 00
21	21 80	190	5 70	355	15 95	551	5 95
22	97 20	191	14 40	356	1 40	553	3 20
25	13 60	192	5 60	360	12 80	554	15 00
26	3 60	193	5 00	361	2 00	557	3 60
27	8 80	194	4 80	365	5 60	560	3 00
29	54 40	195	7 00	367	7 60	563	51 80
30	20 20	196	2 30	369	4 00	564	4 40
31	2 60	198	11 80	371	2 00	567	18 40
33	62 40	199	21 00	374	18 70	568	7 80
35	5 00	200	7 80	375	173 50	570	1 75
36	26 60	201	2 00	376	9 40	575	4 40
37	2 80	203	20 40	378	6 00	578	15 00
38	5 10	207	11 00	381	21 40	580	4 60
40	3 80	208	6 20	382	53 60	584	10 00
42	12 80	209	16 80	384	12 20	588	3 20
43	88 00	211	15 00	386	8 00	591	5 25
44	9 80	214	3 00	391	8 80	592	2 40
45	1 40	215	22 00	393	3 40	593	4 60
48	2 00	218	4 40	394	3 40	594	10 00
50	3 00	221	9 60	399	4 40	596	4 20
51	31 40	222	8 30	400	5 20	599	10 00
52	9 60	224	12 30	402	2 00	601	5 00
54	11 00	226	3 00	403	2 80	603	2 25
56	30 20	227	15 50	406	5 60	604	7 60
61	43 80	228	9 40	407	3 25	605	4 40
62	48 70	229	4 20	409	3 40	606	7 40
63	22 00	230	4 80	416	23 40	617	4 60
64	25 00	231	4 00	419	6 20	619	4 80
67	6 40	232	2 00	420	1 40	626	6 60
68	2 40	233	1 80	421	10 40	629	7 00
70	8 30	235	10 60	422	15 84	636	5 00
72	32 00	236	3 20	423	5 20	637	10 60
74	4 40	237	10 80	424	6 00	638	11 40
76	4 20	238	10 60	427	4 80	639	9 20
78	8 80	239	14 80	428	9 40	640	4 40
80	10 60	240	14 50	429	16 00	645	3 80
82	5 60	242	6 20	431	2 40	647	5 80
83	14 50	243	6 80	433	8 20	649	4 00
84	3 30	245	5 40	434	5 80	650	14 40
87	11 00	248	4 00	437	5 00	658	8 80
88	27 50	247	52 80	439	35 60	659	8 80
89	5 00	248	5 80	440	14 80	663	4 60
90	17 60	249	4 20	442	2 80	667	8 00
92	7 00	251	7 40	444	26 40	671	5 20
93	2 00	253	5 90	445	1 80	676	5 80
94	14 00	254	12 00	446	16 90	678	18 20
96	19 40	257	43 40	449	11 40	679	14 40
97	3 80	258	13 80	451	16 70	681	18 40
99	3 00	260	6 60	452	3 00	683	5 80
101	6 20	265	1 60	453	24 80	687	5 40
102	7 80	266	7 20	454	7 40	689	20 45
104	10 40	268	7 40	456	3 60	692	7 40
108	59 60	269	31 40	457	15 60	696	6 30
109	53 40	270	35 80	459	5 20	698	9 20
111	10 80	273	13 30	460	10 20	699	16 45
112	38 20	274	17 00	462	5 20	701	1 80
113	4 30	275	4 20	464	11 20	703	5 40
114	16 00	277	6 60	466	6 20	704	7 60
115	6 00	279	4 20	467	10 00	707	8 80
118	5 40	281	20 00	468	19 40	712	10 60
119	17 80	283	4 00	469	3 30	714	11 20
121	11 40	284	3 20	470	3 30	715	22 50
122	13 80	286	18 80	471	25 20	716	14 40
124	4 60	287	12 20	473	27 20	723	2 95
125	33 30	288	7 80	476	34 20	726	17 00
127	5 00	290	13 20	478	15 10	728	1 60
130	10 80	291	6 00	479	3 80	730	24 80
132	3 60	294	4 40	481	8 60	734	3 60
134	4 40	295	8 40	482	7 40	736	1 80
136	5 60	300	8 00	483	63 20	738	5 40
137	6 40	304	11 00	484	8 00	739	4 60
138	3 40	308	3 20	486	8 80	740	1 40
141	23 20	309	187 20	487	2 60	746	3 60
142	14 20	314	4 00	490	6 80	750	9 40
143	3 80	315	1 00	493	16 60	752	4 80
144	7 80	316	11 80	496	2 60	756	2 60
146	25	317	12 80	497	33 40	757	9 60
147	19 60	319	4 75	499	3 60	766	5 10
149	4 40	323	2 00	500	2 60	783	6 50
151	22 20	324	2 00	501	3 20	785	4 00
153	5 60	325	7 60	502	1 80	786	5 80
155	10 20	326	11 20	506	4 00	788	4 20
158	3 60	327	9 40	507	5 80	799	6 40

Total received, $5,325 69

Claims Approved in October, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3318.	P. McLaughlin	1	$200 00
3319.	Mrs. T. Heinbach	2	50 00
3320.	Mrs. E. Hudson	8	50 00
3321.	M. Walsh	10	200 00
3322.	Chas. Frendt	25	200 00
3323.	J. J. Boyde	33	200 00
3324.	Mrs. M. B. Miller	37	50 00
3325.	John Hunnell	68	200 00
3326.	Jas. Suber	69	200 00
3327.	Mrs. M. Fraylick	83	50 00
3328.	J. E. Kennedy	115	200 00
3329.	Mrs. M. Neufeld	166	50 00
3330.	Mrs. T. Baker	181	50 00
3331.	A. Hansen	181	400 00
3332.	P. Hoffarth	203	200 00
3333.	Redding Redick	224	200 00
3334.	Jos. Mills	229	200 00
3335.	Mrs. E. Kucher	238	50 00
3336.	Mrs. E. Cummings	269	50 00
3337.	John Eckblom	273	400 00
3338.	M. Hansen	340	119 00
3339.	C. Hammermeister	346	200 00
3340.	H. Cramer	371	200 00
3341.	R. Devries	382	200 00
3342.	A. Moore	416	200 00
3343.	Mrs. M. Hughes	416	50 00
3344.	Mrs. A. Petzold	433	50 00
3345.	Mrs. M. Melville	509	50 00
3346.	J. D. Ross	661	200 00
3347	T. S. White	717	43 00
3348.	Mrs. A. M. Haage	786	50 00
3349.	Jas. J. Carolan	175	200 00
Total			$4,762 00

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PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S BISCUITS.
MEYER, JONASSEN & CO., CLOAKS.
BICYCLE WHEEL WORKS, BICYCLES.
WESTERN WHEEL BICYCLE CO., CHICAGO. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
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BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC.
GLENDALE FABRIC CO., EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
HOPEDALE MFG. CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.
A. F. SMITH, SHOES, LYNN, MASS.
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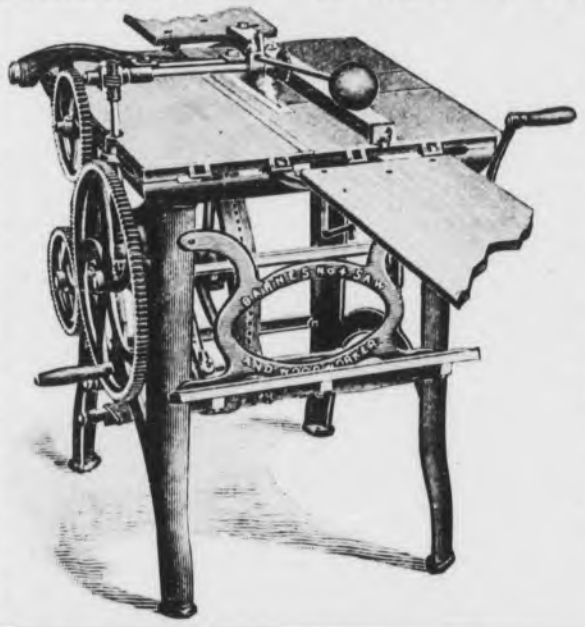

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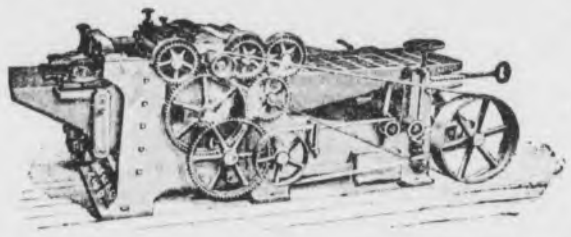

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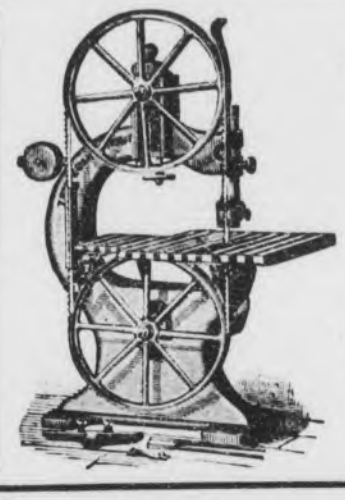

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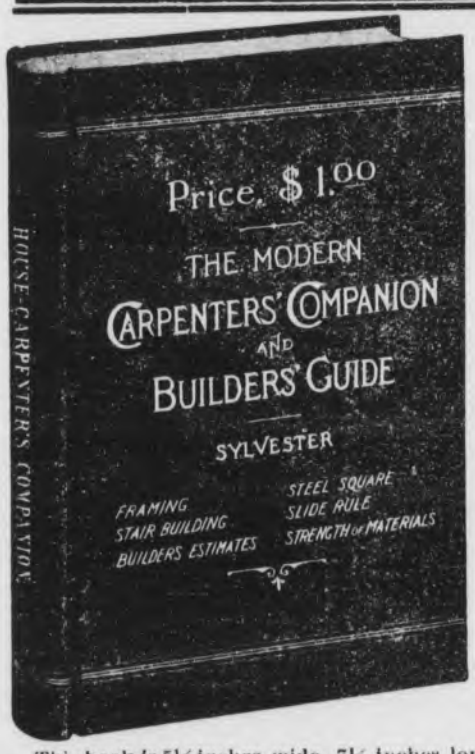

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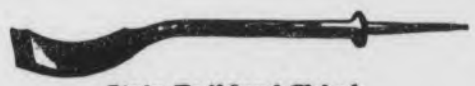

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HAND MADE.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XV.—No. 12. Established 1881. | PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1895 | Fifty Cents per Year. Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Here is a Chance for a Prize.

WE want designs and mechanical drawings for this journal. They must deal with house building and carpentry. We want wrinkles and pointers of a practical nature for the men of the trade.

We want technical articles on carpenter work, on how to lay out and frame work and put it up neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

We want mechanical suggestions, handy tips, and trade items of value for our readers.

You certainly can give us something in this line or you know of some one who can. Try and send us something or get some one do so. This is your paper and for your interests as workmen. You should help make it a success.

To arouse a live interest we will pay a fair remuneration for any and all accepted articles of the above mentioned character. This is open to all,—members and outsiders alike.

Be sure and write on one side of the paper; drawings and sketches must be in ink.

In addition we offer a prize of $10 for the best article sent us with drawings on any of the foregoing subjects. This prize is open to all until February 15, 1896.

Take hold now and see what yon can do.

Next Meeting of General Executive Board.

ON MONDAY, January 6, 1896, the G. E. B. will hold its next regular quarterly meeting at the General Office in Philadelphia. All members or Unions having appeals, grievances or any suggestions to submit for action of the Board should forward the same at once to the G. S.-T. The Board will be in session fully eight or nine days.

Frederick Loeser & Co., of Brooklyn, Freely Advertised.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This large dry goods firm, which for years has depended on working people's trade, has no use for Union men. Despite every fair, courteous method was used to persuade the firm to have the carpenters in its employ join the Union, Fredk. Loeser & Co. refused and display a very decided hostility to labor organizations. In fact they boastingly say: "If the working people don't wish to buy from us, we can keep our goods on our shelves."

An Eight-Page Paper This Month.

For a number of good reasons we decided to get out an eight-page issue of this journal for this month. We have arranged for a number of interesting features for our coming January issue, which we know will more than make up the shortage this month.

OFFICIAL

WATCH CHARMS, rolled gold plate, with emblem of U. B. cost $1.25. These charms are of good value for the price.

A VERY important circular and report of the G. S. T. has been sent out with the password this month. Read these documents to the members in the meetings.

PASSWORD and all necessary blanks for quarter, beginning next Jan. 1st, have been mailed all Locals in good standing. If not received, drop word to the General Office.

TOO MANY Local Unions wait until notified by the G. S. T. before sending tax. This will not do. See Sec. 59. Tax for each month should be sent immediately after the close of that month.

TRUSTEES' reports for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1895, must be sent to the General Office. See Sec. 158 (c). Will the members see to this, as quite a number of Unions are negligent on this score.

EMBLEM badges of the U. B. can be had at 25 cents each. They can be pinned on the vest and are of neat design and durable workmanship. Every member should have one. Send in orders through your Union. Each Union should have a supply on hand at the desk of the F. S.

RECORDING SECRETARIES now in office should fill out and make prompt return to the G. S. T. of the names and residences of the local officers elect this month, whether re-elected or otherwise. Postal cards for that purpose have just been mailed to all the Locals with password for next quarter. See Sec. 152 (b).

Carpenters' Movements for Better Conditions.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—Union 428 is moving to get the nine-hour day, April 1st, next. There ought to be no trouble, as 90 per cent. of the carpenters are organized.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The carpenters on the Real Estate Exchange, assisted by the workmen of the other building trades, went on strike the last week of November, and in a short while were successful. The contractors agreed to employ only Union men, and the objectionable carpenter foreman has been brought to terms.

FUNNY, isn't it? That members of union carpenters leave ten-hour towns and cities to seek work elsewhere in eight hour places, without first striving to make the least effort for the eight-hour-day in the localities they leave. Until Union men are dyed-in-the-wool, and ready to struggle against all odds to uplift their fellows, we will find some of them ready to rush away to profit wherever they can by the best conditions without making an effort themselves.

The Tobacco Trust and Its Vile Treatment of Employes.

The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at thirty millions of dollars. This is one of the largest trusts in the country, and its object is to monopolize the tobacco and cigarette trades. They control twenty-eight factories. Here are a few of their factories: Gail & Ax, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. Kimball, Rochester, N. Y.; Goodwin & Co., New York; Kenny Tobacco Company, New York; S. Mayers, New York; J. G. Butler, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Duke & Sons, Durham, N. C.; National Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky., and Allen and Ginter, Richmond, Va. The National Tobacco Workers' Union of America has placed a boycott on these firms for these reasons: The American Tobacco Company recently bought the factory of James G. Butler, St. Louis, which was strictly a Union concern. They discharged all the employes, and in re-engaging them refused to give any work to Union hands and threatened the discharge of any who might hereafter join the Union. The American Tobacco Company has made a dead-set against Union labor and has refused to use the Union Label of the Tobacco Workers. To help this National Union let all workingmen see that the Blue Union Label is on every package of cigarettes or plug and pail of tobacco. The Globe Tobacco Company has this label.

PERSONALS

JAS. MALONEY, President of Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., has been appointed District Organizer for Western Montana.

BRO. J. F. GRIMES, formerly of Portland, Oreg., and next of Springfield, Ill., is now in Houston, Tex., and he is the same indefatigable worker he always has been.

PROF. E. W. BEMIS, forced to resign from the chair of Political Economy in Chicago University by Standard Oil Rockefeller, is another instance of the merciless methods used by the moneyed kings to crush out the growing feeling against corporate robbery. Bemis has been a staunch friend of Trades Unions for years.

The Report of the Illinois Labor Bureau.

The eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor statistics of Illinois deals in a very incisive and exhaustively original manner with the subject of "Taxation." It is a masterly arraignment of the present legislative advantages gained by the land-owning classes, and it is well fortified by the facts shown. Our old friend and coworker, GEO. A. SCHILLING, is secretary of the Bureau, and has had the work in charge. To quote his circular announcing the report will give a good idea of the nature of the report, viz:

"While the facts presented pertain entirely to the State of Illinois and chiefly to the city of Chicago, there is no doubt but that the iniquities of the taxation system of our State are common to all other States and civilized countries.

"This is the first report ever issued by a labor bureau attempting to show the intimate relation between unjust taxation and poverty.

"While there is room for an indefinite discussion as to the final soundness of such a position, it is certainly self-evident that the privileged classes of society are enabled to carry on with greater force their spoliation against the industrial classes by virtue of this power. Of course we insist that all privilege conferred by law upon a special class is in the last analysis a tax. It is therefore not merely with the purely fiscal side of taxation we are dealing. Taking this larger view of the subject, it can be readily seen that rent, interest and profit in so far as they are the result of legalized monopoly, are an important part of our system of taxation through which the masses everywhere are exploited."

The Federal Eight-Hour Law Trampled Under Foot.

OR nearly two years back we have been in receipt of a stream of complaints that the Federal Eight-Hour Law has been recklessly violated in every section of our land. On Oct. 23, 1893, General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire was on a delegation of the American Federation of Labor which waited on Attorney General Olney and the then Supervising Architect O'Rourke, and Secretary Carlisle.

We presented to their knowledge a number of grievous instances where the law had been set aside by the government officials, contractors and sub-contractors. We were then assured the law would be enforced from that time on. But that was all there was to it—simply a promise!

The Federal Eight-Hour Law applies to sub-contractors very rigidly as well as to contractors direct on United States government work. There is a stringent penalty in the law of a fine and imprisonment for public officials, contractors and sub-contractors where they do not comply with the provisions of the law.

A common practice for the general contractor is to sub-let the work, and then the sub-contractor construes the law to mean that its provisions shall apply only to those actually engaged *on* the building, but not to those preparing cut stone, planing mill supplies, trimming, etc. The Granite Cutters' Unions have scores of complaints as to the non-enforcement of the law in cutting granite for post offices, government buildings, etc. We here give the law in its entirety, which is known as the "O'Neill Law," and which went into effect Aug. 1, 1892.

TEXT OF THE LAW.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for *any officer* of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any *such contractor* or *sub-contractor* whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 2. That any *officer or agent* of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any *contractor* or *sub-contractor* whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed *guilty of a misdemeanor*, and for each and every such offense shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or sub-contractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passage of this act.

Chapter 352, Sec. 1, page 340, United States Statutes of 1892.

Immediately after the passage of this act on Aug. 1, 1895, the Acting Secretary of War, on Aug. 12, 1895, sent a copy of the law to United States Attorney General Miller, and requested the latter's egal opinion asking:

1. Does this act apply only to such laborers and mechanics as are employed by the Quartermaster's Department upon public works, or does it include all other laborers and mechanics employed in the Quartermaster's Department performing the usual and ordinary service of that character in that Department?

2. Does it include teamsters, watchmen, engineers and firemen employed in the public service in the War Department, and all engineers, firemen, deck hands, mates and seamen on Government vessels in the service thereof?

This was during the Harrison administration, and to these inquiries Attorney General Miller replied in detail, and rendered an official opinion Aug. 27, 1895, which is as follows:

After referring to the fact that the title of the act restricts the meaning of the law, and that the punctuation of the act might be considered defective in not having a comma after the word "sub-contractor," as first used in the first section, the Attorney General proceeds with his opinion in this language:

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S FIRST OPINION.

But another evidence of the legislative intent, more persuasive than either title or punctuation, must be considered. In 1868 Congress passed an act now standing in section 3738 R. S., as follows:

"Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States."

This act, without question, was general, applying to all "laborers, workmen and mechanics" in the direct employment of the United States. In practical administration, however, this section has been held to be merely directory and has not been enforced.

In 1886 another act was passed (Supplement R. S., page 582), containing the following:

"And the Public Printer is hereby directed to rigidly enforce the provisions of the eight-hour law in the Department under his charge."

Such was the state of the legislation upon this subject when the act now under consideration was before Congress. It is a matter of public history that ever since the enactment of the statute of 1868, efforts have been made to procure legislation from Congress imperatively requiring the enforcement of that act.

An examination of the debate in the House of Representatives, which was quite extensive (*Congressional Record*. 6357, &c.), shows that both the supporters and opponents of the bill understood its purpose to be two-fold. 1, to render the act of 1868 effectual by imposing penalties for its disregard. 2, to extend that act to the District of Columbia and to contractors and sub-contractors of the Government and the District; in short, that the purpose was to make a working day of eight hours for all laborers and mechanics in the employ of the United States or the District of Columbia wherever employed, and to make a like day for contractors or sub-contractors upon the public works; and by proper penalties to enforce the observance of such working day. In the Senate the bill was passed without any considerable discussion. (*Congressional Record*, 7638). But the reports of the committees of both Houses of Congress (Senate 948 and House 1267), while not directly discussing the question here at issue, clearly evince an understanding of the scope and purpose of the act as above stated.

INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW.

The statute, while in one sense restrictive and in derogation of the common right of parties to contract, nevertheless in the broader sense remedial, and is entitled to a fairly liberal construction.

In view, therefore, of the previous legislation upon the subject, of the alleged evils sought to be corrected; and in deference to the legislative understanding and purpose apparent in debate and reports of committees while the act was under consideration—the act itself, without violence to its language, being susceptible of either construction—I am constrained to hold that the law, as to laborers and mechanics in the direct employment of the Government and of the District of Columbia, is general; and that the limitation to public works applies only to such persons as are in the employ of contractors and sub-contracters.

2. As to your second question, pertaining to particular employes, I beg to suggest that its answer depends upon matters of fact not stated, and not within my cognizance. If the employes named are ordinary laborers or mechanics, working for the Government for wages under ordinary conditions, the statute would seem to apply. At the same time, it is quite apparent that, as to some of them, it might frequently happen that they would be within the emergency exception named in the statute; and as to others, as, for instance, sailors, or others on shipboard, or teamsters, their employment being peculiar, they might well be held to be, as matter of fact, neither laborers or mechanics within the meaning of this law. Respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S SECOND OPINION.

Later on, Attorney General Miller gave a second opinion on Dec. 20, 1892, which is:

1. "It will be observed that the duty prescribed in the first section and the penalty imposed in the second is confined to those persons, whether officers or agents of the Government, or of the District of Columbia, or contractors or sub-contractors, whose duty it is to employ, direct or control the services of such laborers or mechanics."

2. "The Secretary of the Treasury has no such relation to any of the workingmen to be employed on this job, whether at the quarries or at the building itself."

3. "The duty to employ, direct or control such laborers or mechanics, and the penalty for their wrongful employment, is with the contractor and not with the Government or any of its officers or agents, etc."

By virtue of these opinions above given, Secretary Carlisle holds that the law is somewhat inoperative, still he promised to take further action if we could get workmen employed direct on Federal Government work or by contractors or sub-contractors thereon to make affidavit to violation of the law. But the fact is the Government employes fear to do so through danger of discharge from Federal employment, in case they furnished affidavits to violations of the laws. This will have to be remedied at the next session of Congress, for we propose to have the law mean exactly what was intended, or else have it repealed entirely. We don't want any political sop for the Trade Unions which is only a delusive sham.

There are a vast number of instances of the violation of the law in the machinists and pattern makers trades, and among all the building trades engaged on Federal buildings.

Here are a few samples in the carpenter trade of the way the law is evaded. We hold the original complaints on file in this office:

CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Violation of the law in November, 1893, in the construction of the Marine barracks at the United States training station at this place.

OMAHA, Neb.—In May, 1894, the Government contractor, M. P. Keefe, at Fort Crook, Bellevue, Neb., close to here, built a guard house, a commission department building and officers' quarters, etc., for the United States Government and worked the men nine hours per day.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—In February, 1894, the contractor on the United States Government building here was arrested for violation of the Federal Eight-Hour Law. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Rice and then bound over for trial at the May term of the United States District Court—and there the matter ended.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Government barracks at this point was figured on by the contractor to be done on the eight-hour plan. At first the law was obeyed, but a change in the officer in charge altered matters, and from early in spring until late in September the law was trampled on. But the Trade Unions followed the matter up, and now, when the job is nearly completed, the eight-hour day is being enforced.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—The Iowa Iron Works, of this city, had the contract for the construction of the Government torpedo boat, No. 2, "Ericsson," and for the revenue cutter "Windom." The workmen have been employed on these boats ten to eleven hours per day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Many of the United States Government vessels built and repaired by the Cramps shipyard have been worked on ten hours per day.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Government barracks built here at 20 cents per hour and nine and ten-hour workmen.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. and G. Day, brothers, of San Francisco, had the contract for the United States work at the Cascade Locks, Oct. 31, 1894. The job was run ten hours a day, and it was one million and a half dollars of a contract.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—In April of this year there was a United States life-saving station erected at this place. The contractor worked the men from ten to fourteen hours per day, and many men got only 22 cents per hour.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The mill work of the new Post Office of this city in May, 1894 was got out at nine hours per day. It was done by the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company. This company sub contracted the work from the Bateman Bros., contractors.

NAW BRITAIN, Conn —The firm of P. and F. Corbin and the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company of this place are making Post Office letter boxes for the United States Government. The men employed on them work ten hours per day. The same firm has a place in Camden, N. Y., doing the same kind of work ten hours per day. It appears the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company sub-contracts the work to the Corbins.

MARION, Ind.—E. C. Moore & Son, of Kokomo, has contract from the United States Government here for two new barracks and mess-hall for the National Military Home. The men work nine and ten hours per day.

There are a number of other cases of a similar kind we have heard of, and which we hope our Local Unions and members will bring to our attention, so that we may have all the details and present them to the next session of Congress. Then we can, if needs be, amend the law to secure its proper enforcement or take such steps as will give to the workingmen of this country an eight-hour law which is not a consummate farce.

"United We Stand."

BY MRS. J. B. HALL.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,"
But hard will the waiting be,
When your labor does the grinding
And none of the grist you see.
How the dull heart of the workmen
Are stirring in sluggish might,
Beginning to crave for justice,
Beginning to ask for right.

How long can you stand oppression,
While filling the purse of greed?
Giving to strangers your earnings,
Seeing your dear ones in need.
Have you borne the scourge of labor,
Borne poverty's blight so long,
You cannot sunder the fetters
Forged by the demon of wrong?

Beside the current expenses
There 're debts you are bound to make;
Have you learned to stint to meet them?
How long will the lesson take?
The Union compels good wages,—
Demand, then, what you are worth;
Firm in the Spartan endurance
Patience hath taught you from birth.

Organize quickly, ye masses,
In union there's strength, we know,
A strength that will aid the toilers
So weary of debt and woe;
Then seek through organized effort
To settle the question now,
Demanding of those who would hire
Pay for the sweat of your brow.

Atlanta, Ga.

"ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering the whole ground. It price will be only $1.00 Advance orders now received. Write and send order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street, New York City.

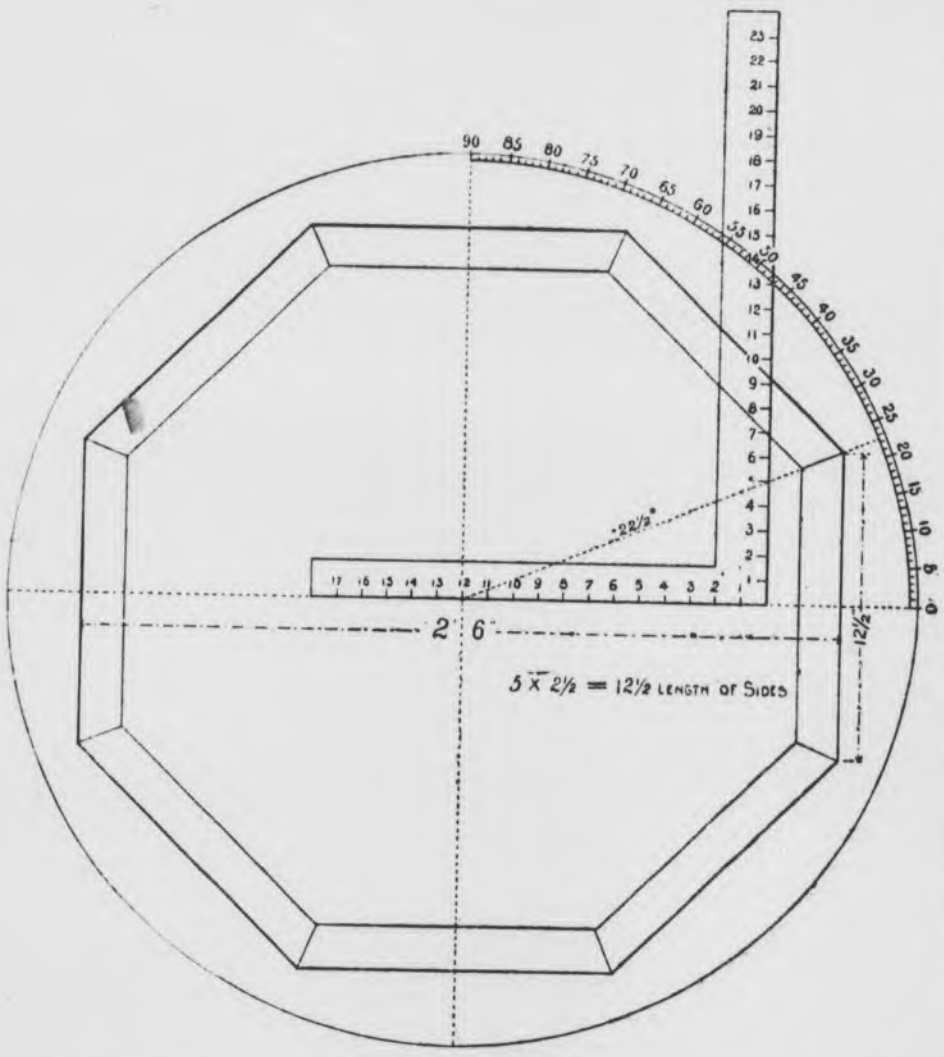
Determining the Cut.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Many carpenters are puzzled in finding the cuts, or are unable to explain why certain figures on the square give correct results.

For example, we will take the octagon. Why does 12 and 5 give octagon cut? Ans. There being 360° in a circle, and by dividing that number by the number of sides desired (which in this case is eight) will give angle or degree that the mitres stand with each other, viz: 45°. Now as the starting point is at the middle we must take one half of 45°, which is 22½°, which is the angle of the mitre with the outer edge of the timber.

The reader will readily see that by applying the tongue of square, as shown, the figures crossed by 22½° will give cut regardless of where the heel of the square may rest on 0° line, but in order to work to a full scale let the 12-inch mark on tongue rest at the starting point, and the



angle will be found to cross at 5 on the blade. The blade giving the cut. This, however, is not absolutely correct, as the angle lacks .0295 of an inch at passing at 5, nearly enough for most purposes, as the mitre would have to be nearly 37 feet in length before it would gap one inch. The figures that the angle pass over at the blade are also the length of the sides for an octagon one foot in diameter.

The length from 12 to 5, namely 13, taken on the tongue and the rise for one foot run on the blade will give seat and down cuts, 5 on tongue and the length of common rafter for a foot run on blade will give top cut of octagon jack—the blade giving the cut. The side cut of the hip, it backing roof board and hopper cuts, &c., are contained in thts illustration. This formula will work on any polygonal roof.

Our chart, "The Square Root Delineator," fully exemplifies all difficult problems in framing. Every wood-worker should have it. For sale by the CARPENTER.

Our next article will be on comparison of corresponding pitches.

Social Wealth.

JOSE GROS.

Y far, the science of economics is the most simple of all. Yet, we do not need to be very particular in fully grasping the few central thoughts on which it rests. Without that, great confusions arise when the mind goes off the tangent, and it is only with great difficulty that it can return into solid conceptions. In this connection we remember that not very long ago, in the midst of a talk on economics with a bright friend of ours who had read the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo, we had to tell him: You now overlook the fact that land is the source of all wealth. He retorted with the sally that it was not so; but that labor was the source of all wealth. We told him that labor was the producer of all wea'th but not the source. He could not see the difference. We then illustrated it as follows: Here is our nation with so many millions of workers. Suppose for a moment that we could place them all on a pile of clouds hanging in the air for any length of time, with all the needed impliments of wealth, if you like, not even then could our workers produce any thing, because deprived of access to land. That settled our friend.

Well, a great many of the false conclusions of our friends the socialists spring up from their not giving to land and land values improperly used their full credit for our present wrong industrial conditions. Hence they fail to see the simplicity with which all our troubles could be removed, without having to resort to the unnatural processes proposed by socialism, in the ranks of which we have to-day many and many brave, noble souls, men for whom we have the highest respect, and who shall stand very high in the history of humanity. The object of this essay shall then be to suggest a few lines of thought showing some of the erroneous conceptions which mislead the minds of our friends and brethren the socialists.

That all wealth is produced by labor in connection with land, that is incontrovertible, self-evident to everybody. Is it then possible for us to have Social Wealth apart from *Labor-Created Wealth?* Let us look sharp into this matter. It will pay us. The key to the situation can be found in the fact that man is made to live in close contact with his fellow-beings, what we call society. From that we have a duality of duties attached to every one of us. We have personal and social duties. We owe something to every one of us, and something to society at large. We all can notice that not only our joys but our earnings are bound to decrease in proportion as we try to isolate ourselves from reasonable contact with other men. Yet, the writer is not in favor of the large cities that civilization evolves. They represent an extreme in population and commercial centers which is not necessary at all, and from which great evils spring up. All the same, many other evils quite as bad come to trouble us if we fall to the other extreme and kick men away from commercial and industrial centers. All in life is subject to a certain equilibrium, and no extremes ever bring out permanent good results to the human family.

It follows then that, left to their best impulses, men shall always live in groups here and there, each group choosing one of the spots best adapted by nature and the industrial tendencies of the day to what the bulk of the men in such a group want to do to make a pleasant living, a living best adapted to their taste and natural faculties. Our whole planet is built up on that plan, that of presenting good opportunities to all men, for them all to make the best of themselves, and never overlooking the fact that what will not suit this group of men will be admirable to some other set or group. To be sure, the whole plan of creation, men included, reveals the existence of that uncreated intelligence of God which cannot be subject to any mistakes. We reformers can never or should never overlook that grand fact in our schemes for social improvement. All our differences of opinion would then disappear like smoke, and once united, the new civilization would be here in no time. Because, don't you see that our divisions in thought perplex the masses who have to suppress the evils against which we talk or write?

We have mentioned the grand social fact that workers find their earnings decreased in proportion as they isolate themselves from each other, that is, in proportion as they fail to constitute themselves in communities, not necessarily very large, but still with a sufficiently important center of exchange for their mutual needs in all human activities. We cannot get rid of that fact any more than of the solar disc. We cannot conceive of any social organization without that fact. A community implies common needs such as roads, bridges, wharves, and all the paraphernalia conducive to facilitate transportation, not to say anything of drainage for sanitary purposes and many other items for the general comforts that increase all the legitimate happiness required by most men, even if some may not care for them, and the writer is one of such scanty fellows, perfectly happy with a hut, three meals and a cowboy's suit.

Therefore a community needs a common income with which to pay for such needs. We would not escape that under any socialistic organization. We could not escape it either under the ideal of the philosophic anarchist, that is, under a society without any kind of government, even if that were possible because of all men having become first-class angels, without any remnants of the demon, as we all have yet. And we do believe in the perfectibility of humanity. Still, for the present we should deal with ourselves such as we are. The to morrow always takes care of itself if we only take care of the to-day.

If the community needs an income for the common good of all the workers, who should pay it, who should furnish such an income? The workers, of course. How? On principles of ethics, to be sure. There we have some other social facts among us which are going to stay with us. No one has ever suggested how to get rid of such facts. Hence the need of incorporating them in any reform movement we may propose. If we don't, we then act like school boys, no matter how honest we may be in our plans and intentions.

The need of a public income with which to meet public necessities is then inexorable, and it should come from an ethical source, because otherwise our social status will defy all moral law, when nothing but social disasters can be expected, just what we have always had, and all on account of unjust methods of taxation. There is the grandest lesson of history that we cannot afford to overlook. It would be difficult to point to any thing more vital or transcendant than that in the whole range of historical development.

In virtue of all the above it is hardly logical to assert that the worker is entitled to all he produces. He is not, in an absolute sense. He owes something to the social organization in exchange for the extra profits that society enables him to earn. He owes to society all it may require to maintain whatever any given industrial order should demand because of the common concensus of most of the workers on the subject. Has God left us without any simple process by which to ascertain what the worker owes to society out of his product, since society increases that product? We can hardly say that He has left us without the means to grasp that relation, if we accept God as the source of all wisdom and that of ethical law. The latter being indispensible to all social order, God could not fail to provide us with a precise method by which to respect that ethical law of His at the very foundations of all social life, and so of all human life. Without that method God would literally have left His children at the mercy of eternal anarchy, eternal sin, eternal human degradation, in so far as it touches men's development on earth, and unless that development was to be a mere question of mechanical forces.

The method in question is simple enough. It can be found in the fact that land increases in value just in proportion as population groups itself on a certain spot or country belt. Also that such an increase is closely related to increase in wealth among the workers there, and to increase in public needs. Well, there we have what we should call—Social Wealth, in opposition to—Labor-Created Wealth. The latter belongs, by *Ethics*, to the workers. The former belongs, by *Ethics*, to society. Land values are then Social Wealth. But how to ascertain the importance of that wealth? Through free competition among workers, for use, and full use, of any land to which society may have imparted any value. That would leave all land free to the first comer, for which there was not yet any competition, most of the workers having yet plenty of land in and around centres of population, from which workers could derive higher earnings in spite of the economic land rent to be paid to society, what we call land values taxation, although it is not taxation at all. It is simply a debt that the worker owes to society because of his occupation of land from which higher earnings and conveniences can be obtained than from land yet free, or not yet subject to any rent.

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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AT

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P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

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P. J. McGUIRE,

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PHILADELPHIA, DRCEMBER, 1895.

Matters of Current Gossip.

THE DULUTH Imperial Mill Company, Duluth, Minn., has flour in the market that is not fit for Union men to use or to purchase. The firm is in favor of hiring non-Union coopers.

THE GLENDALE Elastic Manufacturing Company, Easthampton, Mass., has come to terms with the Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalg. Association of the United States after a sharp boycott.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba.—Union 843 has held several good public meetings specially to interest the Icelandic carpenters to join. They are quite a large element of the craft in this place.

UNION 33, Boston, Mass., is pushing forward the idea of building a hall to serve as a headquarters for the labor organizations of "The Hub." The project is founded upon the co-operative plan.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky.—When we had a live Union here we had nine hours per day and $2.50. Now without a Union we have dropped back to ten hours and many get only $1.50. This is a costly lesson in itself.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—We have a very strict city ordinance making nine hours per day the rule for city employes ever since 1891. It applies to contract work, too, and is so worded in the contracts it can't be evaded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Cumberland and Liberty mills, of Nashville, are not worthy the support of the public, or of honest labor. This firm has taken a decided stand against its Union coopers and against Union labor.

MENASHA, Wis.—We are unable to do anything with the carpenters of this city; they cut each other in every way. We have too many jack-knife carpenters as contractors, and experienced workmen seem to lack the nerve to organize.

Now that all the Union boot and shoe workers have united in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, all the old trade marks and Union labels have been done away with, and the only one is that published regularly in our list of Union labels.

THE REED, Rattan and Willow workers' Union, of Chicago, is making a sturdy fight against the Heyward & Morrill Rattan Company of that city, as the employees have been getting only 80 cents per day on the average for ten hours work.

ROCHESTER, Pa.—Wm. Miller & Sons are furnishing shop work and mill stuff to Philadelphia and other cities. They are an out-and-out scab firm, working their men from ten to sixteen hours per day. They don't care to hire mechanics, and detest Union men.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The Royal Mante and Furniture Co., of this city, has been acting in a high-handed manner with its employes, repeatedly reducing wages, blacklisting Union men, holding back pay, and forcing the men to live in the companies' tenements. The men quit Aug. 19, and are still out. The mantels and furniture made by this firm should not find sale anywhere.

DETROIT, Mich.—Since June last the Union of cigar makers have been on strike against child labor and illy-paid women's labor in several cigar factories of this city. At first 255 members were out, and now 127 are still in the fight, though only four turned traitors. In all $40,000 have been spent by the International and the local labor bodies. To help this struggle ask for blue label Union-made cigars.

Glittering Air Castles.

But it is always so easy to talk loud about universal brotherhood, says the *Coast Seamans' Journal*, and so pleasant to construct glittering air castles of general justice and prosperity. The worse a man's industrial condition and the more ignorant he is, the more easily will he be attracted by the glittering bauble of a general organization that, like a patent medicine, will cure all of his ills by one application. The organization in question states some pleasant generalities about the human race and promises to furnish each member his Utopia. It, however, neglects in the advance circula to state how this will be done. Meanwhile, it might be well to put in our time building up trade Unions. We know for a certainty what they can accomplish, and while there are no fireworks to dazzle the beholders, there is a substantial result for the work done.

Report of Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

To the Members of the American Federation of Labor.

FELLOW-WORKERS:—As your delegates to the Twenty-eighth Congress of the British Trades Unions, held at Cardiff, Wales, September 2d—7th, 1895, it becomes our pleasant duty to submit this our report.

MEASURES DISCUSSED.

In order that you may have a fair conception of the work of the Congress we here give the different topics discussed by the delegates. The unemployed—co-operation—working hours for boys—federation of trades—eight hours workday—employers' liability for injuries to employes—abolition of the House of Lord (second legislative chamber)—amending law relative to conspiracy and breaches of the peace in labor disputes—to remove civil disabilities from recipients of public relief—factory legislation—payment of salaries to Members of Parliament—against pauper aliens landing—payment of salaries to members of county councils—representation of labor in all legislative bodies, national or local—prohibiting "over time"—fair wages and eight hours on government work—the government to publish a list of contractors in the *Labor Gazette*—the government to have its printing done in establishments paying Union rates and giving Union conditions—early closing of stores—legalizing merchandise marks (Union labels)—laws relating to checkweighmen to be extended to the iron and steel industries, protesting against the German Emperor's repressive measures against the workers of that country—against "piecework"—for the appointment of a commission on royalty rents and rates on railroads—for the government ownership of land, minerals and railroads—to secure compensation to men injured in foreign ships in British ports—special scale of compensation for all persons injured or killed while engaged in dangerous buildings—for certificate of practical fitness for persons in charge of steam boilers or engines—requiring ships' carpenters going to sea shall pass proper examination—semi-annual examination of steam boilers—for holes in vessels between decks to allow escape of firemen and others in case of fainting, fire, explosion or collision at sea—for railroad inspectors—for compulsory sale of land when necessary to open up industry—municipalization of all docks and wharves—prohibiting labor from Saturday noon until Monday—for compulsory workshop accommodation—against sweat shop system—making it an offense for employers to bring workmen into districts already well supplied—to purge the co-operative movement of those who seek to bring it to the level of the capitalist sweater—for a better system of schools and education—eight hours workday for miners and bakers—protesting against the continuance of capital punishment—demanding the full right of organizing for government employes—prohibition of child labor under fourteen years and of "night work" for all under eighteen years of age—prohibiting loads over six tons for teams consisting of two horses—demanding that workers who die while following their employment, their relatives or Trade Union officials shall have right to representation at coroner's inquests—demanding that "contracting out" of the anti-truck system law shall be unlawful—that Trade Union rates of wages shall be paid to government employes—that all legislation relative to labor shall apply equally to both sexes—that labor shall have first lien for wages—that employers be held responsible for loss of tools lost by fire on their premises—that the baking trade be classed under the schedule of "unhealthy trades" requiring special sanitary regulation and supervision.

There were many other questions proposed and discussed, but which for one reason or another were not adopted.

POLICY OF CONGRESS.

At several of our conventions the attitude of the British Trade Unions has been frequently quoted as an inducement for us to follow in their line of policy. In no instance has this been more ingeniously utilized than by those who sought to engraft the declaration in favor of collectivism on our organization. Following out this mode of citation we would call your attention to a resolution offered by the delegate who was the author of the collectivist resolution adopted at the previous Congress at Norwich. The resolution he offered at Cardiff reads:

"That agreeing with the remarks of the Parliamentary Committee respecting the unemployed problem, we regret that during the past year they have taken no steps on the mandate given to them by the Congress of 1894, *viz.*, to promote and support legislation in favor of the NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND AND THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, and which, in the opinion of this Congress, was the only real solution of the ever-recurring problem of men, women and children starving in a land of plenty."

The vote on the resolution was: For 186,000, against 607,000. It was thus defeated by a majority of 411,000.

Thus the proposition of the collectivist principle failed of endorsement by an overwhelming adverse vote.

In view of the change of sentiment within a year upon such a vital issue we believed it our duty to make inquiry as to its cause. We soon learned that under the system of representation of organizations and voting power of delegates to the Congresses the gravest misrepresentation of the membership was possible and occurred.

In the first place each delegate to the Congress had but one vote regardless of the membership represented, and since the larger organizations never could send their full quota of delegates by reason of the great expense involved, and as the smaller organizations were for some reason or another always fully represented, it can be easily appreciated how practically a minority view could prevail. This method of representation and voting power was changed at the Cardiff Congress, practically upon the equitable basis prevailing in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor; *i.e.*, each delegate now casts one vote for every member represented.

A further reason for the apparently changed sentiments is found in this fact. Many delegates at the Norwich Congress voted in favor of the collectivist resolution believing, as they declared to us, that it would do no harm to the Trade Union movement, that it would satisfy the radical elements in the movement, and that all would thereafter act in harmony. It was found that after the close of that Congress those who had secured the passage of the resolution proclaimed that the adoption of the resolution carried with it the declaration that the Trade Unions were old and effete institutions, that their methods and tactics to secure better conditions for the workers were thereafter to be eschewed; and new lines, that of building a political party founded upon socialistic theories, was to be the principal work of the Trade Unions. When the Trade Unionist realized the full extent of the purpose of the resolution, they determined upon some course to demonstrate their true sentiments and belief.

It is but proper that we should also report to you that in conference with a number of delegates, they candidly ad-

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGUIRE, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

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J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 3944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

mitted that the adoption of the collectivist resolution at Norwich was a mistake, but that "it would not do to acknowledge it to the world."

POLITICAL ACTION.

We would also call your attention to the adoption of the following at the Cardiff Congress: "That this Congress endorses the principle of independent labor representation upon all local and government administrative bodies, but would leave the power of selection in the hands of the constituencies, and where it is found advisable in the interests of the working classes. This Congress is PREPARED TO SUPPORT CANDIDATES WHO ARE ADOPTED BY AND RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM THE POLITICAL PARTIES—EITHER LIBERAL, CONSERVATIVE, NATIONALIST OR UNIONIST, that in furtherance of this object this Congress instructs the parliamentary committee to use its influence in urging upon the government the necessity of appointing workingmen upon the borough and county magesterial benches."

In reporting this matter fully to you, we do not wish to have it inferred that we took sides with either view. We have observed in our conventions and our movement, a worthy desire by all to learn the lessons taught by our British fellow Trade Unionists, all have pointed out their declarations and actions, and all have urged that so far as our own economic, politic and social conditions would admit that we follow them. In the interest of our movement this matter should be fully understood.

In many industries in Great Britian, the workers are employed regularly a lesser number of hours than our workers in the same trades. From what we have learned, however, the so-called "overtime" is a greater general evil than exists among us; although great efforts are now being made to lesson it, and hopes are entertained that in the near future, except in great emergencies, to entirely abolish it.

In the matter of the Congress we found that its make up is much like our conventions. There are two features, however, which materially differ, one of which we can adopt with advantage, the other we think unpractical. In the Congress very little if any new matter is brought up for discussion and action; other than such propositions which have been forwarded to the executive office at least six weeks before the meeting of the Congress. These propositions are sent to all the organizations affiliated, which, if they desire, may forward amendments within four weeks of the Congress. These propositions and amendments are sent to the delegates-elect two weeks before the meeting. We are aware that our Federation has adopted a similar method, but we are of the opinion that until it is more generally accepted that new matter or measures which have not been regularly proposed and submitted before our conventions, we may be likely to have resolutions adopted for which there is insufficient time for consideration, as well as consultation with the rank and file of our membership.

The other feature to which we refer is the one which practically requires the Congress to have as chairman a man recommended by the central body of the locality in which the Congress is held. In our judgment the presiding officer of an important gathering such as the Conventions of the Trade Unions of the United States and Great Britain should, as with us, be a responsible officer.

OUR RECEPTION.

At the time set apart for that purpose we were introduced to the Congress with great warmth and cordiality of expression and demonstration. In addressing the men and women there assembled we felt as if we were standing upon ground consecrated by ages of suffering, self-sacrificing and devoted men. That we were facing and were surrounded by men and women who would stand or fall for the right; who would rescue the child from the factory, the mill or the mine and enoble them through the influence of the school room and the playground; whose every word and act sought the full enfranchisement and emancipation of the wealth producer, the attainment of the day when "man's inhumanity to man" shall be a question relegated to the barbaric practices of the past.

In our addresses we not only conveyed to our fellow Unionists the fraternal greetings of their American brothers and sisters of labor, we reviewed the conditions prevailing among us, and the obstacles which stand in our way, and which we hope and strive to overcome. We endeavored to represent the sentiments of our entire membership, reviewing the past, presenting the present, and declaring our hopes and aspirations for the future.

It would be false modesty did we not mention that our remarks were received with enthusiastic fervor, hearty responses and fraternal good wishes. At the conclusion of our speeches, we were each presented with a medallion.

The week before the opening of the Congress we went to Manchester, Liverpool and Dublin. At each place meetings of the Trades' Councils were previously arranged for, and we gleaned much which we regard as material information as to the prevailing conditions. Of course it is impossible, as it might be inappropriate to refer to many matters in this report, and for which we anticipate reporting in another way, but it is our manifest duty to say that the experience of our own workers is in line with that of our British Trade Unionists; that the Unions based on low dues have been of but comparatively little benefit to the workers; that their membership has fluctuated, and many of them, formerly the boast of the so-called "New Trades' Unionism," are but skeletons of their former existence.

CONSISTENT ACTION.

In our visit to Dublin we learned of an incident in the career of the Trades' Council of that city, which is not only noteworthy for the consistency of the Trades Unionists, but is also a tribute to the recognition of the principle that the labor movement in its essence is a class struggle in the interests of humanity. The incident to which we refer occurred a few years ago when the feeling and excitement ran highest among Irishmen, each one allying himself with the "Parnell" or "Anti-Parnell" wing of the Irish National movement. Each wing insisted that the Trades' Council declar for its side of the bitter controversy. Despite the fact that every delegate was an ardent devotee to Ireland's cause, and an active disputant on the mooted question, the Trades' Council, as a council, decided that it would remain neutral. As a result, we found the Trades' Unionists in Dublin as near a unit in spirit and action, as we have in any city in our travels.

FREE SPEECH.

Nor is it amiss to state that in every part of Great Britain we were most pleasantly surprised to observe the enjoyment and full exercise of the absolute right of free public assemblage and free speech. It is general in every city and town to hold public meetings particularly on Sunday afternoons, in the public parks or public squares. In the former any convenient article which will elevate the speaker above the head of his hearers is utilized, while in the squares the pedestals of monuments are used as platforms. On several occasions we observed men on the four sides of the pedestal were addressing different assemblages upon as many widely different topics. The police in attendance aided in maintaining order, and supported the platform rather than the reverse, which we have with regret too frequently observed in our own country in the past few years.

TRIP ON THE CONTINENT.

Taking advantage of the time which was at our disposal, by reason of our inability to secure return passage earlier, we visited Paris, France; Hamburg, Germany; and Amsterdam, Holland, and were amply rewarded by much valuable information gathered, which we also hope to lay before our workers at another time, but we refer to the visit for the purpose of making known to you a few matters which should be reported here.

In Paris the Bourse du Travail (the central body of organized labor), the Typographical Union and the delegates who visited this country during the World's Fair of 1893, arranged meetings upon three successive evenings. From many of the addresses and conversations with the workers we learned that an earnest effort is being made to thoroughly organize the workers in Trade Unions The fraternal greetings and cordial receptions accorded us were of the most gratifying character.

In Hamburg we had a "conference" with the executive officers of the German Trades Union movement as well as a large number of representative organized workers. While the Trade Union movement in Germany is slowly forging ahead we find that it suffers much from being deprived by the Government of the full right of organization. We also find that the Trade Union movement has been subordinated by the political party to which the workingmen of that country chiefly belong. Hence, through this repressive power of the Government on the one hand, and the political party domination on the other, the difficulty for the growth and development of the Trade Unions in Germany can be appreciated.

It is with pleasure we report that the Cardiff Congress resolved to send a delegation to our convention, and we are heartily proud to accord hearty welcome to the two sturdy Trade Unionists who are with us to-day expressing the inarticulate yearning of the toilers for a better and a nobler conception of human rights and human justice.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we beg to attest our sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to us by all with whom we had the pleasure to come in contact, and who so cheerfully aided us to make the work connected with our trip so pleasant, and, we hope, successful; and to return thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the mark of respect and confidence in entrusting us with the mandate of America's organized workers to our brothers and sisters of the "Old World." Earnestly expressing the hope that we have been in some measure instrumental in attaining the goal, for which the whole past of the human family has been but one continuous and preparatory struggle, the establishment of the Brotherhood of Man. We remain,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
P. J. McGUIRE.

MONEYS $$$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES,

During the month ending October 31, 1895.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	$182 60	149	$2 80	324	$2 00	513	$29 80
2	73 20	151	21 20	325	7 00	515	18 00
3	7 20	154	18 30	326	10 80	518	21 20
4	60 80	155	10 20	327	7 60	519	2 20
5	24 20	157	4 50	328	7 80	520	2 80
6	2 00	158	3 40	329	3 40	521	12 30
7	4 60	160	19 40	330	3 40	522	4 60
9	26 85	163	10 40	331	2 00	526	75
10	187 80	164	4 00	332	26 00	533	17 60
11	92 80	166	6 80	333	5 40	534	2 60
12	15 60	167	16 40	334	4 80	536	1 60
14	2 60	168	10 40	336	8 00	540	7 80
15	18 60	169	14 60	340	77 20	544	10 75
16	56 40	170	2 40	342	11 00	545	5 50
18	3 90	171	8 60	343	12 60	547	5 00
19	2 00	173	5 80	344	5 00	549	8 40
20	11 60	175	12 60	346	5 60	551	2 20
21	22 60	176	17 80	349	2 50	556	10 00
22	126 10	177	4 00	352	3 00	557	3 20
24	2 30	179	20 20	356	24 00	563	52 80
25	13 80	181	110 60	356	1 40	564	4 40
26	3 20	186	11 50	359	12 60	567	17 95
27	9 20	188	1 80	360	12 60	568	5 60
29	55 00	189	22 60	367	3 00	570	5 40
30	9 60	190	5 40	369	3 40	580	4 60
31	2 50	191	11 60	370	7 80	588	3 40
33	68 00	193	6 00	371	2 00	591	6 70
35	5 00	194	2 40	374	26 00	593	4 70
36	40 75	195	6 20	375	157 00	594	5 60
37	2 80	198	13 30	378	7 80	599	2 20
38	6 30	199	10 00	380	4 00	602	8 34
39	9 00	200	8 30	381	17 80	603	6 20
40	3 80	201	1 80	382	54 00	604	14 80
42	16 40	203	18 80	384	12 40	605	3 60
43	93 70	207	11 00	390	8 00	606	8 30
44	10 10	208	3 60	391	18 05	611	24 00
45	1 40	209	15 40	393	3 40	612	10 00
46	8 60	211	14 60	394	4 20	617	2 20
50	2 80	214	3 00	399	2 20	618	10 00
51	83 75	215	20 80	400	5 00	619	4 00
54	12 80	218	3 85	402	2 00	622	5 20
55	11 00	221	10 60	406	6 00	628	10 00
56	17 00	222	7 80	407	68 60	629	7 80
60	4 60	224	11 20	409	3 20	633	11 00
61	19 40	225	10 80	416	23 70	637	10 40
62	41 80	226	3 45	419	7 20	638	11 00
63	43 80	227	7 40	421	10 40	639	10 60
64	25 80	229	4 00	423	4 80	640	4 20
68	4 80	230	4 80	424	5 60	645	3 50
69	5 30	232	2 00	427	3 80	647	4 80
70	9 60	233	1 80	428	9 40	650	6 40
72	31 60	236	3 20	429	29 20	658	7 20
74	6 40	238	12 15	431	2 20	659	9 20
76	6 00	239	13 20	433	7 20	664	4 20
80	7 50	240	14 00	434	6 00	667	7 40
82	5 40	248	6 80	437	6 00	671	4 25
84	3 85	246	2 80	439	10 00	676	6 60
87	11 60	249	4 20	440	25 80	678	20 60
88	28 60	250	9 00	442	2 80	681	9 00
89	14 20	251	7 40	444	27 70	683	5 60
90	19 60	253	6 80	445	1 80	685	4 40
92	7 00	256	11 00	446	15 20	687	5 40
93	2 00	257	47 20	449	11 00	689	18 50
96	20 20	258	16 60	451	18 00	692	7 40
97	3 60	265	1 60	452	3 00	696	11 60
99	3 00	266	11 40	453	23 60	699	15 20
100	2 60	267	4 40	457	16 60	701	1 80
101	6 20	268	6 60	459	2 60	703	5 20
102	7 20	269	81 70	460	10 20	704	7 90
103	3 00	273	13 00	462	11 20	705	7 20
104	8 40	274	16 00	464	11 40	707	7 90
108	64 70	275	4 20	465	5 80	712	4 60
109	54 90	277	6 60	468	20 00	714	10 20
111	11 40	280	3 60	469	1 50	715	24 20
112	41 20	281	20 00	471	29 40	716	13 80
113	4 20	284	2 40	473	29 40	717	4 80
114	16 80	286	17 25	474	7 60	723	3 20
115	5 80	287	5 40	476	41 00	735	2 90
118	5 20	288	7 80	478	10 80	726	17 20
119	20 80	290	11 40	479	3 80	728	1 60
121	11 60	291	6 20	481	9 20	730	28 90
122	14 40	294	4 40	482	8 80	736	1 80
124	3 80	300	3 00	483	26 20	739	4 60
125	37 20	301	16 20	484	9 00	740	1 40
131	2 00	304	18 00	486	8 80	746	3 60
132	3 40	305	6 00	490	6 80	750	10 20
134	4 00	306	24 85	493	21 70	756	2 80
135	5 60	308	3 40	497	47 00	766	3 80
137	6 20	309	178 00	499	3 60	783	5 80
141	11 60	315	8 40	500	2 60	785	3 00
142	18 00	316	14 30	503	4 20	786	5 60
143	3 80	319	4 60	507	5 60	788	4 20
144	8 30	323	1 80	509	39 00	799	6 60
146	6 80						

Total received, ... $5,404 86

A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle.

PAUPERIZED BY THE STATE—ENFRANCHISED BY THE UNION—INCREASE OF UNION BENEFITS.

BY HUGH McGREGOR

Defend me therefore Common Sense, say I,
From reveries so airy—from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.
—*Cowper.*

THE belief in the possibility of solving labor or other social questions by political means is a delusion not peculiar to socialists, but is one common to a vast number who have not succeeded in thoroughly emancipating themselves from the individualistic and metaphysical political theories of the last century. These theories are found most clearly set forth by Jean Jacques Rousseau in his work entitled the *Social Contract*, and were first made familiar to the bulk of English readers by Thomas Paine in his vigorously written book known as the *Rights of Man*.

None with a competent mind who has read the celebrated sentence "all men are created equal, etc.," a sentence in which these theories are tersely summed up, can fail to have been impressed with their utter fallacy. For more than a century they have been scattered from platform and press without other result than exposing the discrepancy between these fundamental axioms of so-called "political science" and the stern realities of industrial life. The imaginary equality of the citizen cannot disguise, even to the dullest mind, the actual social inequality. This inequality is recognized by all, who have intelligently studied it, to be the result of various causes—physical, intellectual, and moral—operating for ages and even growing more complex, while also becoming more modifiable by appropriate means.

This modification is the mission of the trade union to effect by more perfect organization of the workers in their capacity as workers; by self-help, or mutual help rather, of the laborers. The socialists, however, with a mental perversity almost incredible, blatantly assert that the sole cause of this inequality is the existence of private property and the conduct of industry by individuals and separate firms or corporations. With a ridiculous confidence, born of their ignorance of the first principles of social evolution, the socialists propose to abolish at a single swoop, either by the ordinary political means of universal suffrage or by extraordinary political means of physical force revolution, all private property and the present system of conducting business. In the place of the present system, which, with all its imperfections, is an undesirable instance of the "survival of the fittest," the socialists propose to re-establish the barbaric and long cast-off system of communism; a system which they just as absurdly propose to administer by the now prevailing political methods. It is fair to state here that most socialists to-day do not propose to push the communistic principle to its logical extent, viz:—a communism in wives. Their proposed substitute for the present system would, however, from the well-recognized tendency of political methods to "ring" and "boss" rule, inevitably result in a species of collective-slavery more hopeless than chattle-slavery; far more hopeless, we assert, than ancient Roman slavery, because under the new slavery advanced by the socialists, individual emancipation would not be possible.

We have not the space, even if this were the appropriate place, to show how this quack remedy for all industrial and social evils was unloaded on a certain class of workmen by a coterie of scientifically incompetent, but politically ingenious, theorists. Carl Marx has the reputation of being the founder of Social democracy by virtue of a certain communistic manifesto in which, with more force than truth, he informs the working classes that they have "nothing to lose but their chains;" by virtue also of a bulky and abstruse book called *Capital*, in which he analyzed "profits," as Ricardo had analyzed "rent," and criticised the political economists, the pretended successors of Adam Smith—a criticism which lost most of its point from the fact that the economists' basic theory of "supply and demand" has already been disproved by the practical action of the Trade Unions.

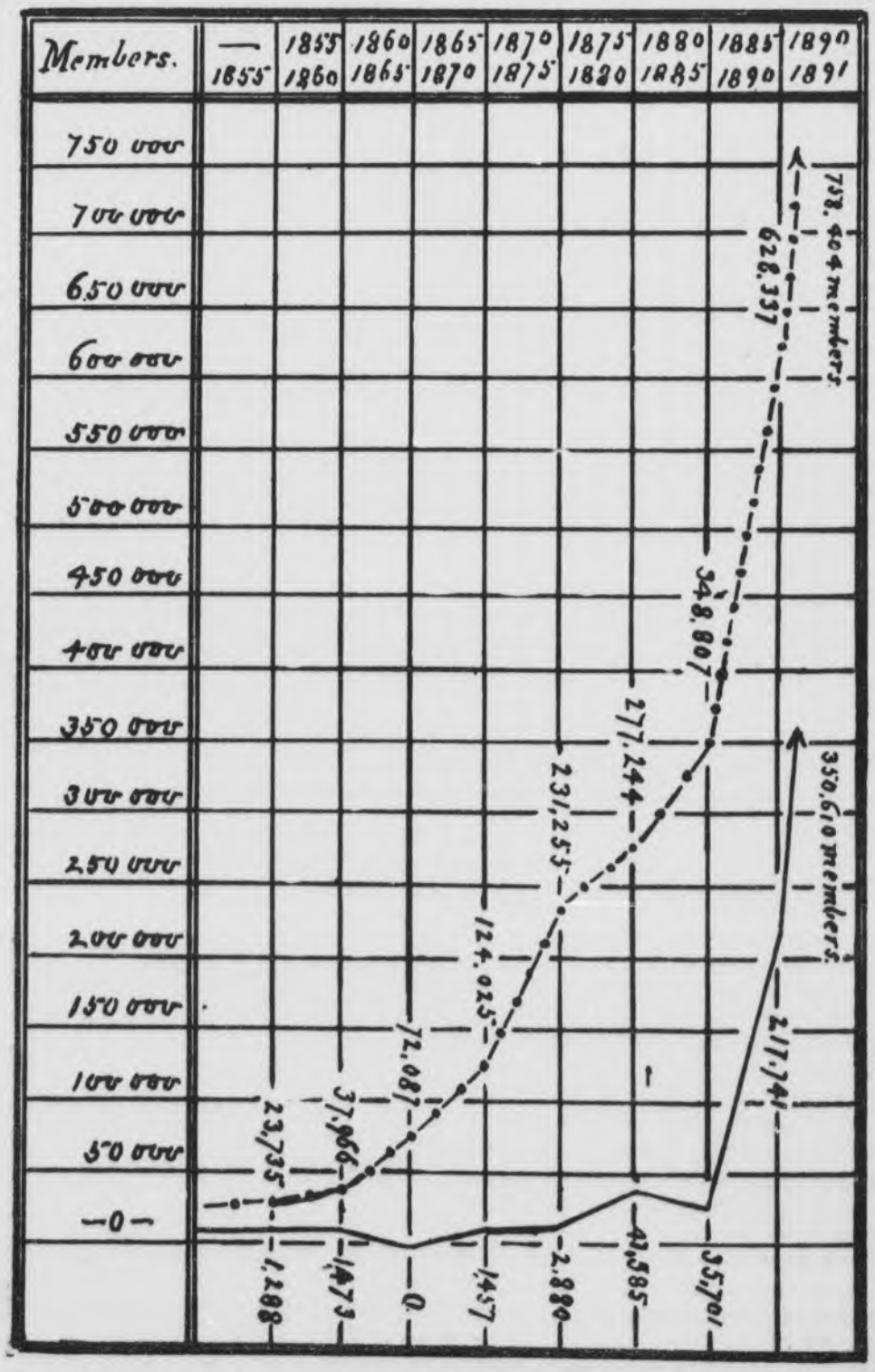
It is really to Ferdinand Lassalle to whom is due whatever credit there may be in founding the Social Democratic Party, which he accomplished by writing Plato's communistic and Rousseau's political theories; but Lassalle is perhaps best known by his feat of borrowing Ricardo's theory of starvation wages and re-christening it by the poetic title of the "Iron Law." Frederick Engles was nothing more than a reflex and echo of Marx, his fame resting solely on his Jeremiah-like prophecies of an impending working class revolution, due to the impossibility of the workers improving their condition under the present system of private property; predictions that it is needless to say have been signally falsified by the success of the Trade Union. The social democrats, the adherents of this pessimistic political school, whose zeal is in proportion to their ignorance of social subjects, have no hope of converting any considerable number of workers to their narrow and perverted views unless they can make them believe their condition is hopeless.

The Trade Union, then, by the increased wages, the reduced hours, and the greater security of the workers' life it has effected, is regarded by the socialists as an obstacle to the realization of their pessimistic predictions. This is the cause of the socialists' bitter attack on the Trade Union, and of their advocacy of a "new Trade Unionism;" a would-be political and industrial monstrosity powerless to relieve its members in misfortune or to defend the wages and other conditions of labor already won.

Independently of the literary efforts of the mercenary Fabian crew who advocate socialism as a professional speculation, the attack of the socialists on the Trade Union is made in three principal ways:—(1) The packing of Trade Union conventions; (2) the vilification of the character of old and experienced Trade Union officers and delegates, and (3) the forming of new Trade Unions including the rejected, suspended and expelled members of existing Unions. It is the intention of the socialists that these new Trade Unions should be characterized by low dues; the absence of benevolent features; and a persistent preaching of the gospel of social hatred according to Carl Marx, with the design of inciting the new Trade Unionists to war against property and their fellow-workmen of other political faiths.

The three traits just mentioned are well illustrated in England in the case of the Railway Workers' Union started in 1888 with the intention of competing against, and destroying, the Amalgamated Railway Union; a Union of twenty years standing; 360 Local Unions; 80,000 members, strike, out-of-work, sick and retiring benefits; an annual income of $176,000, and a cash balance of $500,000. The dues of this new Union were fixed at a little more than one-fourth of those of the Amalgamated, but it paid no benefits, excepting strike pay, which was limited to $3.75 cents per week for ten weeks, $2.12 per week for another ten weeks, then ceasing entirely. At the annual convention of this new Union the influence of the socialists was exerted to secure the adoption of a resolution declaring—"That this Union shall remain a fighting Union and shall not be encumbered with any sick and accidental funds." Yet, although the new Union was designed to destroy the Amalgamated, as a step to the overthrow of the Unions that combine the benevolent with their protective features, so strong is the tendency of the workers to follow the dictates of practical experience, instead of dreams, that the new Union has adopted an out-of-work benefit, and to a certain extent co-operates to day with the Union it was organized to fight.

So far as any genuine endorsement by the recently formed Unions of the political-communistic theories revamped by Lassalle and Marx is concerned, it would be safe to say that the New Trade Unionism, as industriously advertised by the socialists, is a myth. To prove this assertion would be highly beneficial in saving many from engaging in a barren political agitation, and in removing any uncertainty that may honestly exist in the minds of Union men regarding high and low dues, the existence of benefits, and the causes that contribute most powerfully to the success of a Union. To perform this desirable work we need not investigate the several Unions in detail, as it will only be necessary to show the greater progress of the protective and benevolent Unions, and the benefits that have most commended themselves to the practical needs of the workers.



The principal facts revealed by the above statement are—(1) the spasmodic character of the growth of the protective Unions as compared with that of the protective and benevolent Unions; and (2) the slower growth on the whole of the protective Unions. Another fact here revealed is the retarding influence of a commercial crisis and its specially severe effect upon the protective Unions.

The spasmodic growth referred to is due to the organization of certain crafts and callings, principally of so called "unskilled" laborers, whose wages are too low, or whose fraternal feelings are too undeveloped, to permit them to pay the higher dues necessary for continuous benefits. The slower growth of the protective Unions is due to the fact that when a protective Union succeeds in raising the rate of wages it generally establishes one or more continuous benefits, which places it in the protective and benevolent class. Thus, independently of the growth accruing from the recruiting of individual members, the strength of the protective and benevolent Unions is increased not only by newly formed Unions but also by the best or more successful protective Unions, and rarely indeed does a Union that has adopted a continuous benefit fall back into the simply protective class.

The comparative effects of a commercial crisis on these classes is fully seen in the panic of 1879. Previous to the crash, trade had been rapidly declining, prices had greatly fallen, extensive strikes had taken place to sustain wages, and the growth of the protective and benevolent Unions, which, in the period of 1870-75, had been at the rate of 86 per cent. had declined to an increase of 20 per cent. But the organisation of the miners, agricultural, and other laborers, which had been pushed with great vigor,

was totally checked; the Miners' Federation fell to pieces, the Agricultural Laborers' Union lost more than 50 per cent. of its members, and during the succeeding period of 1880-85, when the protective and benevolent Unions were increasing at the rate of 25 per cent., the protective Unions suffered a positive loss All of which facts may be more clearly appreciated by means of the annexed diagram.

It is a social fact worthy of the profound consideration of the scientist, no less than of the laborer, that the growth of membership of the protective and benevolent Unions has never suffered a reversal. And as this statement is true with regard to those Unions, so it is also true as regards each of the benefits characterizing those Unions. As may be seen in the following statement, the benefit, which, after a strike benefit, most recommends itself to the greatest number is the out-of-work benefit. That this benefit should be so regarded is easily understandable. As the out-of-work benefit is the natural correlative of the strike benefit, furnishing to the worker in the time of peace that support the strike benefit furnishes in time of industrial war. Like the strike benefit the unemployed benefit is one that is essential to every Union that makes any serious pretension to organization, since these are the only benefits peculiar to the Trade Union, and which, being an insurance against certain contingencies, are undertaken by no individual capitalist, firm, society or corporation, public or private, except the Trade Union.

Much might be said in relation to the Retiring Benefit as an element of Union success, but suffice it for us to point out the single fact that although the Unions paying this benefit constitute less than one-seventh of the whole number of Unions these Unions have succeeded in enlisting one-third of the whole number of Trade Union members. Ample food for thought will be found by those desirous of more light on the important subject of Union benefits by the perusal of the following statement:

Periods of Years.	1. Out-of-Work Benefit.			2. Sick Benefit.			3. Retiring Benefit.		
	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. Increase.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. Increase.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. Increase.
— 1855	8	23,735	—	4	19,946	—	3	19,619	—
1855-1860	11	37,996	60.07	7	33,139	66.14	5	33,676	71.64
1860-1865	14	67,634	78.07	9	56,914	71.74	6	47,892	39.24
1865-1870	25	118,999	75.94	16	91,295	60.04	12	89,606	87.10
1870-1875	32	209,741	76.25	21	159,588	74.08	15	151,536	69.11
1875-1880	77	245,448	17.02	55	218,517	36.92	26	171,076	12.23
1880-1885	102	304,302	23.07	78	273,839	25.51	39	224,341	31.25
1885-1890	131	463,488	52.31	101	503,872	84.07	51	320,988	42.66
1890-1891	207	662,639	42.97	142	574,773	14.07	59	370,766	15.50

Periods of Years.	1. All Unions.			2. Protective Unions.			3. Protect. & Benev. Unions.		
	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. of Increase.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. of Increase.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Per. Cent. of Increase.
— 1845	9	25,023	—	1	1,288	—	8	23,735	—
1845-60	12	39,469	57.73	1	1,473	14.36	11	37,996	59.95
1860-65	15	72,087	82.64	0	—	Nil.	15	72,087	89.87
1865-70	28	125,482	74.07	1	1,457	14.57	27	124,025	72.04
1870-75	49	233,585	86.15	13	2,330	59.91	36	231,255	86.45
1875-80	119	318,929	36.49	29	41,585	1680.76	90	277,244	19.88
1880-85	168	384,508	20.06	39	35,701	Nil.	129	348,807	25.81
1885-90	256	846,078	120.00	94	217,741	500.09	162	628,337	80.01
1890-91	431	1,109,014	31.07	182	350,610	61.02	249	758,404	20.06

We must leave unsaid much that ought to be said even in the roughest outline of the struggle in the United Kingdom. We must omit reference to the mass of factory legislation by which the State in recent years has endeavored to abolish the effects of its crimes against labor. We must leave unsaid that which should be said concerning the Trade Union Congress, and also the proposed Trade Union Federation that is destined in the near future to strengthen the voluntary organization of labor, even as it has been strengthened by the formation of the Amalgamated Unions—the Unions of Unions.

The revival of the Trade Union, organganized and directed by the journeymen, is the most stupendous fact of an age remarkable for its stupendous material progress. The socialist sees it, and regards it as a serious barrier to the bloody Armageddon prophecied by the metaphysical professors and pessimistic politicians who told the working classes they had "nothing to lose but their chains." The workman sees it, and regards it as a mighty, benificent power that is bringing back the bloom of health to the face of his factory-child and easing the burden of her whose work is never done. The economist sees it and regards it as a force destined as it extends and expands to eliminate that curse of modern society' that correlative of personal freedom, the curse of pauperism. The historian sees it, and regards it as the revival of an ancient institution destined to bring limitation to the overgrown jouriediction and relief to the overgrown functions of the State. The moralist sees it, and regards it as a harbinger of a higher life for each and all; and as a practical step toward the ideal "When man to man the wide world o'er shall brothers be and a' that."

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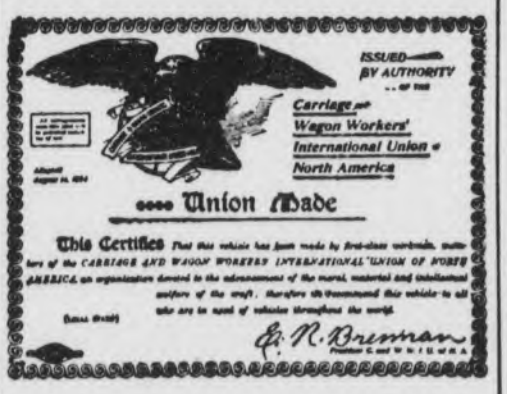

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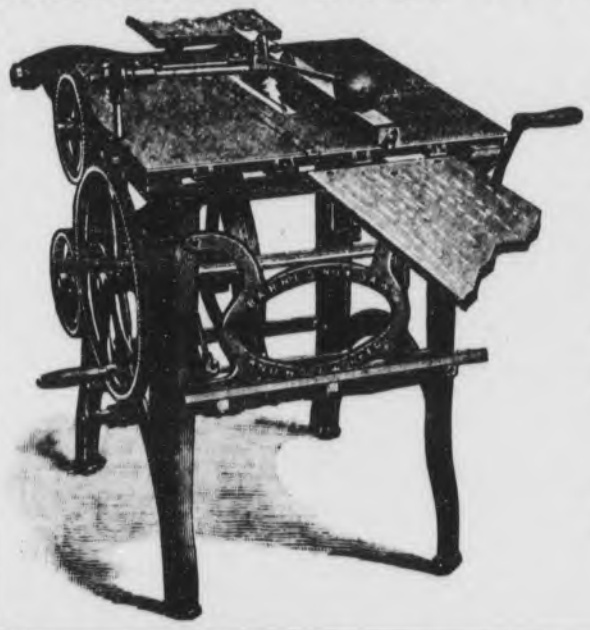

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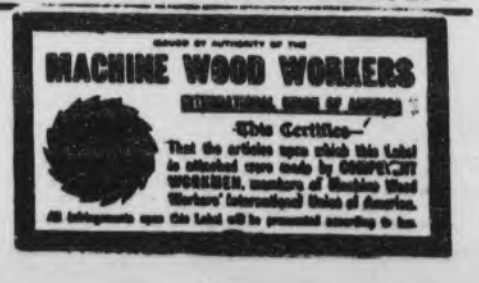

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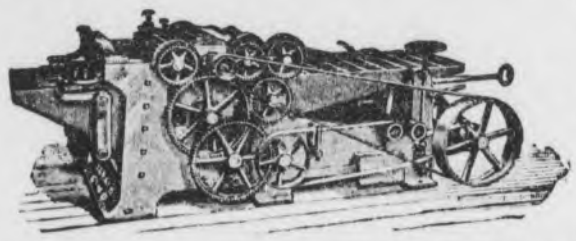

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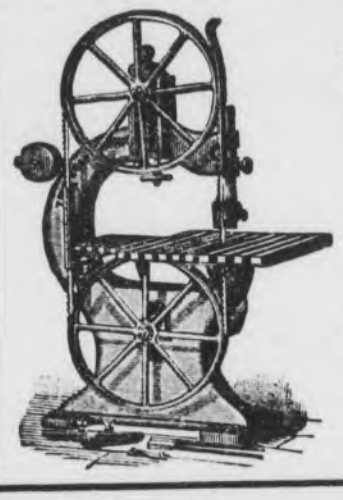

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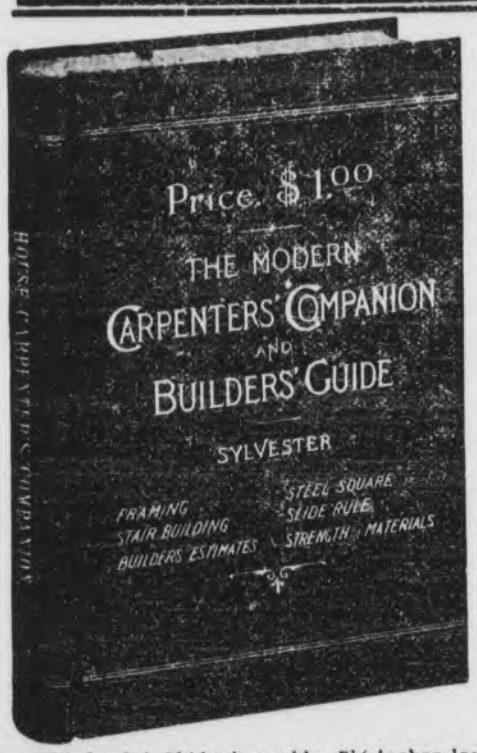

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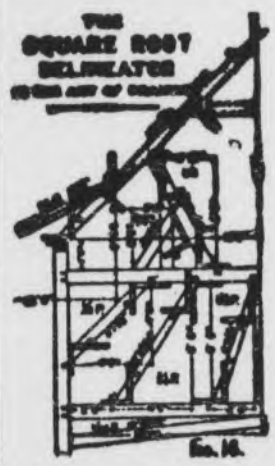

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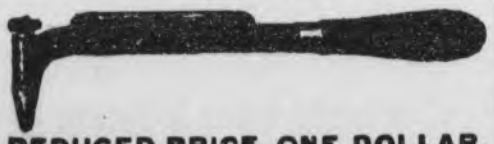

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